

Francis had been cut. And to make the proof of the reality of the child's vision complete, along side of it was an old child!

The place has been converted into a sort of shrine to which thousands of people have already made a pilgrimage leaving offerings to the church behind them. And little Angiolina wonders why everyone has suddenly taken to getting her and nobody chides her for being slow as a snail.

How did she get the idea that what she described as a "sacred picture" was buried where it was found? Was it a mere coincidence? If so, can the coincidence theory be stretched far enough to cover the child, too? Or was it the result of some subconscious clairvoyant intelligence operating on the child's subconscious mind? Or was it just a miracle?

OLD ENGLAND'S "HEARTS OF OAK"

(Continued from page 13.)

after his inception. He had a master mind and soon grasped the possibilities of such an organization. He quickly ousted the originator, John Hadley, and became secretary. In England it is the secretary who holds the reins of general management, not the president. Evans was the dominant power for nearly 25 years. It was he who threw aside the local environment idea and said, "We will take in the British workman throughout Britain." He did. Advertisements were inserted in provincial, Welsh, Irish and Scottish papers, setting forth the benefits of the society and members flocked to its standard. Evans rented the room over the saloon by the year and soon afterwards he brought the membership up to 9,000.

The old rules of the little local sick benefit club proved entirely inadequate to the needs of what was now a big national society, so Evans became a czar, elected his own committee of management and ruled with a strong hand. For 14 years all went well, but in 1854 the storm broke, the members revolted and the next 19 years were ones of storm and stress indeed. For nine years, Evans refused to call a general meeting of the society and members, allowed no membership access to the books. By 1873 the society had grown to a membership of 10,000, and the offices over the saloon were much too small to transact the business. So Evans bought a four-story building in Brook street, Soho. It had also a very commodious basement. To this building the society was removed. It was its first "own home" and was a splendid move, for in the 11 years' occupancy, the membership grew sevenfold.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS REVOLUTION.

There is no success without a revolution. The history of the nations of the world have proved this. And so with the "Hearts of Oak." In 1865 a great "Reform Committee" was elected and the courts appealed to. Evans was forced to produce the books, and the committee, thus getting at the membership list, sent out a call for a general meeting. This was a huge success for the "reformers." Twenty-two charges were brought against Evans, and he was ousted. Thomas Marshall was elected in his place and for the next 25 years, devoted himself night and day to the work of the society. He was said to have cared absolutely about nothing else but the welfare of the "Hearts of Oak." He never married and died in the harness, exclaiming:

shortly after a committee meeting. Under his management, the society soon became the leading working-class organization of England. He created new rules, new departments, and, building on the magnificent groundwork of Evan Evans, he brought the membership up by leaps and bounds to nearly a quarter of a million before death took him so suddenly.

In 1872, the Greek street premises were found too small, and a block of houses in Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, was purchased and reconstructed. All this cost about \$100,000. The membership, when the new building was finally occupied in 1875, had reached \$90,000. In the next 10 years it jumped to over 150,000, and in 1904 was \$250,000, and again the premises were found too small. So a new site was purchased on the Euston road, a block in depth, and the society started in to build its own home. Quite recently King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, opened the new building with all the glory that the earlier and sordid of royalty and military can show. All London lined the streets as royalty went from Buckingham palace to honor the British working man, and thousands upon thousands jammed the streets surrounding the new building. At night the famous Guildhall glittered with brilliancy when the lord mayor and civic grandees gave a mammoth banquet to celebrate the occasion. Princes, generals, admirals, noblemen, distinguished prelates and professional men gathered to hand the "Hearts of Oak" and the British working man. And thus is briefly sketched the history of the best and premier organization of the sons of toil of England.

WHAT BENEFITS ARE.

The benefits received by the members of the society now are not merely the sick benefit originally planned. The member pays an entrance fee of 60 cents, and a doctor's examination fee of 50 cents, and then quarterly dues of \$2.25. He must be between the ages of 18 and when he joins, and his wife must be not less than 15 years of age. The sick benefit is \$4.50 per week for 26 weeks, and then half pay for another 26 weeks. If more or less permanently sick, the member would be put on the pay roll at a sum dependent on his years of membership. On the death of a member, \$100 is paid to his family for his funeral and if married \$50 is given to his wife. Should his wife die, the society provides \$50 for the funeral. For the illness attending a wife's confinement, the member is allowed \$7.50.

SEASIDE HOMES.

The society is affiliated with forty-six convalescent and seaside homes of all descriptions and denominations, and the convalescing member can go to any one he chooses for two or three weeks free, and have his traveling expenses provided. In case of fire, and his tools and other necessities are destroyed, the society reimburses the member up to \$75. Members who lose their jobs and whose families are in want or who find the balist knocking at their doors with a distress warrant, may apply for help and it is given quickly and the case thoroughly investigated afterwards and more permanent help given. When an affluent member wants to buy or build a house, he can borrow 90 per cent of its value from the society at 4 per cent for leasehold, and 1 per cent for freehold property. When the workman becomes too old and infirm to work, he gets practically an old age pension in the form of a permanent sick benefit pay.

The members' children are also taken care of, for they can join the juvenile department, from six years of age to nineteen, at a cost of from twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter. Should

a member reside permanently in the British colonies, the United States or any foreign country, he loses his sick benefits but is entitled to the funeral and some of the other benefits.

ON ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION.

One of the marvelous facts connected with the society is that it is run on a more economical basis than any government or large institution of the kind anywhere. The expenses of management are considerably under 5 per cent of the income. There are no branches or agents whatsoever. Everything is centralized under one roof in London. Yet the membership is scattered all over the British Isles. The society has a list of doctors in every locality who have agreed to examine applicants on the society's behalf. Except for this, all work is attended to by the secretary and his staff of two hundred, which is divided into many departments. The secretary is Charles W. Barnes, and he has for private secretary, S. H. Godfrey, the Englishman from Devonshire who in April last captured the championship of the world at Baltimore, Md., in stenography. The society is governed by a board of delegates, one from each of 225 geographical districts. One delegate is elected annually by the members of his district. The society has its own postoffice and members of its staff have been appointed sub-postmasters and postal clerks by the government.

The society has over 10,000 letters a day and a million and a half money orders a year. To date it has disbursed over \$10,000,000, of which over \$7,500,000 have been for sick benefits alone. Its new building, it is truly "Hearts of Oak" for all the wood used is oak. The offices are paneled half way to the ceiling with beautiful solid and massive oak and the heavy furniture was specially made, all of British oak.

MAYNARD EVANS.

Extorting Charity.

royal road to learning."

A philanthropist, drying his hair after a swim, said of a banker:

"Brown is a mean man. Once I made him sweat out, though. Listen."

"Two ladies, representatives of a children's fresh-air fund—a noble charity—called on Brown last June and asked him to subscribe. He gave a dollar. With all his millions, he gave one dollar exactly."

"It's all I can afford," he whined.

"My office is in the same building as Brown's bank, and a few minutes later the two ladies came to me. When I saw Brown's name down for only a dollar, I was mad."

"He says all I can afford, eh?" I began. "Well, ladies, just wait here a minute."

"And I called my head clerk, ascertained my balance in Brown's bank, and wrote a check then and there in the clerk's name for \$275,440—the entire amount."

"Draw this at once," I said.

"The clerk departed, and a minute or two later Brown himself rushed in breathlessly, the check in his hand."

"Harry," he said, "what is the meaning of this?"

"I pointed to the ladies' subscription list."

"I have just learned," I said, "that you could afford to give only a dollar to the children's fresh-air fund. This made me think that things were looking pretty fishy at the bank. I decided I had better draw out."

"Brown had to add two ciphers to his subscription before I would consent to tear up the check."

King of Sweden Receives a Utah Delegation.

Did So Informally and Without Introduction in a Manner That Displayed the Wonderful

Democracy of the Honored and Beloved Monarch of Sweden—

Mormon Concert in Stockholm.

THAT the king of Sweden, Oscar II, is one of the most democratic personages in the world is well known. The fact was evidenced to a party of Utah people on the Fourth of July just past. It will doubtless surprise many people here when they read of the fact that the Swedish monarch granted, without hesitation and without ostentation or ceremony, audience to the Utahns and conversed with them freely and socially, even graciously inquiring of individuals among his auditors as to their studies. There are many people in Utah who were once subjects of King Oscar, who, though they are now under another flag to which they are loyal and true, reverence and respect their fatherland and the noble man who for so many years has stood at its head. Nor is the high esteem in which that monarch is held in Utah confined to the Swedish-speaking people and their descendants. It is universally felt from one end of the state to the other.

Hon. Heber J. Grant, accompanied



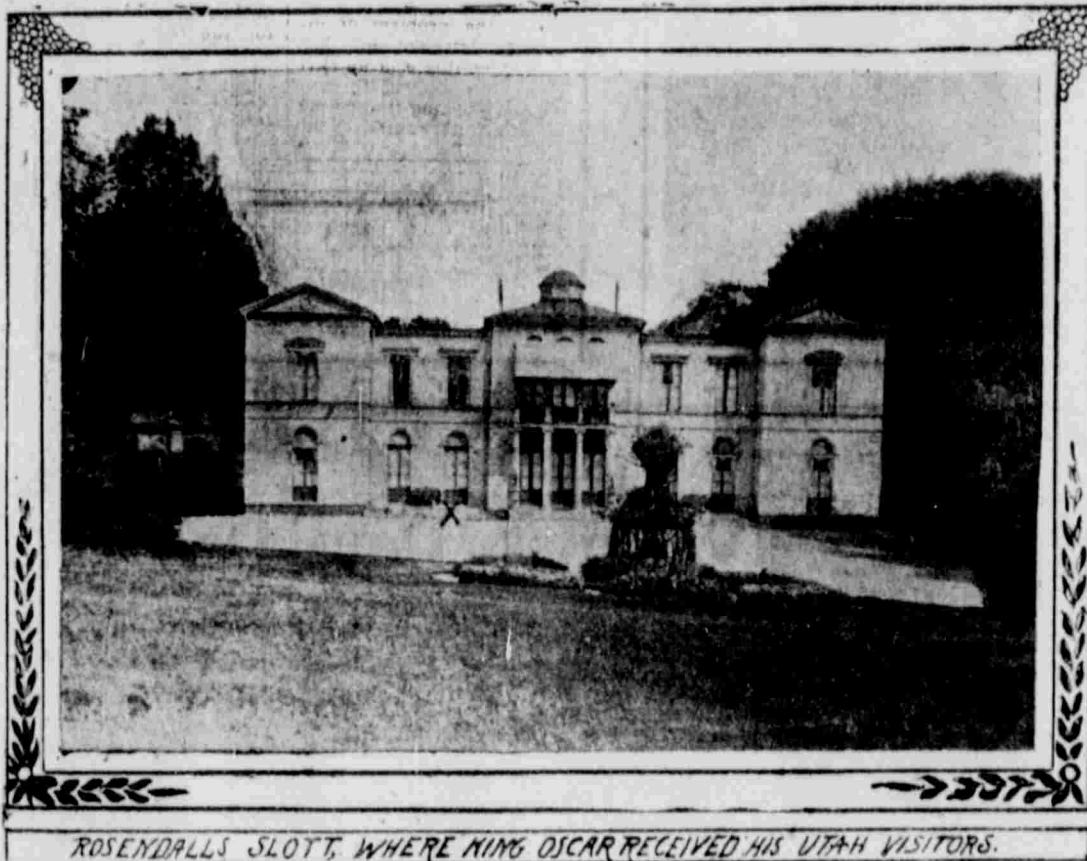
KING OSCAR II

said in the course of his remarks that while he could not fully endorse the teachings of the Latter-day Saints, he believed it was the right of every man to worship God as his conscience dictated. He said further that the Mormons should always enjoy the right to preach in Sweden.

Miss Arvilla Clark and Messrs. Willard Andelin and Spencer Clawson, Jr., were among the auditors of the king. It being indicated to him that they were abroad for the purpose of studying music, he conversed with them concerning their studies, and ended the interview by wishing all a hearty "God be with you."

The foregoing particulars of a happening which is little short of marvelous to the minds of people who have ever been led to believe that a king is well nigh irreproachable, are imparted in a letter from Spencer Clawson, Jr., to his father, Hon. Spencer Clawson. The writer speaks in glowing terms of the beauty of Sweden, and particularly of Stockholm, the capital. Words of high praise are expressed for the people.

A concert was given in Stockholm on July 2, by Miss Clark and Messrs. Andelin and Clawson, when the fol-



ROSENDALLS SLOT, WHERE KING OSCAR RECEIVED HIS UTAH VISITORS.

by 15 other people from Utah, was in Stockholm on Independence day. King Oscar was at his out of town residence, Rosendall, and the excursionists determined among themselves to seek an interview. Accordingly a note was hastily pencilled to his majesty, and the same was handed in at the front door of the palace. The waiting visitors scarcely expected a favorable response to their request,

but to their surprise and pleasure word came back almost immediately that the king would receive them. The audience took place on the porch. At first the monarch spoke in Swedish, Elder Carlson acting as interpreter, but perceiving that most of his listeners did not understand the language he employed the king changed to English, which he spoke as fluently as did the Americans. King Oscar

lowing program was rendered:

PART I.

"Waltzer" op. 34.....Chopin
Mr. Spencer Clawson.
"In diesen helligen Hallen".....Mozart
Mr. Willard Andelin.
"Arie Samson et Delilah" Saint Saens
Miss Arvilla Clark.
"Scherzo H-moll Sonate".....Chopin
Mr. Spencer Clawson.

a. "Der Gartner".....Kalm
b. "Er ist".....Schumann
Miss Arvilla Clark.
"Wenn ewiger Haas".....Haydn
Mr. Willard Andelin.
PART II.
"Waltzer".....Chopin
Mr. Spencer Clawson.
a. "Still wie die Nacht".....Bohm
b. "Chanson Boheme Carmen".....Bizet
Miss Arvilla Clark.
"Wanderer".....Schumann
Mr. Willard Andelin.
"Dondo Capriccioso".....Mendelssohn
Mr. Spencer Clawson.
"Arie Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer
Miss Arvilla Clark.
"Abend".....Strauss
Mr. Willard Andelin.
a. "Duett" "Still wie die Nacht".....Grieg
Miss Clark and Mr. Andelin.
b. "Of My America!".....Grieg
Miss Arvilla Clark.

NAPOLEON ORIGINATOR OF THE PRESS BUREAU.

Napoleon knew what was going on in the press system. He had diligent men who kept watch for objectionable articles.

When the articles appeared he would write like this—to Fouché, for instance: "The Journal de l'Empire still goes on badly. What business has it to insert Mr. Canning's speech in the Copenhagen Intelligence? Had the editor that speech before him? Ought he to have inserted it without knowing that it suited me? That young man is either an ill-disposed person or a fool. Tell him so from me. If he does not change his ways I shall change the editor."

Napoleon was the first of sovereigns to realize the usefulness of a press bureau. He wanted public opinion turned his way. He did not summon the journalists to his palace and explain his policy to them. He was deeper than that. He used Fouché. One day he wrote to Fouché from St. Cloud: "Have articles written bringing the conduct of the King of Sweden, who has shamefully abandoned one of his towns to the enemy, into strong relief. The articles must be conveyed in a serious tone. * * * You must have long articles which faithfully depict * * * the King of Sweden's weakness, inconsistency and folly. You must have one specially long article which will be a sort of indictment of him." Fouché understood these matters quite well. He was anxious in his duty. The articles were forthwith coming.

It mattered not whether Napoleon were at Fontainebleau during Moscow in the year XII, crowding from the blessed revolution which crowned him, or at Paris, or Benevento, or Schombrun in Italy, Germany, Austria or Russia, in any year; the instructions were always speeding from him to Fouché.

All this was before the day of the interviewer. Napoleon did not have to deny printed reports of his conversations. He instructed Fouché to instruct the papers what to print, and the editors were complaisant. If, however, they proved to be obdurate, they were forthwith arrested.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

Via D & R G. July 29th.

To Ogden, 10:25 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 4:00 p. m.
To Durand's Glen, 8:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m.
To Provo Canyon, 8:00 a. m., 1:45 p. m.
Returning trains leave Ogden 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 11:00 p. m.; Upper Falls, 8:10 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Now It Is Seeing by Telephone

An Oregon Man Has Produced a Machine Which Makes It Possible to See the Person at the Other End of the Phone

The Most Eminent Scientists Have Long Declared the Idea Chimerical, but a Plain, Hardworking Machinist in a Portland Car Shop Has Shown Them How Easy It Is to Be Mistaken.

THOUSANDS of visitors to the Oregon centennial exposition last summer, all skeptical and prepared to be humbugged, were convinced that the claims of J. B. Fowler of Portland to have discovered a marvelous new device were worthy of further investigation. The inventor called his device the "televue," or "seeing telephone," and announced that by means of it one might see the image of the person to whom he was telephoning.

The device exhibited at Portland was a crude affair—quite as primitive in its construction and imperfect in its performance as was the Bell telephone exhibited at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. It is a fact that more than half a century has not sufficed to make the telephone perfect and more than a quarter of a century after its invention the telephone is still susceptible of improvement. There are those who believe that the televue will show far greater speed in its road to practical usefulness.

The idea is not especially novel. The theory of seeing by telephone is as old as that invention and may be said to be coincident with its discovery. Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, does not attach much value to it—unless he has changed his mind recently. In 1901 he expressed himself quite positively against the feasibility of the scheme. It was at the time when Dr. Sylvestre of Paris was making the claim that he had perfected a system which promised excellent results. In an interview published at the time Professor Bell expressed himself as follows:

"Seeing by telephone or by telegraph may be within the range of the possible. In view of what has already happened in the world I am done with declaring anything impossible. Seeing by either of these instrumentalities, however, is so far removed from the field of probability that I should regard any claim of this nature as a absurdity."

"The idea of seeing by telephone is a newspaper product and was credited to me. Early in 1899 I made an important invention based on my discovery of the possibility of transmitting sound by the agency of a beam of light, utilizing the remarkable property of selenium, whose electrical resistance is varied by the action of light. This apparatus, which was perfected subsequently, is known in science today as the photophone."

"At that time I was not prepared to publish the results I had obtained. I therefore filed a secret sealed package in the Smithsonian institution which detailed the secret I had discovered. It so happened that in those days the public was willing to believe anything resting 'hells.' In any event, the papers took it up, and out of it grew the story of being able to see by telephone."

And then the professor declared that the Paris discovery was a variant of the same old story, that it kept cropping out every four or five years in one form or another, and that it was only a fairy tale at best.

Time seems to have justified Professor Bell in his opinion of the alleged French invention. Nothing resulted from Dr. Sylvestre's discovery, although at the time it really promised well. The discoverer, who was a dentist, was confident that he had "struck it rich." He admitted that it was an accident that had revealed the secret to him, but he was convinced that there was no mistake about it. He offered his prize to the French government for \$1,000,000, and the matter was taken into consideration. But that was the end of it; it did not endure investigation.

J. B. FOWLER

HOME OF J. B. FOWLER, PORTLAND, ORE., INVENTOR OF THE TELEVUE

Those who have seen both the instrument devised by Professor Korn and that exhibited by the Oregon man are unanimous in their verdict that the American apparatus is vastly superior, that the Bavarian invention gives an image much less vivid and that it ceases to be operative at a far shorter range.

Of course it is not yet possible to describe in detail the mechanism of this wonderful find, but its inventor declares that it is amazingly simple. The cabinet employed to contain both transmitting and receiving apparatus is almost precisely like that of the ordinary telephone, but Mr. Fowler admits that the switch and hook are entirely different. There are also an extra induction coil and two extra batteries in each machine. The lens is in many respects similar to that of a camera, and the image is transmitted in its natural color. The disk for transmitting the image—the glass before which the person or object to be reflected is at the opposite end of the line is placed—is about six inches in diameter, but the receiving plate, on which the transmitted image is to be

ROSE DAUGHTER AND ASSISTANT OF J. B. FOWLER AT THE TELEVUE

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loudly heralded discoveries, it seems to be a positive fact that at least two persons have succeeded in obtaining tangible results from their attempts to construct a seeing telephone. One of

seen, in only one and three-quarters inches in diameter.

The two glasses are so arranged that a person using the televue may have the eyes upon the lens in which is re-

THE JAPS AT SCHOOL.

The Japanese have adopted a compulsory system of national education. Boys and girls must attend school as soon as they attain the age of six and remain there until the age of fourteen. The first four years they teach them the Japanese and Chinese languages, and the latter four years they add English. When boys and girls are graduated from the Japanese common schools they can read and speak English.