DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.



THE 64 trained men of war's men THREE UTAH NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS WHO HAVE OFFERED THEIR SERVICES TO JAPAN. who jumped their ships just be-fore the departure of Admiral Robley D. Evans" Asiatic fleet

from Honolulu are said to be on their to Port Arthur' to ship at their rates on Russian men of war. The rumor that Russia was offering big bounty money for skillful gunners probably caused their desertion, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun. Whenever American ships of war are within hitting distance of the scene of a prospective naval scrap between other powers, special restrictions have to be put upon the shore liberty of the bluejackets of the American ships. The same precaution is taken by the com-

manders of British men of war. When two naval powers are about to rush upon each other, naval officers in the American service observe that dispatches, always dated from the capitals of the contending governments and offering generous inducements to Amerifering generous inducements to Ameri-can and British men of war's men of training and skill, infallibly appear in newspapers published in ports in and around which American and British fiets are cruising. They say, too, that the men to whom these hints appeal don't care so much for the money inducements that are thus offered as they do for the prospect of a rattling good

When the Japanese knocked the Chinese fleet to splinters at the battle of the Yalu, a considerable percentage of the Yalu, a considerable percentage of the seamer gunners on the Japanese physical seamer and British blue-jackets who had hopped their ships. The American commander of a Chi-nese battleship during that engage-ment, who afterward shot himself in New York while temporarily decanged New York while temporarily deranged, often said that if he had had as many American and British bluejackets to leaven the hopeless incompetence of the slant-eyed gunners under him as were serving on board the ships of Japan, the Chinese fleet would have been able to give the Japanese a better run for their money during that savage sea

On several occasions American men of war's men have deserted to join navies that had prospects of fighting, only ies that had prospects of nighting, only as a rule, such then desert from the o see the differences between the gov-rnments amicably patched up. Thus hey have been left in very lugubrious ind hopeless situations. The American naval service is far of fairy tales as to how they were to see the differences between the gov-erments amicably patched up. Thus they have been left in very lugubrious



HE Russian empire possesses the | ward of special commendation in any

CAPTAIN O. R. GROW.

MAJOR ARTHUR L. THOMAS, JR.

and away the most desirable in the world for bluejackets in time of peace, and the fellows who jumped to the other navies for the sake of the fight-ing they figured on found themselves enlisted for a long term of years on foreign ships of war, with men of allen energy and of a true with which they shanghaied into the foreign naval service. Few of them contrive to work this scheme successfully, however, A few endeavor to make the most of their bad break in deserting from American ships and settle down as best they may on the foreign ships. In every navy of the world there is a speech and of a type with which they had nothing in common. sprinkling of American men of war's As a rule, such men desert from the men who have joined the foreign services in this manner. When the American fleet participated in the big doings of the German navy at Kiel, a few years ago, a lot of old-time men of war's men of the American

ians.

services.

cles of war formulated by imperial |

ukase. It is far stricter than the Brit-

ish service, which, again, is far strict-

All government in Russia is, of course, essentially autocratic, and the spirit is nowhere stronger than in the naval and military services. Yet there is no discontent in the Russian army and navy, however much there may be

among some grades of Russian civil-

The reason is that the man in the

Eligibility for the commissioned

ranks in both services depends upon birth and educational qualification. It

is necessary that candidates be well

tain his rank. Mere book learning will not take a

lad far in the Russian service. No cadet is eligible for promotion to the rank of

a trader's son would not.

enlisted ranks lives better, dresses bet-

er than the American.

navy had a great laugh on a shore visit one day over an Irishman in a German bluejacket's uniform, with whom they met up. This Irishman had been a boatswain's mate in the American navy for a dozen years. At a time when Germany and Great Britain were in a growl with each other he de-serted, hungering for a chance to take a crack at the British, and ship-ped on board a German war ship as a gunner. Then the row between the German empire and Great Britain was all smoothed up, and the Irishman found himself under a German forecas-

'wid a lot av Dootch sausages," as he expressed it. Sailorizing was his business, and he knew that there was no chance for him to break into the American navy again. He had taken the situation philosophi-cally and made the best of it. The German naval service is not such a bad one in peace times, either, and at length the Irishman became used to his position and was steadily advanced in rating.

At the time, nearly 15 years ago, when it looked as if war between the United States and Chile could not be

avoided, a number of American bluejackets were serving on Chillan war-ships. Every man jack of them, upon being questioned as to his intentions, positively refused to promise to fight against the United States.

LIEUTENANT FREEMAN BASSETT.

They were clapped into irons on the Chilean ships and subjected to treatment in the brigs of their ships such as would be imposisble on board the ships of a really civilized country. But even under treatment that virtually amount-ed to torture not a man of them gave up or consented to take part in the en. gagements should the United States

and Chile come to blows They were all sent ashore and con-fined in irons in a naval prison. Most of them escaped from this naval prison one night, and, as there is ppened to be no ship in port at the time on which they could take passage or work their way out of Chile, they took to the mountains and angaged is the before at

mountains and engaged in the brigand business for some months, Then Chile backed down in the face

of the preparations for a naval war which the United States was making, and after a while the former American bluejackets got into the Chilean ports from the hill country, one by one, and got away from the country in British or American merchant ships. It is whispered among old-timers in the navai service that the majority of the men were re-admitted to the American navy when they applied for re-enlist ment, on the ground, it is said, that their stout refusal to help Chile fight their native country had washed away their sin of desertion.

Most of the South and Central Amer-ican countries of the more feeble sort that have one or more warships comprising their so-called fleets have, as part of the ships' companies, men who have served in the American navy. Not all of them are deserters from the American service, either, although not a few of them are chaps who quit the American naval service under a cloud. Officer's cashiered from the American navy are occasionally run across in these services. These scrupulously avoid any contact with their former wardroom shipmates when American ships happen to be in ports in which they are serving.

When an American man-of-war's man presents himself for enlistment in any naval service down in that direc. tion the recruiting officers don't ask him any superflous questions. All that he has to do is to show them that he is a sailor man with the American man-of-war's man's method of doing things, and he is taken on without any probing as to his habits. He is permit. ted to get as roistering drunk as he elects on his shore visits, without pun. shment.

And the American bluelackets in these services infallibly get their monthly pay, too, whether the rest of the ship's company is paid or not. The lucre that is brought over the side of some of the warships down that way has a habit of sticking queerly to the paymaster's fingers, and of reaching the crews in rare driblets. But the English-speaking bluejackets always get their money without the least both-

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war. That is his postgraduate course A PROMINENT LEADER OF after he leaves the naval academy. The standard of discipline in the com-

missioned ranks of both services is similar to that in the armies and navies of other nations, with this striking difference, that off duty there are practically no distinctions of rank among the of-In the messroom or at the card table the junior lieutenant does not defer re-spectfully to the colonei of his regiment or to the captain of his ship, as he would do in other services. On the contrary, he is hail-fellow-well-met

ter and has more money to spend than the average peasant of his class in civwith him. There is a remarkable spirit of then circuit judge and afterward suil life. He has pronted n becoming a soldier or sailer, in which respect he differs from the enlisted man officer stands absolutely upon an equal-ity with another. It is this feature of Russian military life which most sur-prises foreign officers when they dine in most other services. As for the rigid discipline, it is only As for the rigid discipline, it is only what he has always known. The Rus-sian peasant is accustomed to the iron heel from infancy. As a general rule the officers are liked by their men, and the mere fact that every Russian soldier and sallor refers habitually to the c2ar as the little fa-ther will give foreigners some idea of the intense loyalty which pervades the on a Russian warship or with a garrison mess.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

One of the most scholarly and brilliant debaters on the Democratic side of the national house of representatives is David A. De Armond of Missouri. He was born in Pennsylvania fifty-nine years ago and while a young man took up the practice of law at Butler, Mo., his present home. He did not seek political honors, but almost against his will was made state senator,

tary force of which the world knows so

Even the numerical strength of the army is largely a matter of conjecture. As nearly as can be reckoned, the force available for carrying on the earlier stages of a war amounts to nearly 3,109,000. But in case of national emergency this force could be swelled to about 7,500,000 fighting men by the calling out of the territorial reserve and the opolchenie, or militia.

This vast army is more than twice as large as the population of New York City, more than twice as large as the German army, which, when mobilized, is estimated to have a total of 3,036,000 trained men. Under the order of Oct. 24, 1902, the strength of the United States army was fixed at 107,885 menless than one-seventh that of the Rus-

But Russia does not depend upon this immense army alone. She has one of the biggest navies in the world, or, rather, three distinct navies, each with its separate organization and separate base. One is in the Pacific, a second in the Baltic and a third in the Black

It is considered bad for the service to allow the limelight to fall upon par-ticular men, however heroically they may have acted. And it is considered to be bad for the men too-in which belief the Russian administrators show a pretty good knowledge of human na-

A sallor may jump overboard and rescue his captain from death in sharkinfested waters, or a stoker may dare appalling dangers to sye the life of a comrade in a engine room accident. In due course he will be rewarded and promoted, and throughout his career his superiors will remember the deed in his favor, but it will never become

Rewards, promotions and distinctions are announced only in war time, or in cases of very exceptional merit, and even in those cases no reference whatever is made to the occasion of the re-

HE Russian empire possesses the biggest fighting machine in the world in the shape of its army and navy and there is no other mill-ry force of which the world knows so the Even the numerical strength of the my is largely a matter of conjecture. a nearly as can be reckoned, the force callable for carrying on the earlier

The Russian naval and military ser-vices are compulsory, the rule being that every male of sound physique shall enter one service or the other at the age of 20 years. But the recruit is allowed to choose which exervice as mill age of 20 years. But the recruit is allowed to choose which service he will

inter. It might be supposed that this would lead to difficulty, as there might be more men choosing one service than were needed and fewer choosing the other, But it is not so. The system works well and helps to make the men contented.

Enlistment is for three years, with the privilege of re-enlistment only upon condition that the candidate has been promoted during his term. In this respect the Russian service differs from most other services.

This peculiar provision has the merit of insuring that all the veterans are picked men, while soldiers and sailors of only average quality are eliminated in due course.

The recruit for the naval service is usually received, after passing his phyusually received, after passing his phy-sical examination, at one of the great Russian naval bases—Kronstadt. St. Petersburg, Port Arthur or Vladivo-stok. After a brief term in barracks there he is sent to a training ship and thence promoted to a battleship, crui-ser or other vessel—the class of ship to which he is sent being determined by his proficiency, a peculiar feature of the Russian service.

the Russian service. The Russian navy is modeled very closely upon that of England. The Russian army is modeled on the German. In both cases the examples cho-sen as the best have been copied to the minutest detail.

There is hardly any difference in the day's routine on a Russian and an Eng-lish man-of-war. The duties of men and officers, the messing arrangements, Discipline is administered under arti-

They stare in amazement when they hear a mere boy of a lieutenant call his colonel by his Christian name, or even chaff him as he might have chaf-fed one of his chums at the naval academy. the intense loyalty which pervades the

Certain distinctions in the commissioned ranks are peculiar to the Rus-sian ravy and form an interesting link with the past. A boy enters the service as a naval cadet and may win promotion in the admiralty.

Their parents must have been of no-One branch of the Russian army is One branch of the Russian army is totally unlike any force possessed by other civilized powers. It is, of course, the Cossack levy, which numbers 1:2,000 men. Every able-bodied Cossack is ilg-ble to service, without limit of age. He becomes liable at 18 and the lia-tility does not cease so long as he is able to ride a horse or carry a gun. But only a portion of the Cossacks serve at one time. The rest have unlimited leave or belong to the reserve. The Cossack feels the burden of mili-tary service more heavily than any ble birth, or members of the govern-ment or the civil service, or officers in the army or navy, or, to use the words of the imperial ukase on the subject—"persons of substance, who never kept an open store or market." That is to say, the son of a rich merchant would be eligible for a commission, but In addition to the qualification of birth and family, candidates must have passed the final examination in the gymnasium, which is about the equiv-alent of that for entrance to the high-er class of American universities or the

tary service more heavily than any other man in the world. At 18 he befinal examination of the best American

gins three years' preparatory service in the locality where he dwells. After that is over he is drafted into one of three Cossack bands for 12 years' service in any part of the empire. He final examination of the best Anternation high schools. The pay of officers in both services is practically nominal. That of a junior lieutenath in the navy is 100 rubles a month, about \$50 in American money, as compared with \$150 a month for the same rank in the American navy. spends seven years with the colors and five years with the reserve.

After these 15 years of service the veteran might be supposed to have done his duty to his nation. But there is a still further reserve, which com-Russian officers enter the service for a career, never for a livelihood. Any man with social ambitions in Russia prises all able-bodied Cossacks not included in the other forces. The veteran must become an officers of either the army or the navy, unless he be a person of transcendent ability. No father would think of entering his son in the cadet school unless he could give him a suitable income with which to main-tain his rank has to join this body and remain in it until he is enfeebled by age. The men of the last reserve have to

supply and maintain at their own expense their horses, arms, clothing and

equipment. Thus a highly important addition to the Russian army is kept up at the cost of the men themselves .lieutenant until he has made a trip up at the cost o around the world in a Russian man-of. New York Sun.



he did not enter the race for the nomination until his opponents had canvassed the district, but in such high esteem was he held that he easily captured the nomination. He is now serving his seventh term as a member of the house. He speaks extemporaneously, but for choice diction, clearness, force and grasp of his subject he has few equals on either side of the chamber. He is now assistant floor leader for the Democrats.

Night Was Her Terror.

Night Was Her Terror. "I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alex-andria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but. when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bron-chitis and all Throat and Lung Trou-bles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bot-tles tree at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.



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