4

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SOLUTION OF A PROBLEM.

A little pamphlet on Socialism, by Norman B. Dresser, of this City, has found its way to this office. It is a "study of some social problems." The author begins his argument by stating a number of questions that are foremost in the public mind at this time: "Why should we have these recurring seasons of depression? Why should there be so many men anxious to work but unable to obtain it? Why, in a rich country like this, should there be an increasing amount of poverty? Why should the relations between capital and labor be growing more and more antagonistic? And is it not possible to have such a condition of soclety that involuntary poverty shall be unknown and the laborer receive the full reward of his toil?"

These are, as stated by Mr. Dresser, questions that force themselves to the attention of the student of industrial and economic conditions. What is the answer?

The author of the pamphlet takes up, one by one, some of the remedies proposed, but he finds none that is satisfactory. Charity is but a palliative. Frugality is no remedy; for carried to its logical extremes that would mean financial depression and the ever lowering of wages; learning and education do not furnish the remedy, and so on. He concludes by suggesting reform that aims at the following results:

"First, give to every man the op-portunity to employ himself and to receive the full reward for his labor. "Second, to give every man his share of the social advantages that arise from the growth, progress and im-urpovement of society. "Third, to give all men the use on equal terms of all public utilities or natural monopolies. "Fourth, to give every man the polirounth, to give every main the point lical power to secure through a ma-jority of his fellows any industrial or political change he desires with-out the interference of any minority, whether it be executive, legislative or judicial, or the limitations of a con-stitution imposed by a dead majority." We must admit that the philosophy here outlined, if we understand correctly the meaning of the language employed, is not very attractive. How can every man be given an opportunity employ himself? All work that amounts to anything under an advariced civilization is co-operative. Laborers must unite their efforts if the

question is of rearing palaces, building

railroads, and bridges, constructing

canals, or even cultivating the soil on

As long as man wore

as this can be done. When peace is permanent, there will be no social problems. For there will be no interest bearing debt to eat up the earnings of the worker. War implements will be turned into food and wealth producing engines; and, as a consequence, there will be no lack of the necessaries of life. Each one will sit under his own fig free and vine, in peace and safety. There will be an abundance for all. And then there will be no social problem. It is the mission of the Gospel of peace to produce this condition. It is the mission of the Church to pro-

claim that Gospel to the uttermost ends of the earth, for the salvation of mankind.

MR. MEYER RETIRES.

Mr. Fred Meyer, after 37 years of faithful service as a successful manager and buyer for the Clothing Depart. ment of the Z. C. M. I., has now retired from that responsible position and severed his connection with that well known mercantile institution. Mr. Meyer has always been considered one of the ablest clothing and gents furnishing goods men in the West, and he retires with the best wishes of the representatives of the institution with which he has been connected for so many years.

Mr. Meyer says he has no plans for the immediate future. He thinks he has earned a rest, and he proposes to take one. Should he, however, decide to go into business again, there will, no doubt, be many an opportunity for him to do so. In the meantime the patrons of the clothing department will miss the genial face of Mr. Meyer at the Z. C. M. L. but all will wish him success in whatever his hands may find to do.

THE SUN.

The eclipse of the sun that was witnessed on Thursday, June 17, was one of the remarkable astronomical events of the year. It began in Western Siberia as an annular eclipse. Then, as its path neared the Arctic circle it became total and when it reached Greenland it again became annular. Many total eclipses and many annular have been recorded, but the unprecedented feature of this eclipse was the fact that it began as an annular, presently became total and then changed to the annular phase again before ending its singular career.

An annular eclipse is so called be cause of the bright ring that surrounds the dark shadow. The lunar shadow is cone-shaped and a little more than the average distance of the moon from the earth's surface in length. If an eclipse occurs when the moon is in apogee, that is, when it is in that part of its orbit which is farthest from the earth, and when, consequently, the apex of its shadow does not quite reach the earth's surface, its apparent diameter is slightly less than that of the sun, and there is a bright ring all around the unilluminated surface of the moon; hence the designation "annular." Astronomy owes a great deal to solar eclipses. Without this occasional draw-

ing of a vell over the face of the heavenly luminary, human eye could not have endured its glory. It was during an eclipse that the so-called prominences, consisting of masses of glowing vapor, were first discovered. The halo of glory known as the corona, with its radiations into space, has been studied minutely during eclipses. Another observation is that there is a border of red color around the solar disc, about three or four thousand miles deep, called the chromosphere. Through later scientific aids certain solar phenomena can now be studied at any time, but only a comparatively short time ago, the few moments when the moon passes between us and the sun were the only time for their observation. Very little is known of any of the neavenly bodles in space, but enough is known to warrant the conclusion that our earth is but part of one great sysem of worlds of which one is not essentially different from another. The moon is in all probability a dead little world, while the sun is still in a state of fusion. The probability is that it will pass through the various stages of solidity and temperature in which the planets now are, until it becomes dark and dead, waiting for remodeling at the hands of the Creator. The sun is now losing heat, through radiation, at a tremendous rate. For ages and ages it will endure this loss, but the time must finally come when the sun will cool down. A solid crust will form. In the beginning it will be tion thin and again and again it will burst by gases and streams of lava will flow over it. But, by and by these discharges will cease. Volcanos will rise here and there through which gases will escape, and water vapor and some carbonic acid will be liberatel. Water will be condensed. There will be oceans. But unless the Creator makes some lights for this new extinct sun, as He made light-bearers for the earth in the early morning of creation, it will wander about in darkness. It will have no light-giving heat from the outside except that which comes from the far distant worlds in space. The temperature will therefore fall rapidly, and the ocean will become tce. There will be snow. Like an im mense dynamite magazine the sun will float about in space, until it is awakened, perchance, to new life by collision with another world, or by some external force. But these chapters of the history of the sun will be read only by immortal beings, in eternity. For long before the sun fires are entirely extinct life, as we know it, will have ceased on the planets dependent' on the sun for light and heat.

care and culture of the physical side of man. The Doctor, lately from Sweden, brings the ideas and vim of that country's successful methods to our own doors. According to his view, the joy of iving and the ideals of the nation are both most readly found in the theory and practise of systematic and scientific 'training of the muscles and organs of the human body. Joy, he says, the pleasurable feeling of life and animation, the exhilaration of the soul that accompanies the soundness and healthy action of the body, is to be found chiefly in the train-

ing of the muscles. Recreation, simple pleasure, and, in the best sense, 'fun for the people" in the way of relaxation and proper sports, are all to be sought, he says, through the avenue of systematized physical culture; and of that city, who shows by official docuthese feelings of joy may be regarded as the first or primary object of such training. But there are other and more important aims in this work. A second object is that of general

hygiene through supplying to the body the mere amount of exercise that is requisite to health. This conception of the function of physical training is all right in a general way, but in order to provide for individual needs it should lead to something more specific. A third object of the training i

therefore necessary, and it consists in providing those specific hygienic measures essential to correct the evil effects of one-sided development, which is almost universal even among hard physical workers. Thus, the hard-working farmer becomes round-shouldered; and in numerous occupations the very quantity of the kind of exercise that must be taken leads to one-sidedness, incompleteness, and perhaps to deformity. A fourth object of physical education is essentially pedagogic, the body is to be rendered the serviceable tool of

the trained will-we must learn to perform, to carry out, the many good things that we desire to do and are willing to attempt, but are physically unable to accomplish.

All good modern schools aim at learning through doing, and things formerly done in the homes and pratically known to the child-weaving, cobbling, carpentering, blacksmithingsince they are now largely carried on in great establishments, are introduced into school work to supply the defect in the child's physical education occasioned by their removal from the home to the modern factory. Nowadays, children grow up without knowing how to hammer, saw, weave, sew, etc.; and all the best schools are seeking to supply the want which their hands and ever it be, that the mind plans for it. We must not merely feel like doing good; we must be able. Physical righteousness is a phase of the gospel of works and well doing that the present methods of bodlly training seek to emphasize. In the course of his daily lectures on physical education the Doctor makes the further and somewhat unique claim that modern, organized systems of gymnastic practise arose largely from the desire of the people for national unity, of which idea the co-operation

became a visible and emphatic form of expression. As the political headmonies or artifi-

patriotism in their very muscles, while the defense of local athletic honor becomes an absorbing passion.

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JUNE 19 1901

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead. Who never to himself hath said. "This is my own, my native land?" "

Not if, according to Dr. Bolin, he has participated in the national or local athletics.

PROHIBITION PAYS.

Springfield, Ohio, furnishes another llustration of the fact that prohibition is the best policy. It has been asserted that that city was forced to make reductions in its fire and police departments owing to lack of funds as a result of prohibition. But that is emphatically denied by Rev. P. Ross Parrish, pastor of a Methodist church ments that the city has gained in every way, by prohibition.

According to the court records during the first twenty days under Prohibition, there were only 28 arrests as com pared with \$9 last year during the same time with saloons. The locations formerly occupied by saloons in the business section of the city have been remodeled and will be used for other business purposes. Some parts of the city have thus been transformed for good.

recent Saturday was reported to be the best day of business in all lines that the merchants have had in the city for six months. One wholesale man declared his business had increased \$500 per week since the city went dry; another that his business had increased nearly a third since the beginning of May. Many homes now have food and clothing that have been in want. Wives who have been earning the living for the family are now giving up their jobs because the husband is fur-

nishing the living. Such is the testimony from every place that has tried prohibition. From a business point of view prohibition is the best policy.

LIBERTY PARK.

Liberty Park is the most beautiful place in or around Salt Lake City. We wonder whether or not the people of Salt Lake know what a fine park they have lying invitingly at their very doors, and if they are enjoying it as they ought. The park is young, and as vet, is not equal to those found in big cities: but when we remember the difficulties of making a large park in our arid region, where irrigation must play a large part in its making, we will appreciate more fully what it means to form and to keep up such a large pubbodies feel in this change. So too lic pleasure ground. An old resident physical training as a specialty seeks to of our city, recently visited the park prepare the body to do the work, what. for the first time. "Why," said he, ever it be, that the mind plans for it. "I had no idea we had such a place. People spend time and money to get out of town for a half-holiday of recreation and rest."

Do you like tall trees, whose topmost branches intertwine against the blue sky? You may find them at Liberty Park. Do you enjoy tall grass in which you may lie, or velvety lawns reaching from under shady, well-trim med trees to great open stretches of grass and flowers? They are at Liberty Park. Or do you and friends want a big, broad field over which you of the youth in physical culture units and your children can run and play unhindered? You have it here. Have The Ship you a horse and carriage, or an auto-And the Balloon. mobile? Then spin away, or take your time more leisurely around the clean sprinkled driveway encompassing the park; or you may drive straight brough under the long, shaded avenue Here is a lake, too, and boats, if you wish to row. And if the children mus spend their nickels, here are the merry go-rounds, the toy railway, the cream, and the soda water. The best time to visit the park is in the early morning. Then nature shines forth in full radiance and the birds sing their sweetest. Just an hour in the early day in the park would be worth much to any city worker. Next to the morning, the early evening is to be preferred; for then the long shadows reach across the grass, and the sky glows in resplendent colors behind the trees.' If every business man could stop off at Liberty Park on his way home from work and lie on the grass for half an hour, letting nature's soothing power "soak in." we are sure the cares of the day would not press so heavily and his home coming would be more cheerful. The very poorest time to visit the park is Sunday. Coy nature hides herself on that day, no doubt, driven away by the boysterous crowds that invade her sacred precincts. They come, not to commune with her, but to stare at each other and to read the Sunday supplements. Monday morning there is a fearful litter at the park, which seems to prove that the Sunday visitors do not appreciate the well-kept lawns and walks, thrown open for their enjoyment; for there are no "keep off the Grass" signs at Liberty Park, and the thoughtless and careless who flock there on Sunday do not sense the privileges they enjoy. We would not say there is too much liberty at Liberty Park, but we think visitors ought to carry away or place in proper recep-

doesn't want to see anyone convict him.	stances v give than
In these long tariff debates why can't mum be the word?	For Br Cleveland to be the That Cl the bone his own l Of the
In the future when time flies will it fly in an airship?	
The robbers of the Rocky Mountains the robber coal barons.	

The price of coal seems to be going up along with the thermometer

A burnt child doesn't dread the fire half so much as a burnt adult does. Prophets may not have any honor in

their own country but aeronauts do In these automobile contests the race

is to the strongest and the swiftest.

The man who plays the French horn enerally knows nothing about the horn of plenty.

In Africa Colonel Roosevelt sticks to his guns more even closely than he did as President.

A gossip carrying tales causes more trouble than the mosquito that carries yellow fever.

Wilbur and Orville Wright have learned to labor but they seem to have no time to wait.

In its way, Gompers on the Constitution would be more interesting than Story's Commentaries.

It will always depend upon circum-

APPRECIATES OUR MUSIC.

Salt Lake City, June 18, 1909. Editor Deseret News .-- During my six weeks' vacation, I have spent much of that time in Salt Lake City, and having lived all of my life in the East, I am much interested in the development of music in the West, and especially among the "Mormon" people, of whom I have read and heard much. While the effusions of an enthusiast are not always welcome, may I be permitted space in your valuable paper to voice a few sentiments relative to my observations along the line of choirs and organists in your ward services, to several of which I have been an unan-

nounced visitor during the month. In an ecclesiastical organization such as the "Mormon" Church rightfully as the "Mormon" Church rightfully boasts of, many musical workers are needed, and such embryo talent as may be found should be properly en-couraged and developed. It does not always follow that a good recital player is a good Church organist. In fact it often happens that there is a certain antagonism between the two types of artists. In many of our eastern cities is so generally recognized that often an anateur, who can inter-pret a piece of music reverentially, is preferred by the average congregation to the more advanced or professiona

risit to the Eighteenth ward chapel or

whether it is more blessed to in to receive. Trandenburg it looks as though ad's handwriting might prove to haid writing on the wall. Chicago man who had part of a leg, must feel rather sheepish, a leg, must feel rather sheepish. The many methods tried to keep their deficition angle in the crowns of three annexing powers they might have expected to find liberty and autonom a cook that of having a policeman in the kitchen has proven the most effect--North American Review.

Alaska . As a spectacle no exposit

Yukon has excelled this display Show, the Northwest. The elect

cal features are wonderfal Architecturally, the buildings are o surpassing beauty and grace. Ther are scores of beautiful gardens and

are scores of beautiful gardens and a mile or more of such anusement at tractions as the "Midway" made fa mous. As an exposition, it is exhaus-tive. The huge Palace of Manufas-tures is an exhibit of the liberal art complete within itself; Machinery Hal displays the inventive genius of the whole country; the Palace of Aerical-ture tells the story of the natural wealth of the western states and cha-ada. The Japanese buildings and the

ada. The Japanese buildings and v

lago cover the largest display Japan

New York's In McClure's Magazina for June, George Kibb-Alliance, Turner describes the al-liance between Tammany

Hall and two notorious criminal band, through which elections are controlled

not furnish at best over 2,500 'repeat ers' or 20,000 illegal votes, at the most

ers' or 20,000 litegal votes, at the most strenuous election; while Tamman undoubtedly gets 50,000. The of method of voting the zealous office holder, or the venturesome vagrant, o saloon dependent, or such gamblers a

"These two gangs could probably

whole street of

has ever made on a foreign

China presents a whole Pekin-Popular Mechanics.

Show.

He says:

The Woodmen of the World are a great organization, but the Wooden Men of the World are infinitely more numerous.

ual

It is said that at one time Senator La Follette studied for the stage. His training along this line has enabled him to make the whole nation his audience

The primary trouble with the Illinois primary election law was that it didn't work well. Still it probably worked about as well as most public servants do.

Dr. Charles W. Ellot has not put the Bible or Shakespeare in his five-foot shelf library. Before condemning him remember that he has been the country's foremost advocate of the elective system in education.

Of the lady of Castle Gould it is said as was said of the Fair Daughter in "A Lay of St. Nicholas,"

She pledged his once, she pledged him twice, And she drank more than a lady ought to drink."

saloon dependent, or such gamblers a are still at work or hope to get i work in the city, is naturally still operation to a considerable exten There are plenty of other smalle gangs of 'repeaters,' too-like the Iris gang of 'Humpty' Jackson in the Eas Side district of Charlie Murphy, lead of Tammany Hall; and the simile Side district of Charlie Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; and the similar gang in the Irish tenement district on the West side; and the large gangs of interstate 'repeaters' brought in from New Jersey and Philadelphia. But all of these—local and foreign—gravitate naturally toward the rendezvous of the two great local gangs below Fourteenth street, the recognized cen-ters of both the criminal and the li-legal voting population of New York legal voting population of New York and its vicinity. "No stranger spe-tacle has ever appeared than the pres-ent organization of this criminal popuent organization of this criminal popu-lation of New York as professional fraudulent voters. The two-thirds of a million registered voters of the city are divided so closely along conven-tional party lines that only a slight balance is needed to secure control of the government. This balance is fur-nished by these organized criminal nished by these organized criminals,

supervision and to keep the music of these organizations up to an estab-lished standard; to select and arrange the music, choosing what is appropri-ate for the service and season thereof, and also to the capacity of the singers. He acts as a toner, brings the singers. He acts as a toner, brings the choir in touch with the best work that

is being done abroad, and keeps it from getting into a rut, thereby elevating ecclesiastical music With best wishes I am sincerelly

L. F. S. [The lady organist referred to, we

have reason to believe, is Mrs. Frances

Coolest and most heautiful place in Utah for a day's outing Free dancing Wednesday evening Our dancing pavilion is free t lodgers or private parties and arrangements can be made for same by telephoning either phone 218.

READ THE

HEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS

AND STAGE PICTURES.

party organization is held in absolute

control. The government of the sec-ond largest city in the world, when the system is in full working order, de-

music rendered during the communion service by the lady who presides over the harmonium: this young woman played with such good taste, such soul-ful expression and spiritual interpreta-tion, that the effect on me was as it should have been—I forgot the music and thought only of the Christ who gave His life for me. I found much to commend both in her solo work and in her accompanying of the choir. After all, for what are we seeking in our church music? To draw souls nearour church music? To draw soulls near-er to God, are we not? We do not need the show work but we do need the spiritual, therefore let us develop along this line and aim to avoid all musical atrocities in our religious wor-ship. ship. In conclusion I would like to suggest trained to manufacture, fraudulent votes at elections and primaries. And by this means not only the city but the

In conclusion 1 would like to suggest that Salt Lake seems to be a good field for the visiting choirmaster. It is his duty to keep in touch with the work done in the different choirs under his supervision and to keep the music of

pends at bottom upon the will of the criminal population-principally thieves and pimps. EMIGRATION CANYON



yours, Such a performer I recognized in my Sabbath day. I was charmed by the Kingsbury Thomasen.-Ed.]

From The Battleground of Thought.

a large woolf skin for clothes, lived in a hut, depended on his feet for traveling. each, man could, no doubt, employ dimself as he wanted and enjoy the full reward for his labors. But under modern conditions, when it takes a thousand hands to bring one piece of work to perfection somebody must employ and the others receive employment. A man might decide to build a palace but he could not employ himself to do it, unless he had the aids of nundreds of others. We see therefore no chance of a time coming under a complex civilization when every man can be his own employer. It should be less impracticable to give every man his share of social advantages. And yet, those advantages are largely, even now, what each one makes them for himself. And there, will never be any change in that, except that a time will come when moral qualities and refinement shall count more than moneybags.

The third suggestion, to give all men the use on equal terms of all public sitilities, is rather vague. Does it. mean that all ought to ride free on the railroads and street cars? That they should not be required to pay for their mail? All public utilities cost something, and the cost is conveniently assessed against those who use them' That should not be objectionable. The fourth suggestion seems to be that laws, courts, and constitutions be done away with, together with minorities and majorities. We fancy the world is not ripe for that reform, yet,

It will never be. Unrighteous laws will be abolished. The tyranny of majorities will be done away with. But even under the most perfect conditions, law will prevail. It prevails in na-

The true solution of the social problem is the general adoption of the Gospel of the Redeemer and the application of Its principles to all human activities. These are truth, righteousness, brotherly love, peace, etc. Through such principles social reforms of the mostfar-reaching consequences have already been effected. The tyranny of absolutism has been dethroned and democracy crowned in many countries. Slavery has been abolished. The equality of the sexes has been recognized. The brotherhood of man has been proclaimed. Through such principles the reform work will continue, until all men recognize each other as brothers, and the welfare of all is dear to every human heart. There is no other remedy. The Gospel of Jesus has been given to the world for its salvation from every kind of evil, and as it is

adopted and applied to the affairs of men, those evils will exist no more. When truth and righteousness fill the human heart and become a force, they will permeate business and sanctifyrelitics. When brotherly love prevalis

JOY AND PATRIOTISM.

Dr. Jacob Bolin of New York, director of the Bolin Institute of Therapeutic Gymnasties and Physical Training, who is now conducting courses in physical education at the University Summer school in this city, makes a unique and comprehensive presentation of the beneinequalities will be evened out, as far fits to be derived from the systematic various athletic games, they imbibe

cial geographical units were breaking down in Europe and the ideals of national unity were taking hold upon the sentiments and convictions of the people, physical culture and gymnastic exercises became centers, for the development, not only of the strong youth who were to give physical tone to the forming nations, but also of the most active interest in the ideas of nationality and patriotism which these new movements in history represented. Thus the diffusion of physical training by organized schools and classes has a wider meaning than the mere devolonment of the individual who participates in them. It makes for national development and unity as well as for stalwart manhood of the students singly. Organized athletics constitute a bond, an alliance, a center of sentiment and activity, that is closely akin to patriotism for one's country. and readily tends to become identical with the national spirit and ideals. This, it seems to us, is a broad and noble view of the benefits to be conferred by systematized forms of school

athletics. It is both a strong and a just presentation. It shows clearly the basis of the claims of scientific physical training for national recognition on a large scale in our systems of educa-

Such recognition is the more essential in this country bacause of the constant influx of foreigners, whose admixture in the population tends to weaken the national ideas and to prevent the growth and extension, as it sometimes threatens the perpetuation, of truly democratic methods in our form of government.

The problem of the Swedish schools in the period of the rennaissance of their nationalism was a comparatively simple one; namely, to make real Swedes of those born in Sweden. So, too, the Germans found it easily practicable, when, awakening from their long national slumber, the quarreling statesmen began to put into effect their dreams of national unity. France experiences no difficulty in making Frenchmen out of the youth of France, nor Holland in causing those born of Dutch parents to love the fatherland. But a more difficult problem faces America; and that is to make real Americans out of Germans, Swedes, Frenchmen; Dutchmen, Italians, Greeks, Russians. For this great purpose, cooperation of all the foreign-born youth with the native population in games, n play, in organized athletics, is helieved to establish most firmly the oonds of friendship and the ideas of patriotism among boys and girls. For

over the youth, as all know, play and physical activity exercise a remarkable fascination and exert a very profound influence. When, therefore, they unite in play; when they contest for their school, their village, their state, in the

tacle the litter that they make. With the daylight, the beauty of the park vanishes; the birds retire to their nests, the flowers close. Nature suggests to all who commune pure-mindedly with Her that it is time to go home: for there is nothing to be desired for such in the park after dark.

And here is a secret. On the east side of the park a stream of water rushes by. Bordering this stream there is, at the present, a bank of beautiful wild roses. Now, wild roses, with their delicate, indescribably sweet flagrance is suggestive of June and June brides; so hurry, before these flowers are gone; gather a boquet of them. and place them where they will throw their beauty into the dullness of this work-a-day world.

There is a good deal of "moonshine" n joy rides.

The nation that worships force, worships barbarism.

A thief is open to conviction but he

Europe, the officers of the company at the dock and the captain on the bridge do little worrying about the ocean cur-rents which the big boat is going to meet on her journey across the sea. They may worry a little about the possibility of her meeting head-winds but only then because the head-winds but only then because the head-winds may make her passage a little slower than the record. She is almost sure to plow through on near to schedule time. When a man goes up in a balloon, with a circular bag, a dirigible, or an aero-plane, the winds of the air are his all-concerning problem. Take the man in the circular balloon or aerostat, if the wind is toward the wat, why work

Where wind is toward the west, why west he goes unless he can find another current, whether or not in that direc-tion lies a body of water where a landing means sure death or a very nar-row escape. If, on the other hand, when the four-funneled, twenty-seven-knot steamship got outside Sandy Hook, it were sure to find a current, Hook, it were sure to find a current, itself going at twenty-seven knots, which would land it near Southamp-ton, it would be an established fact and that the ocean would do most of the work for which the stokers now get credit. If the man in the ship of the air can find such a current in the heavens, then the perfected whip of heavens, then the perfected ship of the air has that much advantage over the perfected ship of the water. The wind has been one of the greatest causes that have retarded the navigacauses that have retarded the naviga-tion of the air. When the airship is perfected, and Jules Verne is justified, the winds which have kept back the fulfilment of the narrator's prophecy will be the very elements which will make aerial travel superior to crossing the land in trains or the sea in ships. The current which in the sea would take the steamship from New York to Liverpool in two days waits in the air for man to use. Already the man in the spherical balloon with his tiny basket dangling beneath it has to sub-mit himself entirely to it—but when

basket danging beneath it has to sub-mit himself entrely to it—but when -man brings forth the airship that can successfully combat the wind and that can stay up until its pilot wants it to come down, the wind will do easily and noiselessly what is now **@**one by the soft coal and the stoker with much black smoke and sweat.—David Torrey Wells in Collier's for June 12 Wells in Collier's for June 12.

The threshold of the harem has occasionally been crossed clandestine-Grewsome Tale of Turkey, been crossed clandestine-ETAONI ly, yet save those in rare cases where a Turkish family, hav-ing adopted the conventions of the Europeans, admits its intimate friends, no stranger has openly and officially been permitted to visit the gynecaeum of the Turk. The one ex-ception to this iron-clad rule, strange to say, occured in the palace of a sultan. It was in the year 1807, when the British Government, al-tempting to coerce the Sublime Porte-into a coalition against Napoleon, or-dered the Sultan, Selim III., to sur-render his fleet. This the Sultan refused to do, and the English fleet sailed Turkey. ETAONI dered the Sultan, Selim III., to Sult-render his fleet. This the Sultan refused to do, and the English fleet sailed through the Dardanelles into the Propontis. Meanwhile, General Sebas-tiani, the French ambassador, assist-ed the Sultan in organizing the defense of Constantinople, and did it so admi-rably that the British fleet refired without firing a shot. Accordingly, the Padishah told him to choose his re-ward. The general, a thorough French-man asked permission to visit his Majesty's harem. Selim, bound by his word, granted this unprecedented favor, and invited him to witness the review of the sultanas. As the latter, the most beautiful women of the East, with blushing checks and modest eyes, passed one by one before them, the passed one by one before them, the Sultan said, "Who ever of them all you find fairest is yours." Sebastiani

When a four-funneled, twenty-seven-knot steam ship sets out from New York Harbor toward officers of the company at i the captain on the bridge with the ocean cur-the big boat is going to r journey across the sea. worry a little about the of her meeting head-winds en because the head-winds en pacasage a little slower cord. She is almost sure to solation that none other shall possess her N. C. Adossides in the Delineator for July.

> The determining factor in Prussian foreign policy was, of course, the geo-Germany Is Weak. graphical position of the kingdom. Having its origin in the military settlements of the Teutonic

tion, which extended westward as far as the Elbe in the neighborhood of Hamburg, Prussia was military from its birth, and, as Frederick said, it had its birth, and, as Frederick said, it had to be "toujours en vedette." The eigh-teenth century found Prussla hemmed in on one side by the Slav kingdom of Poland. Frederick induced Maria Theresa (in '1773) to join Prussia and Russia in despoiling that kingdom, and accordingly each of the great powers took a slice of territory contingous with its own. Twenty years later. in 1763. took a slice of territory contiligous with its own. Twenty years later, in 1793, Russia and Prussia rounded off their territory with further acquisitions, leaving the kingdom a mere slip in the center with nominal independence; but even this was forfeited in 1795, when Austria joined in the final partition. The kingdom of Poland disappeared and the king retired with a pension to

announcement on page 4

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