

"Frenzied" Russian Sympathy "Based on Gross Ignorance."

Editor Deseret News:

HAVE been greatly impressed since returning from a recent European residence by the magnitude of the American newspaper advocacy of the cause of the Russian peasantry. An article in the "News" of the 2nd inst. leads me to contribute the popular continental views on the subject.

It is natural enough for the Americans so imbued with charity and so grounded in the broadest liberty to be on the quiver to aid those who are oppressed in ways both financial and moral. Doubtless farther than we think our influence is felt.

Consequently it is a fact that from this very national habit of those of us not thoroughly acquainted with the actual status of the Russian masses sympathy unduly with their condition and pity them only to their hurt.

By this I do not mean that the broad humanitarian views on charity toward a less fortunate class are unwarranted, but I do mean most emphatically that the vast volume of frenzied Russian sympathy aroused largely by the press is founded upon gross ignorance of the conditions.

Russia, true enough, is an extreme monarchy. Almost literally the czar is the nation, the church, the executive and the judiciary. True at times he has seemed despotic to people remote. Distance has aroused a feeling against Russia in America that would never exist were the borders of that country contiguous to ours. A class of well meaning but nevertheless unwise enthusiasts have taken splendid advantage of these factors and have lashed into a fury the feelings and sentiments of our distant world. European nations, closer at hand, do not share with us in our benevolence.

The facts are these. The Russians are a peculiar people. They are as peasants, most childish and simple. When compared with other northern Europeans they are as children of adolescence compared with men of maturity. And not only are they limited in intelligence but by nature they are deficient in those essential qualities that make up sterling character. They seem to be jealous of those in their own spheres who succeed. They lack the fundamental truthfulness and honesty. They cannot be re-

lief upon for stability inasmuch as their promises can never be taken as indications of their deeds. They carry about with them the germs of peevishness and surmisation that afflict them with a disease as pronounced as that of Lord Bacon's "Cripple," with his overbearing "allow-for-a-cripple" consciousness. And could it be otherwise considering the material from which the nation is made—a class little above the uncivilized? Other northern peoples have pushed aside their barriers, but the Russian is still bonded to superiority.

The father of the present czar was a strong ruler. He understood conditions and he knew perfectly well that liberty would do for his children in all the Russias. He ruled because he could do so wisely than they. He insisted on being supreme because he realized that his people were inferior and power to the ignorant would be disastrous. In fact he was a monarch not so despotic as we wish to believe, but a guardian of a nation incapable of governing itself.

The present czar entered his career unprepared. He has unwittingly made enough mistakes to almost imperil his position. He really wishes to be liberal and grant representation to his people in the same measure as it is dealt out in other kingdoms; with about the same result as would be the liberal distribution of combustibles among children. The point I wish to make from my observations is that at the present time the great mass of Russian peasantry is absolutely incapable of enjoying and appreciating civil suffrage. This peasantry has other needs more urgent now. It must have uplift within itself many a prime quality before full liberty can flourish.

Universal education must be spread broadcast. Some living active form of Christianity must uplift the peasant's Greek church and must lead to supplant dishonesty with uprightness, selfishness with sacrifice, dishonesty and meanness with honor and broadmindedness. I would that all eager espousers of the "cause of the Russian peasantry" might have the intimate association with the true peasant that I have had—then in the light of true conditions sentiment would not be so overwhelming for an arrogant, ignorant people, but esteem would run very high for a ruler who governs well in one of the most difficult positions ever allotted to mortal man.

DE. EDWARD A. RICH,
Brigham City, Aug. 9.

That Florodora Sextet.

Names of Six Original Girls—No Nan Patterson's or Evelyn Nesbitt in List

PROBABLY no theatrical subject of late years has occasioned quite as great discussion as that of the expansive Florodora sextet, says the Washington Post. From a half dozen pretty girls it has developed into hundreds. There have been many scandals, crimes and minor notoriety, where a chorus girl formed the cherches la femme point in the case, which were made more interesting by reason of the magic title "one of the original Florodora sextet." Evelyn Nesbitt is the latest aspirant for sextet honors. When will it ever cease? Carl Decker, of the Morning Telegraph, settles the question of the original six in the following article:

"In order that there need be no cause to continue to class Evelyn Nesbitt as one of the original Florodora sextet, the names of the six young women who really composed that popular aggrega-

tion are here given. They were Marie Wilson, Margaret Walker, Vaughn Texmuth, Marjorie Relyea, Agnes Sayre, Daisy Green.

"This list does not contain the name of Evelyn Nesbitt, nor does it contain the name of Nan Patterson. Evelyn Nesbitt was one of the Spanish flower girls in the Casino production and Nan Patterson was in the sextet of a No. 3 Western circuit company.

"It is well to paste up this original list and keep it where the eye of that average reporter can light upon it at any moment, for it has become the fashion in New York to jam into the original 'Florodora' any woman who comes into anything of momentary prominence.

"Whether it be that the woman in the affair is the defendant in a shooting case or merely the wife of the defendant, appears to matter little. She may never have been nearer to the sextet than a seat in the gallery, but the fact that she has been a chorus girl is usually enough to get her a place in the

most famous group of show girls New York has ever raved over.

"Of the original six, none is now prominent on the stage. Daisy Green is now in 'The Girl from Paris' at the Manhattan Beach theater as one of the performers. Marie Wilson has been on Broadway several times since disposing of the bundles of coin and money which she had accumulated, and others are constantly getting into the news, but with nothing of the prominence that distinguished them in the early days of the new century.

"Agnes Wayburn, who was one of the prettiest of the original Florodora sextet, is now busily engaged in suing her husband, Ned Wayburn, for divorce.

"Although married to Wayburn in 1897, she appeared in the Florodora sextet as Agnes Sayre, and was one of the most sought after of the young women composing that group. The stage door pests never succeeded in taking her out to dinner, and she was not the recipient of any large amount of jewelry.

"At that time Ned Wayburn had not achieved success as a builder of popular vaudeville features, and until that time Agnes Sayre had been a comparatively unknown chorus girl. Later, she has been suing Wayburn vigorously for divorce.

"Marie Wilson was also married. She had come to New York from Washington. Her father, who was usually called to as a prominent Washington merchant when he came to this city, in reality had achieved no higher position in the commerce of that city than the management of a corner grocery. Her husband, Harry Wimsatt, was employed in one of the government departments in Washington.

"Miss Wilson left the sextet before the run of the production ceased. A close friend in Wall Street tipped her cleverly and persistently, and Miss Wilson plumed with all her earnings.

"As a result she had taken down a couple of hundred thousand, according to common report, and within a short time was able to maintain an establishment that included a handsome \$5,000 team of matched roadsters, as well as half a peck of diamonds, three or four quart of diamonds, a bushel or more of less important gems and watches, automobiles and other accessories beyond the dreams of a chorus girl's avarice.

"Miss Wilson made a trip to Europe and wandered around in a leisurely fashion for quite awhile, and later drifted back to Broadway, where she had been seen in several unimportant productions within the last two years.

"Vaughn Texmuth, an English show-girl, Marjorie Relyea, and Margaret Walker have also dropped out of sight. There were several marriages, but the after life of these young women was not particularly eventful.

"Of these six members of the original sextet dropped out to go abroad, marry, or otherwise take advantage of the opportunities that had come to them, others were sent in to take their place, so that there were many others who may be included with something of justice in the original 'Florodora sextet.' That name, however, will always be recalled by theatrical folks as including solely the six names already given.

"It can safely be said that no six chorus women ever achieved quite as much fame and distinction as these of the original sextet of the Florodora company.

"In the first place all were selected with something of fine discrimination. They were the first of the 'show girls,' replacing the buxom young women with elephantine hams and bulging calves displayed in lights who had been regarded as the perfect type of chorus girl up to that time. The 'show girl,' strikingly gowned in Parisian costumes, with something of coquetry and a voice, was a distinct departure, and naturally made a hit.

"The 'Florodora' six were nearly of a size, tall and willowy, and charmingly effective in the gowns designed for them. They had all the advantage of the most taking bit of music and the most effective song that had been introduced in any Broadway production in years, and the music was as much

of a hit as the bunch of girls. Something of additional novelty was achieved in taking six chorus men out of the ranks and making them for the first time something more than a mere stage dressing.

"The 'Florodora' sextet hit the town the hardest wallop it had received in years. It was not a sudden success, however. For three or four months 'Florodora' dragged along, barely avoiding failure and attaining nothing of striking success. Then it leaped into popularity and kept the Casino stage for over a year, making a record run in New York.

"In the meantime, 'Florodora' companies had been sent out all over the country, and each had a sextet, of course. It was generally agreed that the sextet had made the success of the production, and, of course, the idea was stolen, and there were sextets in every musical comedy along Broadway, as well as in vaudeville.

"Through this multiplication of 'Florodora' companies there came into existence scores of sextettes who had never appeared on Broadway, and in this fashion there have come to be as many 'original sextet' women as there were body servants of Washington back in the first century.

"Nan Patterson, as has been said, was a sextette in an out-of-town company. Evelyn Nesbitt was not built for the sextet. She could not measure up to the standard in height, weight or impressiveness, and the best she ever got was a part as a Spanish flower girl, scattering roses and singing wishy-washy little songs in a chorus that was relegated to the background by the big, handsome gowned, picture-hatted damsels of the sextet.

"As long as there are showgirls in which chorus girls of the past decade are concerned there will be claims to recognition as members of the original sextet. The list stands as a stone wall against such claims, however. There were only six, not 6,000 of them.

"Nevertheless, every paper throughout the country is still referring to Evelyn Nesbitt as one of the original Florodora sextet."

AN ACTIVE GOVERNOR.

Ans. B. Gooding, governor of Idaho, came prominently before the public as the avenger of the murder of



predecessor, Frank Steunenberg, was his close friend. The murdered man was the victim of the lawless mining element known as the Molly Men and was killed by the explosion.

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THE SOLAR SYSTEM'S STRANGE JOURNEY.

The sun, taking with him the earth and all the other planets which revolve around him, is every moment moving onward through space towards the stars, themselves members of other systems at an enormous rate. The object of this journey, where it will lead us, and what force is impelling it, none can tell, says W. G. Bell, in the *Washington Magazine*. The speed is terrific. Yet it is significant in the vast distance in which the celestial motions take place, where space and time are infinite. At some future age, many millions of years to come, it may be, the heavens will not have the appearance they have now.

"The earth's position in relation to them will have changed. The journey we are making is towards Hercules, a familiar constellation in the northern heavens, and attractive to those who possess telescopes by reason of the magnificent star cluster found within it—the finest cluster of close stars in the skies.

"The evidence of this stupendous journey which the sun is taking rests upon some of the most delicate investigations of astronomy.

"Long ago it was found that the so-called 'fixed' stars were by no means fixed in the skies but had motions which in many cases were sufficiently large to be measured. It then became natural for the inference to be drawn, that the sun also, which is merely a star, and not a very large one, might be moving away in space.

"This general movement suggests that there is some center point which is the pivot of the whole universe, but such a point has yet to be discovered. The well-known cluster called the Pleiades was once thought to be such a pivot, but this is now easily proved to be an error. The cluster is of great general interest, however.

"Six of the stars of the Pleiades can be clearly distinguished with the unaided eye. Alcyone, the brightest, being of the third magnitude. Surrounding them is a haze of light emitted by many smaller stars, which are too faint to be individually separated, but in a telescope or camera the cluster is found to be composed of upwards of two thousand stars.

"The pace of our solar system's journey is put at something between four and fourteen miles a second! On the basis of this large figure some startling calculations can be made.

"The best-known star in the heavens is Sirius, the 'dogstar.' It is the brightest of them all, and its distance has been put at 42,000,000,000 miles! The figures merely convey something approaching infinite distance.

"Now, if it be the case that our sun is moving with a velocity of fourteen miles a second, it will travel nearly 42,000,000 miles in a single year. Consequently, if it were traveling in a straight line in the direction of Sirius, it would reach that star in about 110,000 years.

"In the short span of human life, no change can be expected to be observed in the appearance of the heavens, but the reflection is forced upon us that if only the human race survives, a time must come, when, owing to the sun's journey, we shall not see all the stars dotted over the sky in their present perspective, and some of the constellations will have lost the forms by which they are now so easily identified."

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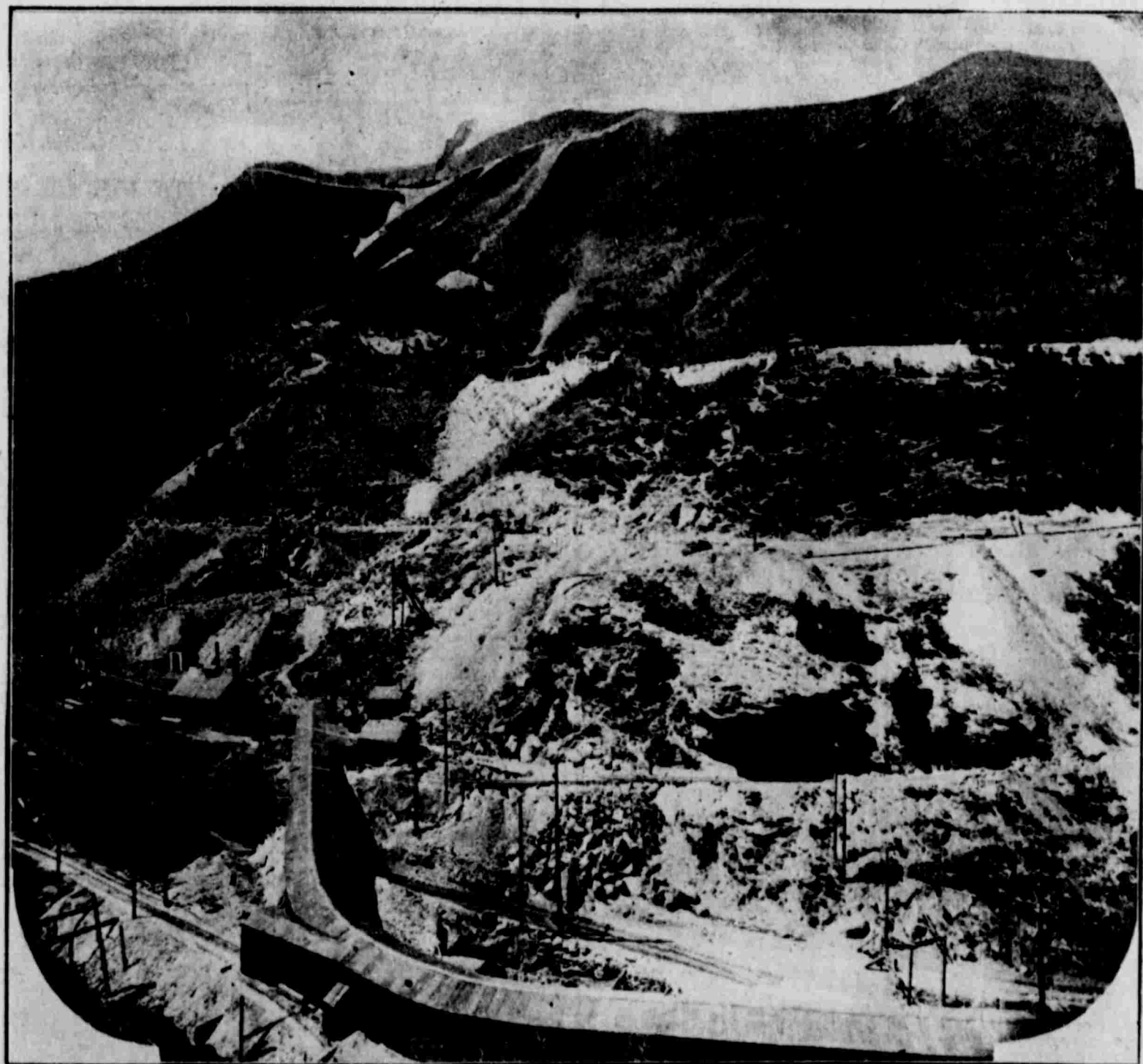
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TEARING DOWN OF THE BIG MOUNTAIN AT BINGHAM.

General View of the Country That the Boston Consolidated and Utah Copper Companies are Removing to Get Down to the Immense Ore Bodies That Lie Below the Surface Earth.

The accompanying illustration, which was furnished the "News" by Bevel & Buflison, the Bingham photographers, gives a general view of the mountain on which steam shovel work was first introduced in the great copper camp of Bingham.

The mountain is covered by the locations of the Boston Consolidated and Utah Copper companies and it is from them that the new mills now under construction at Garfield are to be supplied with ore.

The long shed seen in the foreground is the covering built over the track between the mouth of the main tunnel and the ore bins and loading station on the Copper Belt railroad. The Utah Copper company is now keeping its mill in lower Bingham canyon in operation on ore brought out of this tunnel, by means of electric motor driven trains. At an elevation of about 500 feet above the mouth of the tunnel is where the Utah Copper management has a steam shovel busy

removing the overburden, or waste, which covers the immense copper-bearing ore deposits, the development of which has resulted in the bringing of millions of dollars of eastern capital into the state to be expended in development and equipment of mines and the erection of reduction plants. The Utah Copper company was the first to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of the Bingham porphyry ore and to D. C. Jackling, the manager of that company in particular belongs the credit.

Up near the top of the mountain is where the Boston Consolidated has begun its part of the program to tear down this big Bingham mountain and where millions and millions of tons of copper will be dug out of the earth.

A few weeks hence other shovels will be added to the battery now at work and within the next six or eight months they will be supplying the mills at Garfield with anywhere from 12,000 to 14,000 tons of ore per day.