# DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 2 1908

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted). Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

ou up						25	100														
	(I	n	į,	A	d'	٧£	ir	10	e	)	;									02	(
One Year					•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	14	ij
One Year			۰.		•	. ,		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	0	j
Three Months	4.00			14.5			×.			•	•	•	÷.,	۰.	σ.	64					ģ
																					1
Saturday Edi Semi-Weekly,	1	pe:	r		76	ha	r		•	•	•	ŝ,	• •	j,	ŝ	•	٠	٠	•	***	1

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Adress all business communications and all remittances: THE DEPERET NEWS. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress. March 3, 1879. SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 2, 1908

THE RIGHT TO BE ALONE.

The personality of childhood requires that the child shall early begin to live the individual life. Too much living in common may have serious results.

In the boys' boarding schools of France, where the pupils begin at the age of seven, "they enter plump, rosy, hearty; they quit pale, overstrained, and lacking the vitality of youth that bubbles over."

These are the words of M. Loubet formerly president of France and now one of the foremost child culturists of Europe. He formulates in one sentene the result of his investigations upon the sleeping habits of children. He says, quoting Prof. Pinard, "Your children should sleep alone."

Children desire to be alone some times. They seem to take daily rests by escaping from contact with other persons. In the advanced French schools, in which the children are never alone, their play and their leisure moments are supervised and pro gramed, as well as their working periods. No lonely strolls, no dreaming, not even study apart from the other boys is permitted, and they sleep together in groups in the rooms of the dormitories.

"The child," says M. Loubet, "flee ing for rest in the country, will take to the garden, woods or meadow-alone, or in little groups that do not hurt each other. Put two other children into the group, and you may find them all coming back in bad shape."

all coming back in bad shape. "Respect the child's privacy. Too often we call the poor, little, soliiary seekers of repose 'morbid." The child that roams off alone is looked upon as 'peculiar,' when it blindly seeks to save its vital forces! "In cities the child's refuge is its bedroom, Every child, when it is pos-sible, should have its own exclusive bedroom, its 'den,' its own private place, its refuge, pure and cool, from the bombardments of alien vitalites.

The ex-president argues farther that solltary sleep is the most healthful reparative and reposeful kind for adult as well as for children.

As to the habit of our forefathers he thinks that the common nuptial sleep did them less injury than it inflicts upon the present generation because they were "more thickskinned, less spiritual, less sensitive to outside influences than are our city dwellers.' In similar vein he argues that our sleeping-together ancestors had hard er organisms, which enabled them to resist the real ills of sleep under contact in a manner that we cannot resist them today.

The French sayant does not attempt to give the reasons for the ailments that arise from contact sleep, except to

clared the winner and retainer of the championship title. Clark won second, Kaaua third and Dickerson fourth." This competition in the field of sport with people of foreign nationalities is a good thing. It removes prejudices and promotes good fellowhip. Defeats teach the defeated the lesson that, after all, the various divisions of humanity are not so far removed from each other as some have supposed. We always like to see American boys win, but that does not prevent us from accepting defent, when it comes, as a valuable experi-

ence, ABOUT AIRSHIPS.

The New York Evening Sun, speakng of air navigation and the various efforts made at solving the problem. ocularly remarks that it hears with great pleasure and some measure of tope of Mr. William Henry Samson of Evanston, Ill., who, according to the Chicago papers, "has outdone Sir Isaac Newton." This is explained to mean that as Sir Isaac "discovered the force and there stopped," so his successor "has discovered a method of reversing the force so that it will operate up-

ward. The Sun, is curious to hear more of this discovery, for the accounts published thus far are disappointingly meagre. The paper says:

"He believed that the mysterious "He believed that the mysterious force called gravity could be hat-nessed and made to obey the will of man, just as is electricity, a no less mysterious power. So he set to work to perfect a machine that would re-verse the streams of ether, or whatever they may be, that draw all bodies to the earth." earth."

The Sun laughs at the suggestion, but is it entirely incredible that science some time may learn how to overcome the centripetal force by the aid of the entrifugal?

Some years ago it was suggested by scientist that many of the phenomena observed in the path of a cyclone could be explained only on the supposition that the law of gravitation had been temporarily suspended in a limited area. He suggested that two objects charged with the same kind of electricity would repel, while those under the influence of different kinds would attract each other. He thought that with a proper inderstanding of this law and more

perfect control of the mysterious power we call electricity, navigation in the air would become as easy as crossing the ocean. Who knows?

The story of the development of air navigation is interesting. Among the pioneers in aviation is Lilienthal, the German, who experimented with a flying machine minus the propelling power. Herring of New York was the first to make a man-carrying, motor-driven machine. Langley later made a steam-driven model. The Wright brothers followed the doubleleck plan of aeroplane and flew after several years of gliding. Santos-Dumont accomplished a short flight at Bagatelle, France. Then Farman flew 770 meters at Issy les Moulineaux on October 26, 1907. Then came to the front Delagrange. On January 13, 1908, Farman won \$10,000 by a flight of 1,000 Two months later he more meters. than doubled this distance. About a month later Delagrange nearly doubled Farman's last record and made nearly 4,000 meters in six minutes and thirty seconds. Another month and

he stayed in the air nine minutes and thirty seconds and a week later over fifteen minutes. At the suggestion of Mrs. Bell, wife of Dr. Alexander Graham Beil, an Aerial Experiment association was formed in 1907, and three flying machines have now been built by that association, the Red Wing, the White Wing, and the June Bug. The first two were damaged. On June 21 the first flights were made by the June Bug, the first of 456 feet at twentyeight miles an hour, the second of 417 feet at thirty-one and one-half miles an hour, and the third, 1,256 feet, in twenty-five seconds, or at the rate of thirty-four miles an hour. On the morning of June 25, the June Bug, with Mr Curtiss aboard, made a flight of 3,420 feet. Two concerns in Europe and one in America are now offering for sale acroplanes under a guarantee of flight.

of searcity of food, lack of water, or lack of room. That suggests the true and only remedy. When nations make plowshares out of their swords and clubs in pruning hooks out of their spears; when chiefly for throw. they turn their energies to agricultural instead of military pursuits; when they FAITH AND PROGRESS. give their time and money and talent to the production of food and other

necessaries of life, there will be no cause for war, for all will be supplied and have plenty. This earth is large enough and wealthy enough for the maintenance in comfort and happiness of all the children of the Father, if they will only dwell together in peace and unity and devote themselves to the utilizing of its vast resources, instead of wasting those resources in strife caused by greed.

Ah woo is Wu, say the Chinese minister.

Like a spinster the last rose of sumner still hangs on. The business outlook is best seen

through show windows. Culture was never yet acquired from

eading campaign literature It takes strength of character to raise oneself in the estimation of the world.

He who would eatch the first gleam of light on any subject must be up arly.

"The unwritten law" is always sucessfully invoked in Judge Lynch's ourt. If you wish people to think well of

ou, never ask them what they think of you. Of the claims of all classes those of

he agriculturists are the biggest. They eclaim the earth. The small boy thinks that the curfew whistle is an unnecessary noise and should be suppressed.

A little learning is a dangerous thing, but not nearly so dangerous as a toy pistol or an automobile.

No matter what the future may have n store for him, Governor Hughes has been "it" in New York.

Mr. Taft is fishing at Middle Bass Island. Can he, like Dr. Johnson, make little fish talk like whales?

Mulai Hafid says that he has Abd-el-Aziz bound in Morocco. Some bibliophile should secure him.

It seems a paradox but it is a fact that the weaker the Sultan's constitution the stronger he finds himself,

His many speeches are telling on Mr. Debbs' voice. They also tell other things, but not very much on his hearers.

The President will take two natural ists on his African hunting trip. Will they be John Burroughs and Rev. Mr

Long? It would be just as well for Mr. Chafin to get elected before he tells what he will do to purify Washington after he is inaugurated.

Neither Judge Taft nor Mr. Bryan has had a cigar named after him; and until they do they cannot be called truly famous.

It is a pity that the Yellowstone Park lone highwayman has not been captured being such a splendid example

The standard club is converted into a sort of tomahawk by the addition of blades, or into a primitive spear by the addition of a sharp spud. The plain clubs in the trainer area area used the African area are used

## Baltimore American.

Baltimore American. Those countries in which there is the least progress have the greatest sta-bility and conformity in their religions. Mohaminedanism, although originally militant, has long been the religion of people in a static condition. It be-comes weakened with the introduction of progress and wide enterprise and undergoes changes in character. The same is true of Shintoism, Buddhism and all other faiths among eastern peo-ples. There is no question that the field of spiritual vision of these peo-ples is widened by the weakening of their fixed faith. The explanation of this is simple enough—the introduction of new enterprises bring to the fore situations that are not covered by the situations that are not covered by the provisions of the accustomed faith. In its generic form it might have adaptability, but this it has lost through the crust of custom that covers it. Faith environmental rather inan habitual.



"I think it was because an inspector dumped his cans in the street, and he did not think it was any use to cry about spilt milk,"—Baltimore American.

"All the world's a stage," said the man who quotes. "Yes," answered the cynical citizen,

"and some of the worst actors in the outfit are doing most talking about elevating it."—Washington Star.

"But, doctor," asked the young prac-titioner, "why do you always order champagne for every new patient that comes to you?" "Because, my boy," replied the wise old medical man, "I can judge by what he says whether or not he can afford it. That helps when I come to make out That helps when I come to make out my bill."—Philadelphia Press.

"I shouldn't think there was much profit in the wall paper business." "Why not?"

Becauses a man in it finds his goods always up against it."-Baltimore American.

"The question is," thundered the po-litical orator, "Shall the people rule?" "Not by a doggoned sight!" said Mr. Smawley, an undersized man in the outskirts of the crowd, softly to himsolver a start of the closed solver is shall a man rule in his own family? At the present time, begosh, he doesn't!"--Chicago Tribune.

"Dear," said Henry Peck, "I wish you would have 'Happy at Last' carved on my tombstone." "All right, dear, and while I am about it 1 guess I'll order me some visiting cards with it also."—Houston Post.

Clothes and the Engine. "Capt. Guest, Mr. Churchill, and the ther men worked the little fire engines

which were kept in the house in their pajamas."—Weekly Dispatch. We have always thought it a mistake to keep them in their pajamas. A little fire engine is so much more useful when it has its hose on.—Punch.

The man who feels that the world owes him a living is generally too lazy to collect it.-Philadelphia Record.



A painting in color by C. W. Ashley, entitled "Held Up By the Draw," forms a frontispiece in the August Outing Magazine. In the matter of general interest perhaps Vance Thompson's article upon "The French Peasant in the Fleids" is the most notable of the number. It is pro-fusely illustrated by photographs. There are others, however, that are well written and of significant inter-est. Such are "On the Road with the Players," by Charles Belmont Davis; "The First American Voyagers to Ja-pan," by Ralph D. Paine; "Knocking About Cape Cod," by Thomas Fleming Day. John G. Neihardt's stirring poem, "The Battle Cry," is the kind of verse that grips and thrills. The issue has a welcome number of ar-tistic photographs which give much



NUR NUR

NAME OF COMPANY

House of Kuppenheimer

Clothes for Men.

4

intimate that they are not alone due to foul air. Whether we call it "bombardment by N-rays, or human-electric emanations, or the vampire temperament" of associates, the important thing, he says, is to protect the child by respecting the child's desire and right to be alone.

"Better run cots nightly into dining rooms and parlor than to force the little ones together, or worse still with adults!"

This is the conclusion of an investi gator. It is likely to contain a great deal of truth. Pure air, quietness, solitude-these have all been extelled by scientist and poet. The next step is for the rest of us to profit by their teachings.

## GOOD FOR THE HAWAHANS.

Frontier day is celebrated annually at Cheyenne, Wyo., with "wild West shows," consisting of horse riding, steer roping, and many other features. The celebration is generally attended by large crowds from several states, and a lively interest is manifested in the strenuous exercises. The most notable feature in connection with Frontier day this year was the fact that a Hawaiian cowboy carried away the honors, in competition with Americans. From the accounts it appears that three Hawaiian cowboys were on hand. The one who carried off the highest honors had met the American champion, Angus McPhee, at Honoluiu In July, and there defeated him. Ikua Purdy, the Hawailan, promised to come to Cheyenne. He brought only his saddle and heavy rawhide lariat.

Purdy was accompanied by a fellow-Hawailan, Archie Kaaua, and he, too, made a record. This is the story as told by a Denver paper:

told by a Denver paper: "At first the Americans laughed at the Hawaiians. The laugh was changed to admiration, however, when Archie Kaaua roped in the fast time of 1.09, "defeating the best previous performance of 1.11 by Peter Dicker-son of Arizona. Then came the cham-pion, Purdy, and when he had tied his steer securely, the judges an-nounced his time as 1.03 2-5. A mighty cheer greeted him. By this time the Americans had not only the greatest respect for the dark-skinned visitors, but they feared them and predicted they would win. The next day Purdy, Kaaua, Hugh Clark of Cheyoine and Peter Dickerson, the only men quali-Kaaua, Hugh Clark of Cheyenne and Peter Dickerson, the only men quali-fying for the finals, roped. Kaaua roped in the slow time of 1.48 1-5, and the Americans took hope. The Dick-erson fell down and got no time. Then Hugh Clark roped in 1.20. This left Champion Purdy with the best time of 1.932-5, but he had to rope an-other steer. Excitement was at fever heat, for Clark had attained the best average for the three days up to this heat, for Clark had attained the best average for the three days up to this time. Finally Purdy's steer was turned out of the corral, and with a dash Purdy was after him. Purdy made a perfect throw, 'busted' his steer, and, slipping from his horse, ran quickly to the fallen animal and h a twinkling had 'hog-tied.' A great shout went up when the time was an-nounced at 56 seconds, and Purdy de-

KUROPATKIN ON THE WAR.

McClure's Magazine for September ontains an exceedingly instructive article on the secret causes of Russia's was with Japan, written by General Kuropatkin. The article is a translation of part of the memoirs of the Russian general, and sheds new light on that for Russia so unfortunate camoaign.

General Kuropatkin shows that the war was a direct result of the greed of a commercial company which was active in the forests of Korea, under the ostensible leadership of State Councilor Bezobrazoff. He intimates that persons high in authority, perhaps the Czar himself, were interested in the Bezobrazoff company, and that they declined to give up the enormous profits in sight. They ignored the fact that treaties were being violated daily; greed blinded them to the injustice of their cause, and so the war became in-

evitable, The General shows that Russia was entirely unprepared for that war. His advice was to avoid the conflict. He

went to the front believing that Russia was in the wrong. He was against the vast expenditures for the Trans-Siberian Railway: against the holding and the fortification of Port Arthur; against the military occupation of Manchuria. He gives the substance of a onfidential report he made to the Czar, in which he urged strongly a return to the policy of concentration of the resources of the empire against the disaffection at home. He believed that Russia's best energies should be directed toward cleaning house at home, and instituting the much-needed reforms which have since been brought to pass. As a military man, he warned the Czar against the growing strength of Japan, and he seems to have estimated well her resources for war. But sound counsel did not avail against the greed

quaintance of the natives with iron.

of predatory wealth.

Wilbur Wright's latest attempt to fly was prevented by a hot box. Many a would be "high flyer" gets into a hot box before he reaches his final goal. The President told Martin Sheridan

that the victory of the American athetes at the Olympic games was "bully." It was but it was not John Bull-y. A recent novel contains the following

passage: "With one hand he held the beautiful golden head above the buffetng waves, and with the other called oudly for assistance." He no doubt

#### used sign language in calling. TONY PASTOR.

### Louisville Herald.

The death of Tony Pastor removes from the theatrical world one of the old-time managers whose methods and personality belonged to a period that is gone. His name was widely known throughout the country, and every visitor in New York is familiar with it as one of the features of that city. Pas-tor began his career with a minstreal as one of the features of that city. Pas-tor began his career with a minstret show at the early age of nine. Later he had no little success as a circus clown, but his popularity with the pub-lic came when he took up the work of a music hall soloist and delighted great audiences with his inimitable singing of comic songs. He prospered so great-ly in this role that in four years he are successful sufficient money to become

ly in this role that in four years he amassed sufficient money to become owner of a music hall himself. His house was on the Bowery, where for ten years he catered to the taste of its denizons with much profit. In 1875 he converted the old Metropolitan Theater into Tony Pastor's Theater, and starred under his management such well known under his management such well known actors as Nat Goodwin, May Irwin, Francis Wilson and Lillian Russell. Here they scored their first triumphs and were launched under his benevolent auspices upon the river of fame.

#### SOME QUEER CLUBS. Chicago News.

Chicago News. Clubs are weapons of primitive and savage man. Ancient specimens from Mexico are heavy sticks grooved along the side for the insertion of blades of obsidian-that is, volcanic glass. The Sloux club is a fit piece of wood, curv-ing and widening away from the grip, and terminating in a sperical head, which in modern times carries a long spike, while the blades of several butch-er knives are commonly inserted along the margin. The National Museum of he margin. The National Museum of he United States possesses a great "ariety of these shocking weapons, de-signed, as the frontlersmen say, to "knock down the white man and then to brain him and cut him into mince meat." The Kingsmill Islanders and meat." The Kingsmill Islanders and other Polynesians make dreadful slash-ing weapons by securing rows of sharks' teeth along a shaft of wood. These weapons vary from a few inches to sixteen feet in length; and it has been said that in all the range of weap-ons devised by mankind there is noth-ing more blood-curdling to behold. They show how the sword may have been evolved from the club, even by tribes unacquainted with the use of metals. African weapons, again are ex-ceedingly complicated, owing to the ac-quaintance of the natives with from



bert N. Casson: "The Campaign Con-tribution," Alfred Henry Lewis: "Sight Magic and Sound Magic in the Wire-less Age," Robert Sloss: "Making an American Aristocrat," William Allen Johnston: "Country Clubs and Club Life," John Gilmer Speed: "A Painter of Cheerful Yesterdays," Page Dun-har: "Our Helpless Coasts," Rupert Hughes; "The Celluloid Drama." Harris Merton Lyon; and "Promin-ent People in Picture and Paragraph." There are also some good stories and fine verse.--Marbridge Building, Herverse .- Marbridge Building, Herald Square, New York City.

Also Sept. 7. 8. 9 and 1



We clean your clothes and