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THE PEASANT'S PART IN THE RUSSIAN CIVIL DISTURBANCE most interesting bushels are thrashed out by means of czar, the state and the imperial family poverty stricken in Russian cities that persistency the government and the



appointed and nerveess autocrat, struggling vainly to close eves and ears to the menaces of the and outraged populace, is no longer the al figure in the drama which occues the European stage. The tiny heir the magnificence of the Muscovite olutism and all the state and exclueness which surround the Russian

rone are in the far background. A strange personality, uncouth and ixempt, stands in the full limelight. is the Russian moujik, heretofore schened and viewed contemptuous-He it is, vested with the convincing All the world, tremulous and extant, is asking, What will he do?

urred to him that in order to carry it his scheme of supplying his empire which belonged to existing Muscocities he must have a different popion. His first idea was to go out- with a constant attendance upon the

e of the empire proper, compelling conquered peoples of the non-Slavic nces to settle at the mouth of the va. Finally, however, he made up and to populate his city with the antry of his own country. With it end in view he permitted no one had ever lived in a Russian city to all in St. Petersburg and filled his n with country folk brought thither means of inducements or threats. us it happens that the lower classes the capital, the descendants of the i sioncers, are still unlike those of other Russian city, especially those

et it be borne in mind also that the ssian empire has the largest rural tion of any country on the earth. as been called "the biggest farm in world," and the designation is not of the mark. It includes one-sixth il the land upon the globe. In Eu-Russin alone there are more 0.000.000 peasants actively enin tilling the soft, the greater of them with farming utensils as it as those mentioned in the nes. Even in this enlightened Russian plow is little better pointed stick. The sokha, used black earth zone of southern has two iron shares, but no In other parts of the empire and awkward two wheeled en plows are still used. It is only stern Russia and Poland that iron s are found, and they are clumsy of German manufacture. Other ing implements are rarer and more tive still. The wooden hand rake e only one in common use, and t of the grain is sown broadcast by

withstanding their numerous disantages and lack of modern agriral conveniences, these peasants, is their number and so indiified is their occupation, have made a one of the greatest grain prong nations in the world. In Europe It harvests an annual crop of over 0,000 bushels of rye, oats, wheat chief product is rye, supplies the peasant tillers of I with their chief article of food,

the flaff in the hands of the robust are virtual proprietors of about one-peasant. In some localities the an-

America, Russia is a land of villages. The peasants do not live in solitary the serfs were emancipated, and it gave initiative they would not come in the advanced scientific research rose on ev-houses scattered promiseuously over every man, woman and child about sevthe farming area. They congregate in little hamlets composed of a cluster of cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins built of logs and mud and con-taming a population varying from 100 cabins difference cabins difference cabing differ to 1,000 persons. Every such hamlet is tending circumstances.

provided with its church, which is not infrequently a structure of some archi tectural merit, its parish school and its inn and depot for supplies. The Russian peasant has no taste for segrega tion, and life remote from his fellows has no charm for him. He does not is Helt is, vested with the convincing has no charm for him. He does not power of numerical supremacy, who way rise like an unheralded specter in any rise like an unheralded specter in ing groups of villagers go out into the tilled areas available and areas turn in companies. The village inn, like the English tav

when Peter the Great was building when Peter the Great was building s new city at the delta of the Neva It ern of the post-Elizabethan period, is the magnet which draws the men after the day's work is over and the cattle his scheme of support the peculiari- are fed and housed, often beneath the same roof which shelters their owner's family. There is no reproach connected



hospitality of this common meeting | The lands now held by the peasants, place. Next to the parish church, the or, rather, by their proxies, the village communes, were originally the propervillage public house is accorded social precedence, and the parish priest is ty of the nobles, who were paid by the only one remove above the innkeeper. state for their confiscation. The serfs The papa himself is by no means too who were living in villages were allowed to retain them, each finally receiving exclusive to be seen frequently at the tavern, and there is no especial reason an allotment of thirty-three acres. A why he should covet the copecks that village of a hundred families thus became the owners of 3,300 acres of land find their way into the leather pocket of the innkeeper as long as the church in common. This plan still prevails, is not defrauded thereby of her pro- and the communes are responsible for portion of rubles. He knows the heart | the taxes. The taxes are estimated for of his parishioner better than he knows a period of forty-nine years. At the theology, but not better, perhaps, than expiration of that time the rate may be he knows the flavor of mine host's vodmodified. Many villages have been sufka. There is little of the exclusiveness ficiently prosperous to acquire an ababout him that characterizes the other solute title to their lands. Others have ministers. He is not so intimately inmade large payments looking toward volved in the mysteries he guards that permanent ownership. It seems to be a his mere person is held sacred. He is situation exceedingly like the present essentially a man of the people, a sharland condition in Ireland, with a slighter in their life and domesticity. They ly less offerous and a rather more realize that he is only one of thempromising outlook.

selves appointed to serve them in a manner prescribed by their common masters, the regular clergy. He is rarely feared, often loved and always itely better than serfdom, but

the field still prevails. The case is under cultivation, and tate a revolution. The moughk may Unlike most agricultural countries it is sublet to tenants. Another third grunble at the price of volka and curse development of popular education met and especially differing from rural of European Russia belongs to the the conscription, but if revolution and with prompt discouragement, but the peasantry. It reverted to them when consequent reform were awalting his most costly and elaborate schools for

their condition demands a remedy, but their teachings have not made suffi-patrons of the higher education for the nounce black bread, vodka, icons and professional and artisun classes, with a

RUSSIAN BEGGARS

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liberal sprinkling from the agricultural, delayed, but it could not be averted.

Persecution strengthens opposition, and it was not long before the thousands of subjects who were living out open demonstrutions against its authority, the Russian autocracy resorted to reprisal, and martyrs gave character and concentration to the rapidly increasing dissent. This discordant note, forever sounded by the universities and reformers, swelled into a babel, re-enforced by the constant influx of the dis-affected from the conquered and appropriated provinces. The moment came, as was inevitable, when all that stood between the detested absolutism

and revolution was the absence of opportunity. No one doubted that the opportunity would come. It might be

| ever, that there is no other part of the empire less prepared for actual rev lution than Polish Russia. Loyalty to people on earth, not excluding the Japanese, to whom Russla's reverses are more welcome than they have been to these same Polish subjects. It would afford them the keenest enjoyment known to humanity to be able to stand afar off and behold their old time despoller rent in twain. But this ecstasy can never be theirs. The conscription, the mobilizing of the reserves and the ncreased inxation have already dispolled that dream.

Strange as it must seem, the most poent extinguisher of Polish national enhusiasm has been the great commertal prosperity which the portion of the dugdom stolen by Russia has enjoyed n recent years. Agriculture and all industrial pursuits have flourished amazingly, and the empire has supplied n excellent market. With the excepion of the persecuted Jew, the Russian Pole has become more prosperous than any other of the exar's subjects. He has grown rich, while his brethren in Prussla and Austria are still in poverty. The war burden and industrial disaster may stimulate him to riot, but he is in no condition to accept senlment as a cause for armed revolt. With the grand duchy of Finland the case is altogether different. The wound is fresh, and nothing but superior force an hold in check the righteous indignation of an outraged pe

GEORGE H. PICARD.

ANTS' NOSES.

In their antennae, or feelers, ants ave five noses, each of which has its

own duties to perform. One nose tells the ant whether it is a its own nest or that of an enemy; another nose discriminates between odors of ants of the same species, but of different colonies; a third nasal organ serves the purpose of discerning the scent laid down by the ant's own feet, so that it may be able to retrace the way quite easily; a fourth nose smells the larvae and pupae; the fifth nose detects the presence of an enemy. If an ant be deprived of a certain nose it will live peaceably with ene-mies, but if it retains its fifth nose it will fight the alien to the death. There is a difference in the functions of nose one and nose five, although they appear to be somewhat alike.

This sense of smell does not come till the ants are three days old. If, therefore, ants only twelve hours old are placed among others belonging to different colonies they will grow up quite amicably and not understand that they are a mixed lot, because they will have grown up with ideas of scent in accordance with their surroundings. The sense of smell to them is as important as the sense of sight to human beings.

SOLDIERS' SUPERSTITIONS.

Among the numerous superstitions of the Cossacks there is none stronger than the belief that they will enter heaven in a better state if they are personally clean at the time they are killd. Consequently before an expected battle they perform their tollets with scrupulous care, dress themselves in clean garments and put on the best they have. This superstition is not confined to the Cossacks alone, but is widely prevalent, it is said, in all branches of the Russian army.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR SEAMEN.

the blissful ignorance of communal ru ral existence is open to doubt.

lished order. In two centuries the peas- | merchants and p

scarcely justify revolution. It is not portions of a revolt against the estab- ernment. Converted into artisans and

A PEASANT GIRL

regions. The sons of nobles have long forsaken the classic precincts of the great universities. The sons of the descendants of Peter's chosen inhabitants, noujiks by inheritance, have made themselves masters of the capital's educational system.

WAGON AND LABORER.

MOSCOW

Peter's rural citizens did not retain their unsophisticated methods for many generations. Long before St. Petersburg reached metropolitan proportions Superficially considered, the condi-tion of the Russian moujik would discontent has expanded into the pro-of Moscow to find fault with the gov-

onal men, with

organizations and led by a priest of the Orthodox church, may be the beginning of revolt, but it is evident that the 80, 000,000 moujiks living a quiet commu-nal life in European Russia have yet no part in it. It is a demonstration con fined to the descendants of Peter's citizens and the malcontents of Moscow whom he would not permit to live in his new city on the Neva. Even the zemstvos, who have reason to be disgruntled over the czar's tardy answer to their

AN AGED VILLAGER

The present extensive social disorder

in the empire, fomented by the industrial

sturdy race of people under the The average yield of this cereal te than 735,000,000 bushels, much than is consumed in the empire. if it finds a market in Germany it forms a leading item of the supplied to the army. On some of arge landed estates belonging to duced, but most of the immense

head then.

respected. The mere fact that he has it is far less trying than that of the a certain familiarity with the missal peasantry of some other European gives him standing among those who countries. It is immeasurably superior do not read at all. The fact that he to that of the lower classes in the conbeats his wife and drinks more vodka quered and assimilated provinces. It than is good for him does not at all in- must not be forgotten also that the terfere with his priestly influence. As Russian peasant has not yet awakened e landed estates belonging to illy steam thrashers have been icd, but most of the immense min crop is still separated from its The conditions which apply to the pitied. Tolstoi and his fellow reform-traw by hand or foot. Millions of ownership of land are peculiar. The ers have done much to convince the

ant inhabitants chosen by the astute more leisure to look about them and a education exclusive. With a strange and almost fateful | thodox religion.

Peter have developed into the very keener appreciation of the political sitclass he was so anxious to avoid. Dur-ing all that time the security of the to look forward. Organizations analo-Russian political system has rested in gous to the guilds of the great Eurothe ability of the government to keep pean commercial cities came into ex-the masses in ignorance. As long as iscence and flourished bravely. These and in marked antagonism to the Or-

solute, do not appear to be committed to the movement as it now stands.

All sailors in the British navy are In the conquered and forcibly held obliged to buy a black silk handkerprovinces the case is somewhat differ- chief. They get it from the government ent. It is not easy for the bodies of Po- deducted from their pay. "This year land and the more recent inhuman at- | the admiralty has ordered 160,000 handtempt to Russianize Finland as an in- kerchiefs from the largest silk manuspiration, to understand why it is that facturers in the world. This number is these deeply injured populations at 40,000 more than has ever been re-least should not always be ready to quired before. Each handkerchief is welcome revolution. It is a fact, how- thirty-five inches square.

THE DISCOVERY OF A FIFTH SATELLITE FOR THE PLANET JUPITER



ten until revived by Lick's announce- thirteenth magnitude. This is proba-ment. thirteenth magnitude. This is proba-bly the reason why Governor Win- Jupiter maintains his position as 8,000 miles in diameter. Jupiter is grand old science to Its former prestige. It was only lately that

the Harvard observaastronomers announced the reapfance of the erratic Phoebe, ninth tellite of Saturn, who had eluded the suit of her discoverer, Professor am H. Pickering, for many weary Now there comes the welme intelligence that the Lick observscientists from their lofty lookon Mount Hamilton, which overa San Francisco harbor, have sutded themselves that the planet Jupihas a sixth moon. he honor of the discovery belongs

Professor C. D. Perrine, who by ins of the Crossley reflector owned the observatory has located anothof the satellites which revolve about e great central luminary denominated ller. In the sense that the Harvard men have established a species of mooly in Saturn discoveries, so may it affirmed that the Lick experts have red the right to exploit Jupiter. the fifth moon of Jupiter is also a proege of the California Institution, havbeen discovered by Professor Barard in 1892. The four earlier finds were made by the inventor of the telethe persecuted Galileo.

is true that Lick's claim to have ted the fifth satellite of Jupiter has sputed, and there seems to be e ground for the contention. In the ath volume of the "Proceedings he Massachusetts Historical Societhere is an account of a fifth satelgiven by John Winthrop, Jr., govr of the Connecticut colony in 1664. ough Governor Winthrop did not the honor of an original discovwrote to the president of the ish Royal society and described the quite exhaustively. Win-



PROFESSOR C. D. PERRINE.

thoop quite exhaustively. Win-be admitted in his letter that he read of the little moon's existence a old book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a old book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a old book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a old book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a old book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-a old book entitied "Philes which have been much more pow-by the French academy and accorded the science of a by the French academy and accorded the science of a by the french academy The four satellites which were dis- | throp's letter has passed unnoticed and | chief among the planets. None of the | rather more than \$8,000 miles in diaman old book entitied "Philosophia ary. For that reson, he said mod-by he did not desire to be studied in the deeally, he did not desire to be called the batable land between visibility and in- Galileo, could not have been provided contemplation of his magnitude a less light from him will cast a shadow in a dicated him triumphantly,

CENT competition in astronomical research is doing much toward the restoration of the restoration of the construction of the c be his inferior in volume. The earth is around on its axis in less than ten teroids which have their orbits within hours. This lively gait bulges Jupiter

It is the present belief of science that Jupiter is in no condition to support life as it is known on earth. Although the earth's senior by innumerable years, he is believed to be in a liquid condition, and very hot at that. Jupiter's satellites are so small comparatively that they have had abundant time to cool off. For aught that is known they may be admirably adapted o sustain life. Unless their present facilities are expanded greatly neither Harvard nor Lick will be able to enlighten mankind on that point.

The satellites discovered by the great Galileo, the first fruits of telescopic observation, have played a far more important part in the study of as tronomy than have those either of Saturn or of Mars. The fifth and sixth picked up from the streets. In dry are so tiny in comparison that they are destined to be regarded by future as- but in wet weather all cleanly disposed fronomers as being more interesting persons use it. The time comes when than important. The first four-named the mut is loaded with dirt in a more or Io, Europa, Ganymede and Calisto-are tess dried state, and the simplest way so large and so well defined that they of response to burden of dirt is to are of immense use to the practical astronomer as fixed points from which the curbstone or to bring it into sharp to make calculations involving illstance | contact with a wall. and direction. The first, second and moon, with three times her bulk. These moons of Jupiter are also useful

are calculated at Greenwich, and the purpose. times are recorded in the British Nautical Alinanae. The greatest service rendered to man by Jupiter's moons, however, is that their collines and vadations in time first suggested the ve-

The two lesser satellites located by the watchful California scientists are in several particulars strikingly like the orbit of Jupiter and outside that of at the equator. The planet's color is Mars. It has been suggested that these asteroids are the fragments of some

great planet which exploded during the early days of the solar system. It is not without the realm of possibility that the new Perrine satellite, movingin so remote an orbit, is a stray asteroid which has finally come within the influence of the planet.

It is gratifying that some of the wonderful things predicted of the observatory on Mount Hamilton have come to pass. Although it is the most recent of the great astronomical stations, it has already accomplished enough to make it famous for all ages to come

CHESTER WOODBURY,

DOWN WITH DOOR MATS!

The mat at the front door is necessarily the receptacle of all kinds of filth weather there is little use for the mat; submit the mat to shaking, generally on

This is the modus operandl generally fourth are about the size of the moon, adopted, much to the annoyance and but much lighter. The third satellite, disconfort of the passersby. Frequent-Ganymede, has a diameter and weight by a most offensive cloud of dust is thus about one and a half times these of the raised, and that this can be a source of ill health cannot be disputed. The tract door mat must teem with potenin determining longitude. Their colipses | fialities for evil, having regard to its

If this clumsy method cannot be altered the mat should be taken to a place where the evil dust would affect hobody, and every endeavor should be made to localize the cloud of dust. The the dust of the more privileged door mat would show a much more danger. ous bacteriological flora than the car-

ODD ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Charles Frohman, the famous theat- | do's kingdom. More than 150 years ago I manager, has crossed the Atlantic the art of making and the custom of ay times that his friends call him exchanging beautifully illuminated little e German emperor is said to be

aty-fourth in the line of succession ing to the United Kingdom and 40,340 the British crown.

north foreland.

crossing sweeper in Vienna. works of art became the fashion. No fewer than 13,716 vessels belong-The custom of sending New Year and twenty-five years. Most wrecks to free united English coast, be- carry dutiable articles across the front- caught and turned into gas that gives it is only one-sixth of a ton per annum, is said that not a single article has been in search of the luscious fruit,

difference between Italian and Swiss gas engines uniforms. A novel method of getting rid of

black smoke and at the same time turning it to use is adopted in some Bel-During the last three months no few- glan factories. The smoke is driven by er than 270 Swiss smuggling dogs have fans into a porous receptacle, over forty times forty,

In East India schools mental arithmetic is a vasily more serious matter than it is in the schools of this country,

The consumption of coal per head of Berne has the reputation of being the tied to the animals' necks to impede or

Germany, says a writer in Vanity world is the kudzu, a species of bean, Fair, is about to make a mighty effort. It is said to have been known to grow

world is the kudau, a species of bean,

fond of grapes, and sticks are purposely

An Italian nobleman who also belongs to the Austrian nobility has for several years been making his living as a

Pupils of ten years are taught to remember the multiplication table up to the national habit of shoveling the food forty times forty. The dogs of Fortugal are passionately fond of grapes, and sticks are purposely.

tenths tons per year.

to become civilized and to do away with sixty feet in three months.

most honest town in Switzerland. It prevent their entrance to the vineyards

tween Flamborough Head and the tier and are taught to distinguish the great heat and can be used for running and highest in Great Britain, where lost within the city without being reeach person averages three and three- | covered. The quickest growing plant in the