

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 20, 1904

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
that establishment a great deal of annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office, 74-1.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.  
For City Editor and Reporters, 252-1.  
For Business Manager, 252-2.  
For Business Office, 252-3.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-day Saints will be held in  
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, commencing  
on Thursday, October 6, 1904.A general attendance on that day of  
the officers and members is requested  
and expected.JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

NOT TO BE NEGLECTED.

The paving question is one that concerns  
the entire people of this city. Of  
course as certain sections are favored  
with the improvement, and the property  
owners of the neighborhood are taxed  
for the luxury, special interest attaches  
to those localities. And the City Council  
is necessarily engaged in planning  
particularly for the work, and the  
contracts. But we are considering,  
just now, the subject of street paving  
in general and as it affects the general  
public.We have already drawn attention to  
the advisability of a thorough investigation  
into the alleged opportunities  
offered, by economic plans and home  
material, to reduce largely the expense  
attending the paving of our broad  
streets and of thus extending its benefits  
throughout the city. Some steps  
in this direction, we understand, have  
been taken by the city authorities, and  
we urge that these be followed up until  
it is determined whether the claims set  
forth are valid or not.Extensive asphaltum mines are situated  
about two and a half miles from  
Thistle, Utah, and about three-fourths  
of a mile from the line of the Rio  
Grande Western railroad. The vein is  
said to be from three to twelve feet  
thick, of very regular quality, two  
samples of rock analyzed by  
Professor Harms giving returns  
of 14.46 per cent and 12.79 per  
cent respectively. A good road can  
be easily made to the mines at a small  
cost, and by running a tunnel about  
thirty feet under the vein where the  
croppings are twelve feet thick, the  
property could be worked easily, and  
the asphaltum could be delivered at the  
dump at a maximum cost of one dollar  
a ton. As to the nature of the deposit,  
City Chemist Harms gives the annexed  
report:"Asphalt is a natural bitumen containing  
Petroleum and Asphaltene. Petroleum  
is the more liquid, the asphaltene  
the solid or hard portion of asphalt.  
The petroleum gives the cementing  
quality to asphalt; the asphaltene  
forms the body of the material.  
The sample submitted yields an asphaltum  
which is quite soft in character;  
in other words, above contains an  
excess of Petroleum and a deficiency  
of Asphaltene. Respectfully,  
HERMAN HARMS.To this we here append the statement  
of Henry Rivers Ellis, of this city, an  
expert mining engineer and metallurgist,  
as to the sample from those mines  
submitted to him for testing. He believes  
it to be "the basis of a first-class  
paving material" and adds:"It might be well to state briefly  
what the constituents of asphalt are.  
Asphalt is essentially a mixture of two  
substances, petroleum and asphaltene.  
The petroleum is the soft sticky material  
which gives the cementing or binding  
property to asphalt, and the asphaltene  
is the solid hard portion  
which gives it body.  
An asphalt pavement containing too  
much petroleum becomes on warm days  
soft and sticky, and on the other hand  
if the pavement contain too much asphaltene,  
it will be too hard, and will crack  
and disintegrate.  
Judging from the physical properties  
of your material I will say that I believe  
the petroleum is essentially a mixture of  
two substances, petroleum and asphaltene.  
The petroleum is the soft sticky material  
which gives the cementing or binding  
property to asphalt, and the asphaltene  
is the solid hard portion  
which gives it body.  
I have not made the determinations  
of the relative quantities of petroleum  
and asphaltene in this material, but  
they may be readily made. Such  
determinations will control approximately  
the quantity of foreign material to be  
added.  
I am of the opinion that a good pavement  
may be made with your material  
by mixing same with pulverized limestone  
with it so as to reduce the  
amount of asphalt down to ten per cent.  
Respectfully yours,  
HENRY RIVERS ELLIS.The Deseret News has explained how  
this product can be utilized in combination  
with a macadam basis in the  
outer districts of this city, and rendered  
much cheaper than by the present  
paving system. And we have also  
shown that the material now used on  
our business streets, is inferior, in manyrespects, to the asphaltum to be obtained  
from our near-by resources, which can be  
laid down at a cheaper rate than the cost of the California  
product. The latter lacks the elasticity  
and the durability needed on our business  
streets. It makes a hard and  
slippery pavement, bad for horses' feet,  
and it easily disintegrates, as may be  
seen wherever it is in use.The superiority claimed for the home  
product seems to have been established  
by the tests that have been made,  
and we hope the city authorities will  
not be slow to take up this important  
matter, and if the advantages claimed  
are as represented, that these deposits  
will be secured by the municipality  
without delay, and be utilized as rapidly  
as possible, consistent with means  
and time and labor available. Well  
paved streets at a minimum cost are a  
desideratum not to be overlooked.

## A DESERVED DISTINCTION.

It is a matter of congratulation that the  
Utah Irrigation law, enacted by our  
last Legislature, has been pronounced  
a model for other states by the State  
Engineers of Idaho, Montana, Nevada,  
New Mexico, Wyoming and Nebraska,  
at a convention held in Boise city last  
week. Recommendations were made  
to all the arid regions, embodying the  
chief provisions of Utah's water and  
irrigation laws and usages, and our  
State Engineer, A. P. Doremus, who,  
with Hon. F. S. Richards framed the  
latest and most admirable legislation on  
the subject, was made President of an  
organization of State Engineers effected  
at the convention, the purpose of  
which is to advance the interests of  
irrigation and secure uniform legislation  
for the increase, conservation and  
distribution of water supplies, and of  
improving the methods for its beneficial  
use. Considering the criticisms  
passed upon the Utah statute when it  
was first enacted, it is a matter of  
gratification to its promoters and supporters  
that its superiority to other irrigation  
laws has been so prominently  
recognized, and we are proud of the  
distinction given to our State Engineer,  
a deserved tribute to his energy and  
ability.

## A LIVE "JOURNAL."

The Logan Journal celebrated on Saturday  
last the twenty-fifth anniversary  
of the paper's birth that now bears that  
title. It was originally called The  
Leader, but in the latter part of 1882,  
having changed hands, it was called by its  
present name. The Journal or  
Leader has always been a vigorous  
and outspoken newspaper, and has been  
conducted with conspicuous ability. It  
has been most of the time Democratic  
in politics, and therefore has had an  
uphill road considering the opposition  
of a large number of Cache valley adherents  
of the other party. But it has  
always exhibited a vigor and push that  
has kept it in forward motion and rendered  
it a forceful antagonist. The  
issue of last Saturday is a fine specimen  
of journalistic work. It is clearly  
printed on fine, white paper and the  
illustrations are in the latest style of  
half-tone art. Its historical reminiscences  
are very interesting and accurate,  
and having now a Mergenthaler  
Linotype machine and a new  
Scott cylinder press, it is able to do  
excellent work in all its printing  
departments. We congratulate the Journal  
on its advancement and prospects.

## AT LIAO YANG.

General Kuropatkin's report to the  
Czar, covering the operations of Russia's  
Manchurian army from Aug. 26 to  
Sept. 11, during the memorable battle  
of Liao Yang, is really an admirable  
document. It is clear and concise, and  
dispassionate in tone. It seems to be  
the work of an impartial historian rather  
than an unfortunate general. The  
only suggestion of criticism in the  
entire report is the reference to the failure  
of Orloff to carry out his part of  
the plan, but even that is covered up by  
the expressions that clearly show that  
there was no lack of bravery on the part  
of the men and their leaders. It  
seems that the Japanese attack on the  
center and the right flank was intended  
to divert attention from Gen. Kuroki's  
flank movement to the left. The plan  
was discovered, however, and Kuropatkin  
sent Orloff to stay Kuroki. This failed,  
and the retreat of the entire army  
was decided upon, before the  
enemy should have time to cut the  
line of communication with Mukden.  
The chief point of interest in the report  
is that Kuropatkin succeeded in  
retiring in good order, and without  
losing any of the guns to the enemy;  
while, on the other hand, the success  
of the enemy was won at an appalling  
cost. All these points are made perfectly  
clear in the report. The Russians  
seem to be able to draw comfort  
even from their failure.Interesting comparisons are now being  
made between the Liao Yang battle and  
others of historical interest, and it is  
found that Liao Yang ranks only ninth  
in regard to the percentage of casualties.  
Gettysburg is first in rank among  
sanginary conflicts, the number of  
troops engaged being 151,000, of which  
34,897 were killed or wounded. This is  
a little over 23 per cent. At Liao Yang  
about 352,000 men were engaged, and  
the casualties are estimated at 34,500,  
which is but nine and a half per cent.  
At the battle of Leipzig there were  
230,000 of the allies opposed to the army  
under Napoleon, which numbered 150,000.  
The battle raged a week, and the  
French loss was 78,000 in killed, wounded  
and captured, while the allies lost  
53,000. Napoleon, like Kuropatkin, ex-  
tricated his army, and retreated to France.Gravelotte saw as many men with the  
colors as fought around the Manchurian  
city, the French having 150,000 and  
the Prussians 200,000, the former  
losing 14,000 and the latter 21,000, but  
the battle led to the surrender of the  
whole French force, numbering 173,000  
men of all arms.Waterloo is usually considered one of  
the greatest battles of the world, but it  
was small when compared with these  
three, so far as the numbers engaged.  
The battle at Plevna was more sanginary  
than that at Liao Yang. Therethe Czar had 135,000 men, and lost 40,000,  
while the Turks had 90,000, of which  
one-third were killed.

## THE POLE AGAIN.

Lieutenant Peary is contemplating  
another trip to the North Pole. He  
will start, it is said, next year. As  
will be remembered, he regards the  
dash to the Pole, under favorable  
conditions, as perfectly feasible, and he  
considers the scientific problems of the  
north as well worth all it costs to  
solve them. He even hints at the possibility  
of the existence, in the highest  
latitude, of a strange land with its  
own fauna and flora.The keel of the new ship has already  
been laid, and the craft will be one of  
the best constructed that ever went  
north. Like Nansen's Fram, she is de-  
signed to slide up on the ice when  
pinched instead of being caught and  
crushed, and she is to have one im-  
mense advantage over all previous ex-  
ploring vessels in her great engine  
power. This will make easy traveling  
for her through many ice-fields that  
would have brought any of her prede-  
cessors to a dead stop.We hope he will succeed. Efforts  
as persistent as his have been, are  
worthy of success. The wireless tele-  
graph should be a great aid to him,  
as by that means he ought to be able  
to keep in communication with his  
vessel, wherever he may be on his trip  
over the last icy obstacles. If there  
is any truth in the claims that the  
flying machine is now so far perfected  
that it will obey the steering appar-  
atus in good weather, that means of  
traveling might be adopted. The duke  
of Abruzzi came within 207 miles of  
the Pole. If Peary is equally successful,  
he may, with the aid of modern scientific  
appliances be able to cover the  
remaining 200 miles of terra incognita  
without too much difficulty.The Japanese as a fighter is a sim-  
oon.Among the fall styles are many suits  
for divorce.Alexieff's dad is resigning; Kuropat-  
kin's is retiring.Death is swallowed up in Japanese  
victory—Russian proverb.The Joosse coal barons speak of the  
"raze" as a grabfest.It seems to be as quiet at Mukden  
as it was along the Potomac.There is nothing new under the sun,  
not even the "New" Liberal party.J. Pierpont Morgan has not quite  
made up his mind whether stolen copies  
are sweet or not.Prayers for divorce are almost al-  
ways granted, yet it is said that the  
prayers of the wicked availeth not.If the price of coal goes up twenty-  
five cents a ton in warm weather, how  
much will it go up in cold weather?In future the coal-dealers will not  
screen lump coal. The future will be  
exactly like the past in this particular.An anti-hoodlum league has been  
formed in Brooklyn. It is worthy of  
imitation by almost every city of the  
land.If a man is arrested for shipping  
scab sheep out of the state, why  
shouldn't union men be arrested for  
shipping "scabs?"When a man stealing melons is  
caught and shot without, is it a case  
of assault with a deadly weapon with  
intent to do bodily harm?Russian generalship is said to be  
more spectacular than the Japanese.  
The Russian generals certainly have  
made a spectacle of themselves.The main thing in Prince Herbert  
Bismarck's life that is recalled is his  
elopement with a married woman.  
Scandal has more lives than a cat."Mobs are bad, but they are evidence  
of the spirit of liberty," says Senator  
Tillman. Has the Senator ever heard  
of what Madame Roland said of liberty?The Czar has decided to form a new  
Manchurian army. If he is determined  
to play the game of war, he will need it  
for the one now in the field is almost  
ready for a rummage sale.The Young Women's Christian As-  
sociation of Portland, Or., thinks that  
it has found a solution for the servant  
girl problem. The Y. W. C. A. of Por-  
tland, Or., is chasing a will-o'-the-wisp  
but doesn't know it yet.The attendance at the St. Louis fair  
last week was over a million, the first  
time that number has been reached.  
From now on it should not fall below  
that number, for the hot weather is  
past and the pleasant days of autumn  
have arrived. It is a great exposition,  
it has been splendidly managed and  
deserves all patronage.The Louisville Times proposes "three  
cheers for Bloody Breath!" An at-  
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because Deputy "H" Centers stood  
off a mob of mountaineers armed with  
"forty-fives." It is easy enough, says  
the Times, for a determined officer to  
bluff a mob in a city where men hesi-  
tate to shoot, and frequently miss  
when they do shoot; but in Jackson,  
where everybody can shoot, will shoot,  
and has shot, it is different. The in-  
cident proves beyond a doubt, that where  
lynchings do occur, the responsibility  
must rest on the officers who fail to  
do their duty?

## OUR SCHOOLS.

Portland Oregonian.

It would be interesting to have an  
explanation from some of those who  
know everything that was in  
Shakespeare's mind as to why the im-  
mortal bard represents the schoolboy,  
with shining morning face, as one who  
creeps like a snail unwillingly to school.  
It may be that Shakespeare himself,  
like others of the great and good, didnot like school, and it is certain that  
he made mistakes in his writings which  
schoolboys of today would make.  
Perhaps we should be glad of his re-  
ference to the coast of Bohemia for some  
such reason as we rejoice in the story  
told the new marine reporter in Port-  
land of a tremendous ocean-going ves-  
sel that had just arrived from Walla  
Walla or for the addition to literary  
lore created by John Keats when he  
made "stout Cortez" discover the Pacific  
ocean.

## Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is small reason to fear that  
the people will ever lose interest in the  
schools, but there are signs of a ten-  
dency to leave education too much to  
the educators, to swallow without  
question this or that nostrum which has  
the stamp of pedagogical approval.  
Parents bear to the school authorities  
the relation of stockholders in a great  
company to the directors, who for the  
time being control its affairs. Theirs  
is, or may be, always the last word, and  
with them rests the ultimate responsi-  
bility. A more perfect co-operation be-  
tween parents and teachers and a more  
complete co-ordination between the  
home and the school are greatly to be  
desired.

## Los Angeles Times.

"Laugh more," advises Assistant Su-  
perintendent Monlux. "It's good for  
both the teacher and the pupil. The  
trouble with most teachers is that they  
sit around schoolrooms until they get  
nervous dyspepsia. We must get rid  
of it." Well spoken! And now, if Mr.  
Monlux or someone else will just de-  
velop some means to enable teachers to  
stop "sitting around schoolrooms"  
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ping half a hundred children, wearing  
out body and soul for comparatively  
small salaries, he will very soon get rid  
of the nervous-dyspepsia malady and  
bring all manner of smiles to the faces  
of all concerned.

## New York World.

Elsewhere today the World publishes  
an article by an experienced school in-  
spector, Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, who  
takes the unusual ground that in our  
schools, "through over-recreation over-  
physical development, we are produc-  
ing stunted, nervous and lawless  
children." Is there not in this attitude  
a certain confusion of cause with con-  
sequence? Rough boys are undoubtedly  
fond of athletic sports, but would there  
not be greater danger of their becom-  
ing criminals as well as merely rough if  
this outlet for relieving the exuberant  
spirits of youth were lacking?

## Chicago Chronicle.

Coeducation in universities is on trial.  
The time was when boys and girls were  
not allowed to go to school together.  
After a while separation of the sexes  
did not begin until the high school age.  
In time youths and maidens were sent  
to the same high school, but were sepa-  
rated by partitions except during recita-  
tion hours. Finally, when it was  
found that the manners of both girls  
and boys were improved by the pres-  
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good scholarship was stimulated in the  
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he made mistakes in his writings which  
schoolboys of today would make.  
Perhaps we should be glad of his re-  
ference to the coast of Bohemia for some  
such reason as we rejoice in the story  
told the new marine reporter in Port-  
land of a tremendous ocean-going ves-  
sel that had just arrived from Walla  
Walla or for the addition to literary  
lore created by John Keats when he  
made "stout Cortez" discover the Pacific  
ocean.

## Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is small reason to fear that  
the people will ever lose interest in the  
schools, but there are signs of a ten-  
dency to leave education too much to  
the educators, to swallow without  
question this or that nostrum which has  
the stamp of pedagogical approval.  
Parents bear to the school authorities  
the relation of stockholders in a great  
company to the directors, who for the  
time being control its affairs. Theirs  
is, or may be, always the last word, and  
with them rests the ultimate responsi-  
bility. A more perfect co-operation be-  
tween parents and teachers and a more  
complete co-ordination between the  
home and the school are greatly to be  
desired.

## Los Angeles Times.

"Laugh more," advises Assistant Su-  
perintendent Monlux. "It's good for  
both the teacher and the pupil. The  
trouble with most teachers is that they  
sit around schoolrooms until they get  
nervous dyspepsia. We must get rid  
of it." Well spoken! And now, if Mr.  
Monlux or someone else will just de-  
velop some means to enable teachers to  
stop "sitting around schoolrooms"  
tossing with the problem of hap-  
ping half a hundred children, wearing  
out body and soul for comparatively  
small salaries, he will very soon get rid  
of the nervous-dyspepsia malady and  
bring all manner of smiles to the faces  
of all concerned.

## New York World.

Elsewhere today the World publishes  
an article by an experienced school in-  
spector, Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, who  
takes the unusual ground that in our  
schools, "through over-recreation over-  
physical development, we are produc-  
ing stunted, nervous and lawless  
children." Is there not in this attitude  
a certain confusion of cause with con-  
sequence? Rough boys are undoubtedly  
fond of athletic sports, but would there  
not be greater danger of their becom-  
ing criminals as well as merely rough if  
this outlet for relieving the exuberant  
spirits of youth were lacking?

## Chicago Chronicle.

Coeducation in universities is on trial.  
The time was when boys and girls were  
not allowed to go to school together.  
After a while separation of the sexes  
did not begin until the high school age.  
In time youths and maidens were sent  
to the same high school, but were sepa-  
rated by partitions except during recita-  
tion hours. Finally, when it was  
found that the manners of both girls  
and boys were improved by the pres-  
ence of each, and that the desire for  
good scholarship was stimulated in the  
same way, there was no longer a ques-  
tion of the advantage of coeducation,  
so long as pupils were more or less un-  
der their parents' eyes.

## "Buster Brown"

HAS  
ARRIVEDWith his Ele-  
gant Line of New Novelties in  
Clothes. Some of his CREA-  
TIONS ARE GEMS.  
And then—they Fit so beauti-  
fully.He would also like to call your  
attention to his Hats and Tam  
O'Shanter. You'll Find Him AtBAMBERGER,  
161 Melghn St.,  
U. S. A.The Latest Creation in Hats  
for College Boys is the "Varsity"  
All the Rage East.The Young Women's Christian As-  
sociation of Portland, Or., thinks that  
it has found a solution for the servant  
girl problem. The Y. W. C. A. of Por-  
tland, Or., is chasing a will-o'-the-wisp  
but doesn't know it yet.The attendance at the St. Louis fair  
last week was over a million, the first  
time that number has been reached.  
From now on it should not fall below  
that number, for the hot weather is  
past and the pleasant days of