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# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 29 1906 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

Half a dozen lines of type may be the link between you and the world.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

PART TWO

## A YOUNG EDITOR'S STARTLING IDEAS

Matthew K. Ryan Sets Forth That the World Rests on a Solid Foundation.

HAS MANY STRANGE THEORIES

He is Exploiting Them in a Magazine Run by Money Which Came to Him in Large Estate.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Ireland has furnished a most interesting recruit to the list of those who reject the commonly accepted scientific theories about the motion of the earth and other momentous matters. Matthew K. Ryan is his name. Mr. Ryan believes that the earth rests on solid foundations and that instead of revolving around the sun, the sun revolves around it. Two years ago Ryan was a comparatively unknown Tipperary farmer. Today he is a rich London editor, and a much talked of man with a magazine of his own in which he assails popular scientific theories that are accepted as gospel truths by the man in the street.

When he first set his novel ideas on paper they appeared so startling that editors refused to publish them. So when Mr. Ryan unexpectedly inherited a fortune he abandoned farming and started publishing his own paper, in which, of course, he has full scope to do as and say what he pleases. His periodical, *Civil Engineering*, while a bare six months old, is already a financial success, and one of the most frequently quoted papers in England.

HIS FIRST ARTICLE.

His first article was on the question, "Does the Earth Revolve?" Following up his contention that it does not, but rests on a solid foundation, he remarked that the first discoverer of the North or South Pole may be also the discoverer of new hemispheres. Each month he springs a new question, as remarkable and sensational as the first. One cannot dismiss Mr. Ryan with a wave of the hand, for while many of his ideas may be those of a crank, he seems to be a very sane, clear-headed, and thoughtful man, and his ideas appear remarkable enough to force thought and attention from editors and scientists throughout the land.

TYPICALLY IRISH.

In appearance Matthew Ryan is smooth-faced, and typically Irish in expression. His forehead is broad, his eyes are a clear gray. His age is 35. He is strongly built, but of medium height, and unmarried. When I saw him at his editorial desk he was grinding out another original idea, at present a secret.

"I am proud of my paper," he said as he showed me a big bunch of clippings. "It is the most quiet paper of the day. The secret of its success is originality. Incidentally we are introducing some novel ideas of practical engineering."

"As to my own articles I am glad they are receiving attention. I am certain that many of the theories of scientists. And why not? Finally in scientific investigation it is not one of the accepted theories of 'Civil Engineering.'"

"I am going to the United States soon on a visit," he added. "I prelate the American system. The American system is telling every day all over the world. Were I not an Irishman I would be proud to be an American."

WHAT HE AIMS AT.

This month Ryan publishes an article in which he undertakes to refute one of the proofs put forward by scientists that the earth revolves. He says, "M. Foucault's pendulum suspended from a high building made circles in sand placed on a table and this was supposed to be caused by the revolutions of the earth. But if the earth did revolve, did not the table and the building revolve with it?"

"Our position with regard to signs of the zodiac is said to be constantly changing, but is it not much more probable that the solar system moves while we are stationary? Some well-known astronomers do hold that the sun has a relative motion to the earth. If the earth does revolve there must be some force to produce this motion. It cannot be the force of gravity, for that would be a vertical and not a centrifugal motion. The force of gravity outside the earth would also be greater than the force of gravity inside the earth, and we are told that gravity holds us on the earth. Astronomers also appear to forget that if the earth is revolving at the rate of 60 yards a second the tangential force would be much greater than the force of gravity, and we would be thrown into space at once. The atmosphere is also said to be revolving with the earth, but does not the wind blow in all directions? If there is anything more certain than another it is that if the earth revolves the proofs that have been put forward by astronomers are not conclusive."

Another article of Ryan's which recently caused a sensation was on the Millennium. Mr. Ryan declares it is a fallacy for clergymen to preach that the world will be destroyed by fire. He claims that the New Testament refers to the destruction of Jerusalem and Jewish polity.

PREDICTS GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

The final destruction of the earth will come, he thinks, from a Titanic earthquake or a series of seismic vibrations. The Pacific ocean, he says, is sinking—there has lately been a subsidence over an area of 5,000 square miles. The water is receding through to the volcanoes in the bowels of the earth. The earth's crust is thinning rapidly. To show the intensity of the pressure it is estimated that the contraction of the earth by one millimeter—one twenty-fifth of an inch—would cause 500 earthquakes.

WANTS CONTINUOUS RAILROAD.

Another of Mr. Ryan's ideas is for a continuous railroad around the earth. He proposes a convocation of the world's powers and an international railway board. The two important straits to be tunneled are, of course, the straits of Dover and Bering strait. Since the publication of Mr. Ryan's article, there has been much activity among the supporters of the Dover-Calgate and the Bering strait tunnel projects. Mr. Ryan suggests also that the straits of Gibraltar be tunneled so that one could go from London to Capetown without changing Pullman cars. If the other tunnels are built one will be able to journey in a through car from New York to London.

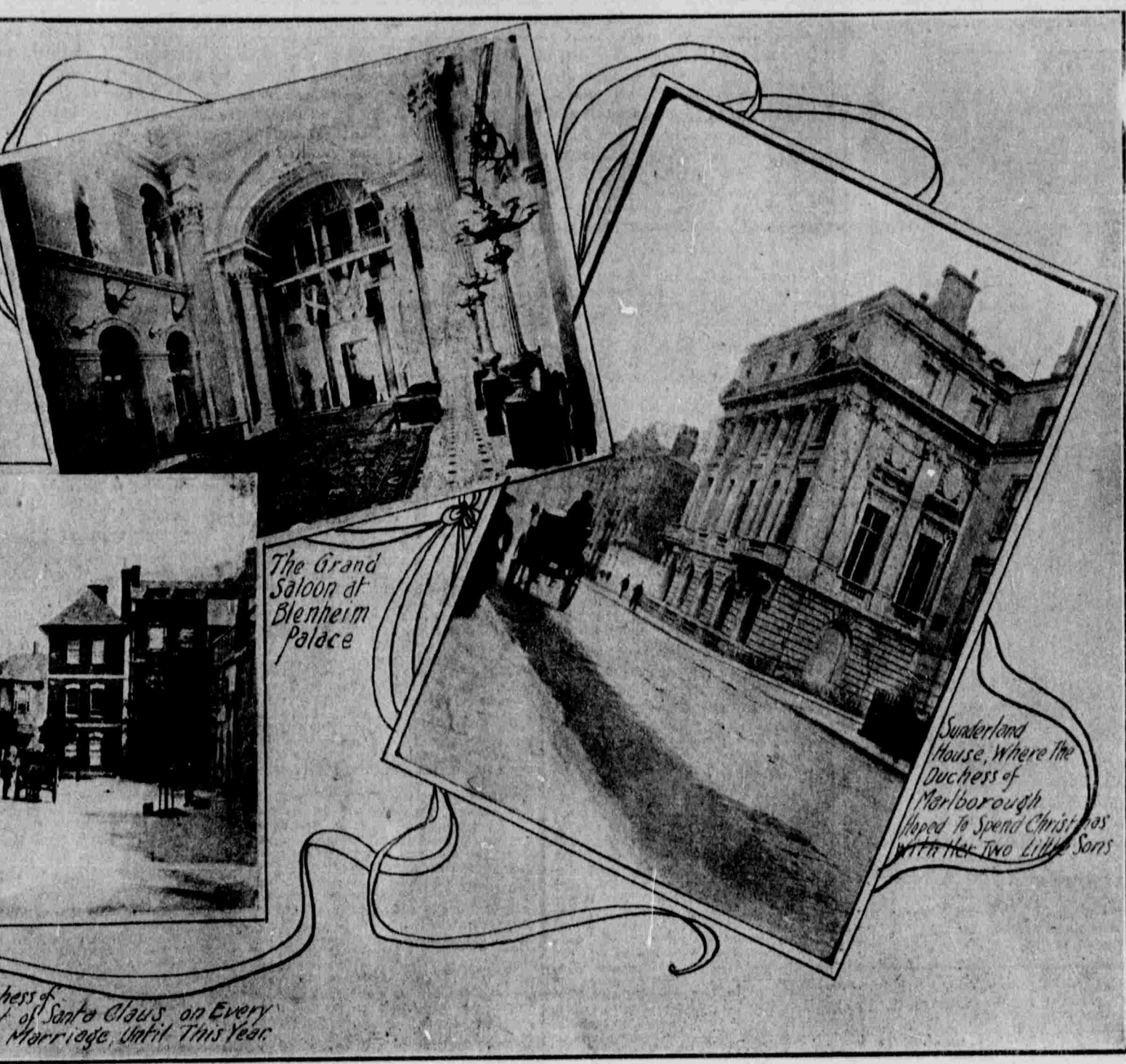


Matthew K. Ryan, Editor of "Civil Engineering"



Woodstock Village, The Little Town Near Blenheim Palace

Woodstock Village, The Little Town Near Blenheim Palace. Marlborough has Played the Part of Santa Claus on Every Previous Christmas Since Her Marriage Until This Year.



## Marlborough Breach Meant Meager Xmas

Loss of Lady Bountiful Sorely Felt This Year by the Folk of the Little Town Near Blenheim—At Every Previous Christmas Since Her Marriage the Common People Have Been Most Generously Treated by Her.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—"Aye, there'll be many an empty cupboard in Woodstock this Christmas for want of her grace to fill them. Fact is, much as we thought of our duchess, we didn't really know how good she was until we lost her."

So spoke a Woodstock man to me recently as we stood chatting in the Beaf Inn of that village, and needless to say, the subject of his comment was no other than the American Duchess of Marlborough. She is, or rather she has been, the Lady Bountiful of Woodstock and all the region that surrounds Blenheim Palace, the historic seat of the dukes of Marlborough, and little is being talked of in this corner of Oxfordshire except the recent separation between the lord of the manor and his beautiful American wife.

Yes, this is indeed going to be a doleful Christmas in Woodstock village, and the reason is that—the gates of Blenheim Palace being closed against her—the duke of Marlborough is going to prevent her from even sending Christmas gifts to the needy folk who live on her husband's estates. It will be the first Christmas since her marriage that she has failed to do a great deal more than that. In fact, on account of this American woman's bounty the good folk of Woodstock have had a better time at Christmas than those on perhaps any other nobleman's estate in England, and so it is small wonder that, from one end to the other of the Blenheim property, there is a feeling that it is no exaggeration to call the duke's departure a calamity. The Duke of Marlborough, who is planning to spend the holidays at Blenheim, will open his purse strings to any extent to make a merry Christmas for the old and young folk who inhabit his broad acres.

MIND MADE UP.

Not is there any chance that the duchess would like to, no doubt, and distressful as it must be to her, among her other griefs, to think of her Woodstock "people," as she calls them, doomed to an unhappy Christmas for the lack of her bounty. But the duchess has made up her mind definitely never to set foot in the great seat of the Marlboroughs unless the present situation is greatly altered, and she told a friend the other day that she would

feel like an intruder did she even pay a visit to Woodstock village for the purpose of distributing gifts among her humble worshippers there.

Even since she came to Blenheim as a bride, and the country folk turned out on mass to welcome her, a feeling of downright affection has existed between the American duchess and the people of the little town. And what an uncommonly historic place is this old world village of barely 1,500 persons! What stories it might tell, for instance, of the Black Prince, whose birthplace it was, and whose reputed dwelling may still be seen, as well as of Thomas a'Becket, who was living there when first he quarreled with Henry II. Queen Bess, too, is said to have resided to be a milkmaid during her brief captivity at Woodstock, and many other historic pranks on the parliamentary commissioners in the old manor house, which was pulled down in 1723.

TOOK KEEN INTEREST.

Like a true American woman, the Duchess of Marlborough took a keen interest in the historical associations of the Woodstock region, but these were always second in her mind to the needs of the simple country folk themselves. And while she devoted much time and

money to refurbishing the ancient seat of the Marlboroughs, which long years of impoverishment had left in so utter a state of neglect, and on the famous American Bower, which was still more time and more money among the poor of her husband's estate, and the whole neighborhood of Woodstock abounds with stories of her kindness and her charity.

But it has been at Christmas time pre-eminently that the American Duchess of Marlborough has always before been the good genius of old and young alike in Woodstock town and through-out the countryside. Every year but this she has made a point of reaching Blenheim by the end of the second week in December, and from that time on practically every minute that the gracious young American chaitaine could spare from her preparations for the Christmas festivities at the palace itself has been devoted to making certain that every one of her Woodstock "people" would be well and abundantly provided for on Christmas day. Riding either in her dogcart, her automobile or her carriage, and with her jet black American negro page in handsome livery perched up behind her, the duchess was a familiar and picturesque sight as she drove here and there over the country roads and distributed well-filled and seductive-looking hampers and also bottles of comfort of various kinds at the thatched cottages before which her driver was directed to halt.

It was always the children of the district, however, who were the special objects of the duchess's kindness, and besides many gifts to go in their stockings, there was always one or more feasts, or "treats," as they are called in England, with a Christmas tree at Blenheim, and this was by the wish of the American peeress, who has not cared to be publicly praised for her numerous charities.

EVEN HELPING THE POOR.

She is never satisfied, however, unless some poor folk are benefiting by her munificence, and so—debarred by her sensitiveness from helping her Oxfordshire people—the duchess is devoting herself to bringing Christmas cheer to the London slums, under the guidance of her favorite charitable society, the Church Army. No less than 300 East End families, so I am told by Wilson Carline, the famous head of the Church Army, will owe their Christmas dinner to the duchess's kindness, and besides this the American

peeress has just handed over a goodly check to provide clothing and "coals" for some hundreds more of London's needy folk.

As regarding her own Christmas, the duchess will bring such Yuletide gaiety as may be to her great stone mansion in Curzon street, and it is her ardent hope that she will have her two little sons, the Marquis of Blandford and her brother, Ivor, with her there for the day of "peace and good will." In this case there will be a Christmas tree for the boys and any of their young friends who may happen to be in town; but apart from this the duchess will make no attempt whatever in the way of Yuletide entertaining.

As for the small Marlboroughs, who have been staying of late with their aunt, Lady Greshley, they have already made a tour of the chief London shops for the purpose of selecting their Christmas presents, and I saw them both in Hamley's the other day, accompanied by an American woman whom I did not recognize. Evidently unconscious of the dark cloud which is hanging over their home, they were taking a lively interest in the latest miniature motor cars, flying machines, and so on, and the small Ivor announced that he was going to buy a flying machine himself like Santos-Dumont. These boys worship their mother, but always have been more or less afraid of the duke.

WHAT HOPE WAS.

Hope has been expressed that Christmas day might find this nobleman's steps leading him toward the stately mansion in Mayfair where his wife and small sons will be spending the day; but this is hardly likely. In spite of many invitations to pass the Yuletide at other country mansions, he has practically decided to leave a few friends with him at Blenheim, or, if this program be not carried out, to spend the day in London with his cousin, Winston Churchill, who has been his guide, philosopher and friend all through the recent matrimonial trouble, although not so long ago there was anything but friendly feeling between the two men.

It is said by the way, that it was at Winston Churchill's suggestion that the duke recently decided to let Blenheim Palace at the earliest opportunity, and rumor says, too, that all the humiliations which the Duchess of Marlborough has had to bear since first she decided to break with her husband, this decision of the duke's is the one that has cut most deeply. She was so proud of Blenheim, and a little especially so, that she had been standing all the vicissitudes of the Marlboroughs in the past, the old pile has never been allowed to pass into the Philistine hands of a tenant, and it is especially galling to her to think that her beautiful private home in the palace, which a great French artist came especially from Paris to decorate, may be occupied by the wife of some South African millionaire.

In fact, immediately on hearing of the duke's intention to let Blenheim, the duchess gave orders that her boudoir furniture was to be sent to her at Sandringham house, and under the direction of a London firm it arrived there last week. There is little doubt that if the duchess could also transport her romantic "American Bower," her quaint boat house with its tiny red barges, and her favorite pleasure areas away from Blenheim Palace and thus prevent them from passing into the hands of strangers, she would do so forthwith.

TO FEEL HER POSITION.

Meanwhile the duchess has already been made to feel poignantly her position in being even temporarily separated from her husband. She was especially galling to her to think that the festivities in honor of the king and queen of Norway, and considering that never until now since she came to England has she been absent from a great function at Windsor castle, the blow has been an uncommonly hard one. It appeared especially unjust, too, when the Duke of Marlborough was invited alone to stay at Sandringham for the king's birthday celebrations, but as a matter of fact he was there for the express purpose of being "talked to" and advised by the king regarding his matrimonial troubles.

On this occasion the king is reported to have said to the duke: "My dear fellow, if you and the duchess do not join hands again you will both ruin your futures. Your political chances are done for, her social opportunities are lost. Besides, you have your boys to think of." Edward VII. recalled to Marlborough's mind, too, how the latter's father, the late duke, was practically ignored by society after the divorce proceedings between him and his wife, and the young duke promised

## KAISER'S SON TO "STUDY AMERICA"

Prince Augustus William to "See And Learn" Things in the United States.

HE WILL TRAVEL "INCOG."

Coming is the Young Man's Own Notion and Emperor Has Given His Consent to the Scheme.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Prince Augustus William of Prussia, who is to pay a visit to America next year, is the Kaiser's fourth son and will celebrate his twentieth birthday in January. He is a tall, wellbuilt, handsome young man, has already served as an officer in the first regiment of guards, and is now a student at the University of Bonn, where all the royal youths of Germany receive their higher education.

The prince, from his earliest childhood, has been subjected to a rigorous system of training. The Kaiser has Spartan ideas about the relations of parents to children and imposes his sovereign will on his sons without restraint. They have all been compelled to undergo the most severe form of Prussian military discipline from their infancy upwards. Beginning on their sixth birthday, they have been obliged to work and to play—if it can be called—according to a hard and fast system laid down for them by pedagogic experts.

DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS.

Prince Augustus William underwent all this but yet he has grown up to be something different from his own brothers. It has been a tradition from time immemorial that the princes of the House of Hohenzollern shall embrace a military career and live and die as officers of the Prussian army. All the other five sons of the Kaiser are, or will be, professional fighters, but Augustus William has manifested a strong desire to break loose from this custom and to devote himself to the civil service. This inclination in itself marks him out as a prince of some originality and strength of character. The Kaiser, who is by no means bound down to ancient traditions and is imbued in some respects with a spirit of modernity, is willing to accede to Augustus William's plan and to allow him to be the first Prussian prince to remain a civilian.

His military career will, therefore, terminate with another six or twelve months' service in his regiment of guards, and thereafter he will devote himself to the pursuits of an official of the civil service.

FATHER READILY CONSENTED.

The final stages of his training will have been completed from those of most Prussian princes. He himself has expressed the desire to widen his experience and to gain an insight into the most modern and enterprising country of the world by paying a visit to the United States of America. The Kaiser, who entertains keen admiration for all things American, having, of course, the republican form of government, readily acceded to his son's suggestion and drew up the plan for a systematic tour of study through the country of unlimited possibilities.

Prince Augustus William will visit America, not with any pomp and ceremony, but as a private tourist, who desires to study the manners and customs of the country. He will investigate American systems of government, of judicial administration, of civil administration, of industry, of commerce, of agriculture, of the great commercial enterprises in different parts of the United States. He will investigate the trusts and will devote attention to the labor problem as seen in America.

THE CHANGING TIMES.

The Kaiser, who fully recognizes that times are changing and that the old order of things is passing, and who desires that his son shall return from America with some of the American spirit of progress and enterprise which he can then introduce into his sphere of activity in the civil administration at home, Prince Augustus William's visit to America foreshadows a serious attempt to introduce some of the American spirit of enterprise into Imperial Germany. His forthcoming journey is a very significant sign of the times, showing that the countries of the old world are looking to America for new ideas of government and new inspiration for conducting the affairs of national administration. It is highly creditable to the young prince that he originated this idea and equally creditable to the Kaiser that he should have consented to its realization and should have taken it up as all his wonderful undertakings.

But Prince Augustus William's visit to America will not be devoted exclusively to such serious occupations as study of American administrative methods. He does not desire the acquaintance of the American people and to gain a knowledge of all their peculiarities and predominant characteristics. After he has concluded his more serious studies he will assume a pleasant name and travel in disguise through the great centers of population. He will travel as a plain Herr So-and-so and his identity will be carefully concealed from all those with whom he comes into contact. He will be the guest of cultured Americans and wealthy Americans, of commercial Americans, of American lawyers, of American professors, and he will not fail to look into the lives of American working men. Nothing but the concealment of his identity can enable him to pursue these studies without the fear of having things represented to him in a false and unnatural light.

WILL BE AN EYE-OPENER.

Doubtless this American tour will be a revelation to the young prince. At present he is studying at Bonn, where all the chosen young aristocrats of Germany are passing their student days. At Bonn, all sorts of medieval customs are in vogue and the students live in an atmosphere of old time chivalry. Duelling is practised by these young bloods of the highest German families and considerations of rank and title play an important part in their student life. It is hardly possible to conceive a more striking contrast than that between Prince Augustus William's life at Bonn and the experiences which he will enjoy in America.

JAMES BRUCE.



Bonn University, Where Prince Augustus William of Prussia is Pursuing His Studies.

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