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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 the establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 74-2. For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2. For City Editor and Reporters, 352-2. For Business Manager, 352-2. For Business Office, 352-2.

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.

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 asphaltum 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 some material I will say that I believe the petroleum in this material, but it may be in slight excess of that required for paving purposes, and this is a good fault, as the material may be mixed down to the proper consistency.

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 in a mixture of 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 many

respects, 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 halftone 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. 25 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 excess 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 sanguinary conflicts, the number of troops engaged being 151,000, of which 54,877 were killed or wounded. This is a little over 36 per cent. At Liao Yang about 252,000 men were engaged, and the casualties are estimated at 24,500, 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, extricated 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 sanguinary than that at Liao Yang. There

the 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 designed to slide up on the ice when pinched instead of being caught and crushed, and she is to have one immense advantage over all previous exploring vessels in her great engine power. This will make easy traveling for her through many ice-fields that would have brought any of her predecessors to a dead stop.

We hope he will succeed. Efforts as persistent as his have been, are worthy of success. The wireless telegraph 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 apparatus in good weather, that means of traveling might be adopted. The duke of Abruzzi came within 200 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 si-moon.

Among the fall styles are many suits for divorce.

Alexieff's dad is resigning; Kuropatkin's is retiring.

Death is swallowed up in Japanese victory—Russian proverb.

The Jococe coal barons speak of the "raise" 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 copes are sweet or not.

Prayers for divorce are almost always 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 with salt, 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 Association of Portland, Or., thinks that it has found a solution for the servant girl problem. The Y. W. C. A. of Portland, 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 Breathin'!" An attempt to lynch a negro in Jackson failed because Deputy "Hi" 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 hesitate 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 incident 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 wise ones who know everything that was in Shakespeare's mind as to why the immortal bard represents the schoolboy, with shining morris face, as one who creeps like a snail unwillingly to school. It may be that Shakespeare himself, like others of the great and good, did

not 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 reference to the coast of Bohemia for some such reason as we rejoice in the story told the new marine reporter in Portland of a tremendous ocean-going vessel 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 tendency 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 stock company to the directors, who for the time being control its affairs. Theirs, or may be, always the last word and with them rests the ultimate responsibility. A more perfect co-operation between 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 Superintendent 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 devise some means to enable teachers to stop "sitting around schoolrooms" by creating with the problem of hating 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 inspector, Mrs. Phyllis Lovelidge, who takes the unusual ground that in our schools, "through over-recreation, over-physical development, we are producing physical sturdiness and lawlessness." Is there not in this attitude a certain confusion of cause with coincidence? High boys are undoubtedly fond of athletic sports; but would those not be greater danger of coeducation, 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 separated by partitions except during recitation hours. Finally, when it was found that the manners of both girls and boys were improved by the presence of each, and that the desire for good scholarship was stimulated in the same way, there was no longer a question of the advantage of coeducation, so long as pupils were more or less under their parents' eyes.

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Among the old chemists gold, was symbolically represented by the sign Webster's Dictionary. It looks like a bulls-eye. It is a bulls-eye. Whoda thought those old chemists knew so much. Hundreds of years ago they adopted this symbolical sign, and yet they knew nothing of Utah politics, tariff reform, nor trust mergers. We all know that the one who hits the bulls-eyes in the financial, political and social world generally has the most gold, but we don't know much about chemistry. It's peculiar our diverted and dissimilar intellects should so thoroughly coincide as to the appropriateness of the sign. Evolve the thought and think—are we evolving into natural born chemists, or are we going to stop at the bulls-eyes? We collected one hundred and twenty-five dollars for Mr. William Kirkup of Franklin, Idaho, last week. So far as we know, he is not a chemist, but he hit the bulls-eyes, and is one hundred and a quarter ahead. It was an old note. It was torn and ragged; had to be pinned together. Its fragments had long lost whatever glitter they ever had, but the gold we traded the note for was as bright as a midday sun-beam. Do you need any of this kind of gold? If so, send us your old, mildewed and mossbacked claims and notes. We will make some bulls-eyes by collecting them, and you will get some gold. Merchants' Protective Association, Collectors of Bad Debts. FRANCIS G. LUKE, Gen. Mgr., General offices 117, 118, 119, 124 and 125 Commercial block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Branch offices in Boise City, Idaho, and Honolulu, H. T. "Some People Don't Like Us."

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