DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY JANUARY 2 1908



the Men Sent to the Pacific Coast.

> HILE talk of hard times fills the land and corporations throughout the country are reported to be laying off thousands of men there is one big em-

ployer who is not only maintaining the status quo, but who stands ready to take on the good men others are forced to turn away. That employer is Uncle sam. He has just sent to the other side of the world sixteen battleships carrying 14,000 men, and he needs thousands more to man the vessels now built or building which are to fill the holes left in the Atlantic by the departure of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet.

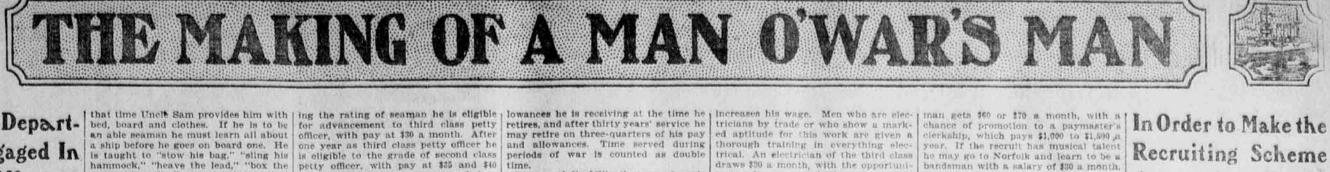
Belleving that it is only ignorance of the delights of life on the ocean wave that keeps the general public from. rushing the recruiting stations, Uncle Sam has decided upon a campaign of education. The gunboat Wasp is his advance agent. Her way is blazed by bilistickers, who advertise the attractions of a naval life in eight and twen-ty-four sheet posters. Curious sights on foreign shores are shown to youths of traveling turn. To the adventurous views of landing parties on hostile strands and hand to hand conflicts anpeal. Everyday life in the navy is detailed by moving pleture machines. The advent of the trim white Wasp is the culmination of the campaign. From hill and hamlet, factory and farm men run to the waterside, and some who come to stare remain to serve. Recently the Wasp returned to New York from a cruise up the Hudson as far as Pough-keepsie, taking with her thirty-nine retruits chosen from 138 rural patriots who pleaded for admission to the navy. During the winter months the Wasp taking advantage of the tide of enthusiasm stirred up by the salling of Admiral Evans' armada, will make a south-em voyage and then will steam up the Mississippi, stopping at the chief towns on either bank. Meanwhile from reseiving ships and recruiting stations scouting parties armed with posters and pamphlets are going out by land to sound the call of the sea in ears which have never heard the booming of 'the

Going to School.

If the amazed landlubber decides to enlist and if he passes the examining surgeon he goes, not to sea, but to school. In the old days of the wooden navy the chief duty of a sailor was to sail, but in these days of great fighting machines a sailor may have to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a machinist, a plumber, a gunner or an expert in any one of a score of trades. The recruit goes first to one of the naval training stations, where he is educated to per-form the task to which he is most

fire a rifle, how to shoot at a mark and who, after serving one year creditably, accumulate knowledge which materially yeoman at \$30 a month. The chief yee- ing school he goes into the navy with

The Navy Depart-ment Is Engaged In an Active Effort to Fill the Places of the Men Sent to the the default of the setting of setting



Attractive Uncle Sam Has Decided on a Campaign of Education.

a salary which, considering the fact that his board, lodging and raiment cost him nothing, compares quite favorably with the average civilian's pay.

His Life Aboard Ship.

"Once aboard the lugger" the sailor's life is a busy one. At 5:30 a. m. reveille is sounded. The sailor has a cup of cof-fee or cocoa then and washes his clothes. At 6:30 all hands commence to clean ship. Breakfast is served at 7:39. At 8:30 the sick call is sounded. From 9:30 to 11:30 the time is devoted to drills and lessons in seamanship. From 11:50 to 1 is noon hour, dinner and pipes. Drill recommences at 1:30 and lasts till After that the bluejacket's time is usually his own. Supper is at 5:30. After supper the sailor, unless he is on watch duty, has nothing to do but sling his hammock and go to bed at 9 o'clock. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there are no afternoon drills, and the sallor has a half day off. On Sunday, too, aft-er inspection and divine services, the bluejacket is free. Whenever practicable one-fourth the crew is allowed to ge ashore every afternoon and may remain all night. For the sailor's leisure hours his generous Uncle Sam provides boxing gloves, fencing foils, baseballs, footballs, cards, checkers, chess and books. Many crews have their own planos. The fleet which left Hampton Roads Dec. 16 carried twenty-six pianolas and no end of phonographs. Most crews contain the necessary talent to get up an occasional minstrel show, dramatic entertainment or concert.

Not So Bad as Printed.

A warship is not quite as comfortable a place to live as a big house on shore, but it isn't much worse than a city flat. The sailor's hammock is no plazza affair, but a swinging canvas bed with a hair mattrees in it, and the sleeping seaman has plenty of good warm blan-kets to snuggle under. As to the food the seaman gets President Roosevelt is the best witness. In a letter to the secretary of the navy he says:

On board the Missouri I took dinner at the mess of the men, and I saw the bill of fare and sometimes examined the food of the men every day that I was on the Louisiana or the West Virginia. A speci-men bill of fare, neither better nor worse than the average is as follows: BREAKFAST. than the average and chosen at random

Baked Beans, Tomato Catchup, Bread, Butter, Coffee,

DINNER. Roast Beef, Brown Gravy, String Beans, Sweet Polatoes, Cottage Pudding, Vanila Sauce, Bread, Coffee, SUPPER.

Cold Boiled Ham, Canned Peaches, Bread, Butter, Tea. I inspected all three ships most minute-

and I cannot speak too highly of the rangements for the comfort and cleanlily, and I cannot arrangements for ness of the men.

A W. FERRIN.

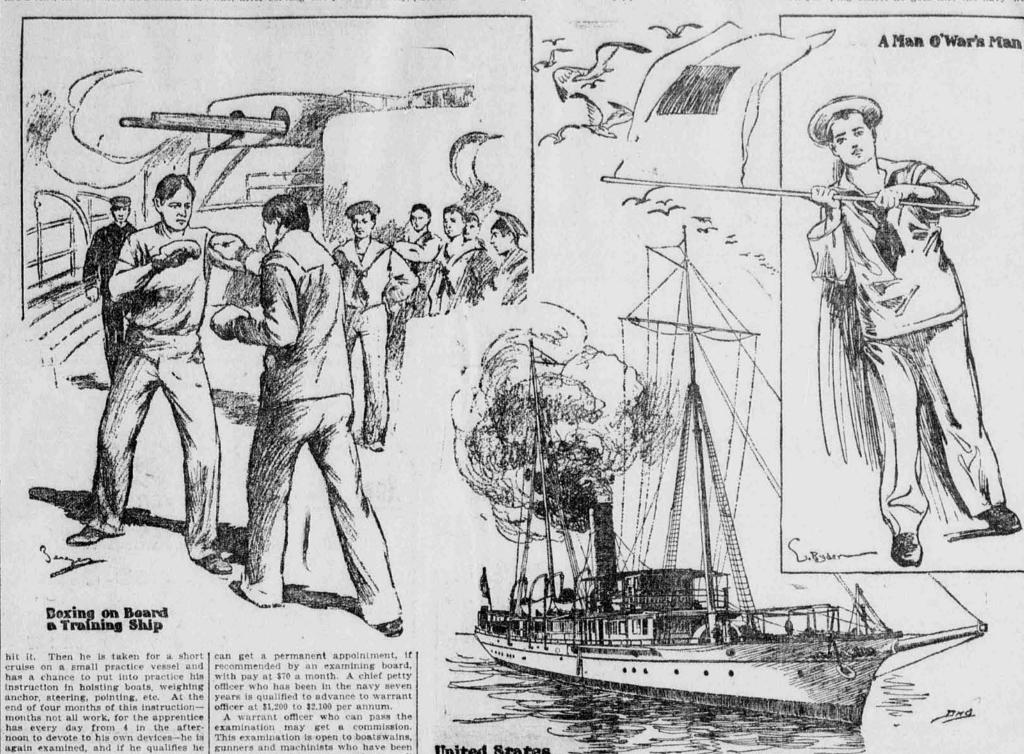
officer at \$1,200 to \$2,100 per annum. goes aboard a man-of-war with an ined each year.

After one year as ordinary seaman he is advanced to seaman at \$24 a adapted. As soon as he enlists he goes on the pay roll at \$16 a month, and from the necessary examination. After reach- may retire on one-half the pay and al-

in that grade four years and are well recommended. Twelve may be appoint-

After twenty years' service a man-of-





SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY. A material for which not much use A material for which is the material for which is the material for the material for which is the much use A material for which is the much use A material for which is the material for which is the material for the material for which is the material for which is the material for the material for which is the material for which is the material for the material for which is the material for the mater en-great pythons and other serpents in the London zoological garden being no longer given live food, but cating with avidity dead rabbits, pigeons, fowls and goats. the carbon print. The scale of tones may be reversed so as to produce either a positive or negative at will.

been found is the wax of My t been found is the wax of My-cordifolia, a shrub origitally d in Cape Colony to bind drift The Cape berry, as the fruit way, is about as large as a pea, the is about as failing as a pea-ree bushels produce 10 to 14 of wax, which is now valued in at \$275 per ton. The wax o be adapted for making soap, ssibly for candles.

A novel institution of Tarare, France, a mycological laboratory, where exjudgment is pronounced upon The fungi are abundant cality, and the examiners have ad that excellent edible qualities possessed by an astonishing numvarieties that had been avoided s dangerous.

Oxygen has become the almost uni-ersal remedy in cases of polyoning by asen-such as coal gas, acetylene, foul

bystander. A new apparatus by Dr. Bratt, made in Westphalia, is designed to clear the lungs and act more or less automatically in giving artificial respiration. The portable form consists of a fair-sized oxygen cylinder, a chest containing a small air-pump, levers and other parts, and the usual face mask for the patient. When able to do so, the patient breathes the oxygen without help. If necessary, the attendant gives wamps and marsh

help. If necessary, the attendant gives a rhythmical motion to the pump valve, and the liberated oxygen actuates the pump, withdrawing air from the lungs, Respiration is thus restored or supported.

The "blue eye," so-called on account of the brilliant blue of its iris, is a small fish, 1½ to 2 inches long, living in shallow Australian waters, but the creature has been made very big in importance by the discovery of Count Birger Moerner, Swedish consul, that it subsists on mosquito larvae. After

crease in pay to \$19 a month.

ence the fish is known as Psendomugil signifer, and it belongs to the family of Athorinides, represented in differ-ent parts of the world by 14 principal kinds and 55 subvarieties, which will be engerly investigated if the Italian experiments succeed. Just as the conversion of peat into oust as the conversion of peat into coke and valuable by products seems to have become a practical success in Ireland, the use of peat for producer gas gives promise of transforming tha moors of Germany into centers of in-

dustry. Peat taken out in excavating the Macard canal is to be used first in Dr. N. Caro's plant for gasifying peat a high degree. Two electrodes on each side, conveying monophase current, are connected with a special transformer and waste coal in a mixture of air and and waste coal in a mixture of air and superheated steam, and it is calculated that one ton of crude wet peat will yield 66 pounds of ammonium sulphate, worth \$1.75, and \$8,250 cubic feet of gas, suitable for driving gas engines that gives precise regulation of temper-ature to any point between 750 and 1,400 degrees C. The furnace is designed for

valuable as a tertizer—will ensure alone a fair return on the outlay, Re-moving the peat will not convert a fer-tile region into a wilderness, as coal mining often does, but stripping the barren moors will change them into fine fermine lond farming land. The underground electric promises to work quite a revolution in mining. As made for the gold mines of the Rand, in South Africa, the furnace consists of a tank lined with heat-proof material, with an interior iron crucible, similarly lined, and the crucible contains neutral saits that are in-stantly fused by the current and form a bath in which metal can be heated to

valuable as a

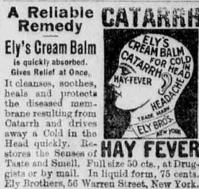
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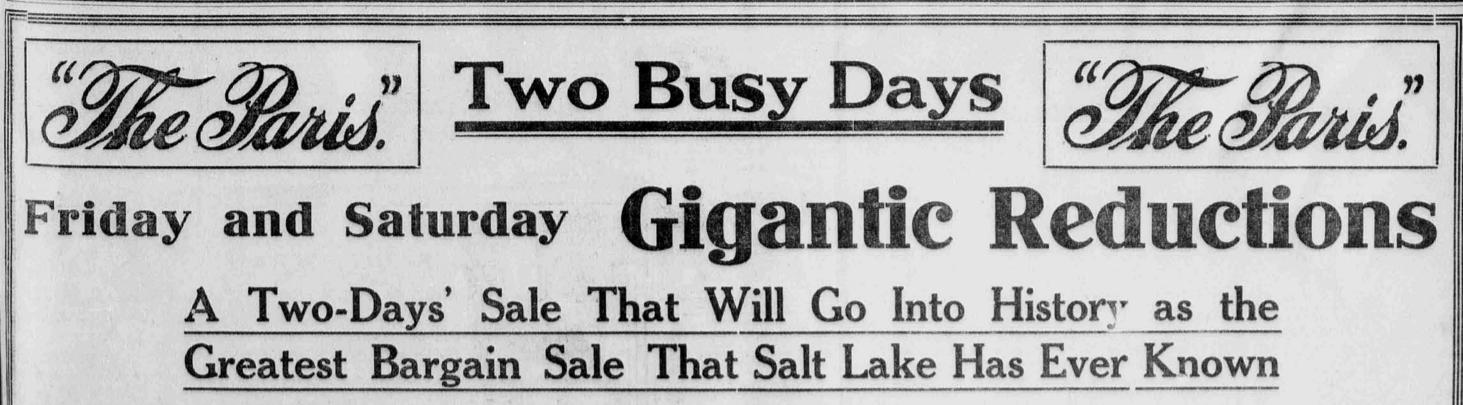
fertilizer-will ensure

sharpening affects injuriously, although and pennig an error in dividually introduced in the second second

but it forms a coating that resists oxi-

In transmitting pictures by wire, Pro-fessor Korn of Munich seems to have been the first to achieve practical suc-cess, but other inventors are alding in bringing the art to a high stage of de-velopment, Already Professor E. Belln, a French engineer, claims better defi-nition, sending the image of a carbon print in relief. The photograph is mounted on a rotating cylinder, and a finger following its contour introduces resistance into the line circuit and thus shifts an oscillating mirror at the re-While ancient coins and medals are numerous, the only genuine antique die known seems to be that found at Tel El Athrib, Egypt. in 1904. Prof. C. Zenghelis reports that this is of bronze, 2½ Inches high and 6 ounces in weight, dates from 420 to 222 B. C. and the dates from 430 to 322 B. C., and the dates from 430 to 322 B. C., and the base is engraved with the owl of the Athenian tetradrachma pieces. The al-loy seems to have consisted of about 75 per cent of copper and 25 of tin. The die is evidence of great metallurshifts an oscillating mirror at the re-ceiving end. The miorror focuses light on a hole 1-150th of an inch in diameter in contact with a sensitive film on a second cylinder rotating synchronously with the first. The light is varied in ical skill-the unusual proportion of tin being necessary for hardness, while





I One lot of Young Girls, Coats, about seventy-five in all, to close out at ONE-HALF, ranging in price from \$5.00 up to \$8.00. I One lot of Children,s Velvet Coats, worth \$5.00, sizes from 3 to 5 years, to go at this gigantic two-days' sale at \$1.48. One lot of all-wool Waists, worth up to \$3.00 to close out these two days at 79c. I One lot of All wool Skirts, priced from \$5.00 up to \$12.00, to go at ONE-THIRD OFF. I \$1.50 Short Kimonos to close at 98c. I One lot of Furs worth \$6.00, to close at \$2.48. I One lot of Black All wool Cheviot Suits to go at this sale for \$7.95.

I One-Third Off Our Entire Line of Ladies' High Grade Coats. One hundred All-wool Coats, ranging Sizes 34 to 44. Friday and Saturday. in price from \$5.00 up to \$10.00, to go at ONE-HALF OFF.