

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HE GREAT FIGHT OF AN OBSTINATE PEER.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Special Correspondence. blue-slate quarry in Wales, which had London, July 28 .- Andrew Carnegle is the latest to take a hand in a strange conflict that has been raging off and n for several years between a rich and owerful peer and a littl townful of nen, women and children who have

been dependent on him for their bread and butter. It was just an ordinary little labor dispute, to begin with, but as it went and model employer of labor. He gave

nourished the happy little town of Bethesda. The mighty Lord Penrhyn, second baron of that name, and de-

It developed queer manifestations of fair wages, built churches and schools human nature, led to cruel fights and for his people, and interested himself

scendant of a fine line of blue-blooded aristocrats, owned the quarry, as his father had done before him. The queerest thing about it was that the noble lord had-and still has outside of Bethesda-the reputation of a philanthropist



and finally became a big party stion in parliament, and the cause of eech by the strongest man on the sition side, moving, in behalf of Liberal party, a vote of censure on government for not trying to put a to so disastrous a struggle. The ernment's answer was that the nopeer wouldn't have paid any attention to them if they had tried to inand they saved themselves on

otts, laid waste a prosperous vil- | in many ways in their welfare. A large in many ways in their weifare. A large proportion of his 2,800 men had worked in the quarries all their lives and the fathers of many of them had done the same. They had built their own houses on land leased from the Penrhyn lords, and were fairly happy, contented and prosperous. They had been so long in their places that they came to look on themselves as there by right of inon themselves as there by right of in-

heritance. Apparently there never was any ser-lous dispute about wages. All the trouble arose over a committee ap-pointed by the men to protect their rights and keep an eve out for any new

King, Queen, Premier and British Government in General Couldn't. Budge Him, and Now Andrew Carnegie is Going to Try His Hand at It. Queer Dispute Over a Point of Pride, That Has Cost Vast Sums and Years of Misery, and Incidentally Mas Let in American Competition.

with the committee, and perhaps they had grown a little aggressive in conse-quence. Anyway, the present lord did not take a liking to the committee-men when he came into power. The men said it was because he wanted to de-prive them of the right of combination. The noble lord said it was because the committee didh't actually represent the committee didh't actually represent the workmen, but had become to some ex-tent a hired body of labor agitators.' tent a hired body of labor agitators. Wherever the merits of the dispute lay, the only point of interest in this connection is that the whole affair arose chiefly from a bit of pride on both sides. The quarrel grew until the men went out on strike in 1897. Eventually some sort of com-promise was reached, but it dida't work long, and the men went out again in 1960 and have been out over since, with no prospect at present of getting back except as individuals. The appeals of men who have settled great industrial troubles in the past

great industrial troubles in the past have been as fruitless as the attempt to get the government to interfere in the dispute. Lord Penrhyn has openly declared that even if he never realizes another penny out of the Bethesda quarries, he will not discuss the sub-ject of the trouble with anyone except the men themselves. He insists that he and the workmen would have settled their grievances long ago if it had not been for the interference and agitation of persons whom he choses to describe as busybodies.

REFUSED THE KING AND QUEEN.

The sufferings of the wives and children of the men were rhought to the notice of Queen Alexandra about 12 months ago and she suggested that Lord Rosebery and Sir Thomas Lipton should be asked to try to arbitrate. Both gentlemen, knowing how deter-mined the iord of Bethesda was, re-fused to act, or approach him in any way. Before the trouble became the subject of discussion in the houses of readlement the king bimself tried in parliament, the king himself tried in-directly to smooth over the difficulties that had arisen. He sent for the men's advisers and made suggestions which it was thought would meet with the ap-proval of Lord Penryhn, but all was in

vain. "If I am not capable of managing my own affairs," says Lord Penrhyn to such offers, "I have no right to be in business at all, and as soon as I am convinced of my incapacity I will leave Bethesda for ever."

Heaven only knows the full thie of misery and batted brought about by this absurd conflict between the ob-stinate philanthropist and the obstinate of his obstinate men. Starvatio

leu, the French etcher, is an"intimate

friend of Sargent's and so is Man-chini, the Italian, whose curious work

with blocks of paint Sargent much ad-

CAN'T BOTHER WITH NOBILITY. The nobility would entertain Mr. Sar-gent more frequently than they do would he permit it. But he won't. He visits the Duke and Duchess of

mires.

wholly dependent on the great quarries. On the one hand there have been the usual bloody conflicts with the "brad yrs"—as they call the men who replace strikers in Wales—and all sorts of cruei-ties practised on the women and chilon the mountain sides and for these properties prices were paid out of all proportion to their anticipated mineral value. The co-operative people say that his lordship's idea was to shut out the dren of the new-comers. On the other hand the families of the strikers have suffered all the tortures of hun-ger, and some of them have been eject-ed from the homes they built. The shop-keepers of the town are ruined, and the falling into decay. In possibilities of competition and starve the strikers into submission at any cost. The co-operators had secured a portion of the Maelon mountain, which was favorably reported on as containing slate of great value. Lord Penrhyn immediand the place is falling into decay. In-stances are on record of men who have gone mad from the misery of the strike. The \$150,000 raised for the sufferers by popular subscriptions has been only enough to keep them alive. ately bought up the remaining portion although geologists had always agreed that it could not contain minerals of Some 400 of the strikers have gone

back to work, about 600 of them have gone to the South Wales mines, and a number have gone to America. A hun-dred have died chiefly of starvation. In and have deachery of scarvation. In all about a thousand men are now working in the quarries, but it is said that the work is being done at a loss, whereas Lord Penrhyn's net income from this source used to be about \$150,-000 a year.

WHERE CARNEGIE COMES IN.

King, queen, prime minister, and government in general having failed to get Lord Penrhyn to budge, an effort is now on foot to cut him out-and that is where Andrew Carnegic comes in. At where Andrew Carnegie comes in. At the American millionaire's suggestion, I am told, three of the largest and most generous employers of labor in the country, namely, W. H. Lever of Port Sunlight, George Cadbury, the million-aire cocoa manufacturer, and Alder-man Bowring of Liverpool, are formu-lating a scheme to buy up quarries in the immediate neighborhood of Beth-seda and work them in opopsition to esda, and work them in opopsition to Lord Penrhyn on co-operative lines. The company will start on a modest

capital of \$150,000, to be increased as oc-casion demands; and of this, my in-formant says, Mr. Carnegie will sub-scribe a substantial sum. He does not purpose to take any active part in the scheme, but he has expressed his confidence in the undertaking, especially as its operations will be directed by such Its operations will be directed by such practical business men as those re-ferred to. The concern will be known as the "North Wales Quarris. Ltd.," and it will have such men as William Abra-ham, M. P., and Richard Bell, M. P., in it. The area to be acquired is about 300 acres, and it is estimated that from the user, and it is estimated that from the very start employment will be pro-vided for a thousand men.

A CONTEST OF DOLLARS.

Lord Penrhyn, on discovering the

Mr. Sargent's looks are much in his

Air, Sargent's jooks are much in his favor. He is a fine well-set-up man, with a kindly, gentle face. His man-ner is that of the grand seigneur, as stand-offish as it is severely simple. Unless one knew he were an American, the fact might escape detection. Mr, Sargent's voice is trulcally English

Sargent's voice is typically English, which is accounted for by the fact that

he has lived abroad nearly all his life and has scarcely been in America at all. At the annual occasion on which he in-

vites guests to the studios in Chelsea, the rooms are thick with dukes and

great wealth, it is believed he will bent | sheer obstinacy which has cost him at his opponents.

Yet this man who was described in the house of commons the other day as an unmitigated tyrant, and whose Hie probably would not be safe in Bethes-da, has been famous for his charity and kindly laterest in those who are de-pendent upon him. The tenants on his vast estates have found him tender-hearted to a degree.

and opponents, and at social functions and opponents, and at social functions of all kinds he is a most unobtrusive man, simple in his habits and appar-ently at peace with all the world. Even the quarry men themselves admit that his attitude toward them is not dictated by motives of crueity but from

LET IN AMERICAN SLATES.

One outcome of the struggle is of es. pecial American interest. "As a result of this dispute," said a specker in the house of commons, "the state market is now flooded for the first time with American states. The American quarry owners have for many years tried to effect a lodgment for their slates in this country; they have now succeeded and it will be difficult to dissucceeded and it will be difficult to dis-lodge them." Another interesting point in the parliamentary dehate was the frequent reference to President Roose-velt's action in the coal strike. Various speakers wanted to know of Mr. Bal-four and his cabinet why it was that such things could be done over there and yet couldn't be done here. Lord Penrhya has enormous weakh, and three country setts including about

and three country seats including about 50,000 acres. One of them, Penrhyn Cas-tle at Bankor, is famous among tour-lsts all over the world for its beauty and is distinguished among the great English mansions for spiendid hospital-ity, as the king himself can testify. One of Lord Penrhyn's ancestors was



that it could not contain minerals of any worth. His lordship also secured sporting rights over the whole of the mountain and he now defies the co-op-erators to touch a bit of their own property. This action of his will involve liti-gation that will be long and costly, but with his usual good luck, backed by his I dictated by motives of cruelty but from

A QUEER COMBINATION.

visit estates have found him tender-hearted to a degree. Some years ago when he was high sheriff of his county, it became his duty to attend a hanging. The thought of the thing made him sick, powers of his wife and family to cause him to attend. His absence would have been regarded as a contempt for the law sufficient to land him in jail. He went, but the scene so affected him as to cause a severe filness and he declar. ed after his convalescence that he suspicion of containing minerals of any value. The agent secured several acres ed after his convalescence that he would sooner suffer the death penalty would sooner suffer the death penalty himself than witness another execu-tion! He resigned the offlice of high sheriff immediately and no one has ever been able to persuade him to ac-cept a position of the kind since. At his club, among his political friends

all the trouble arose over a formous in the penchyn had got on well enough i streets of Bethesda, for the town was in heighborhood that had the remotest FENRYHN QUARRIES SHOWING THE GREAT SLATE GALLERIES.

Annow www. www. www. www. www. www. SARGENT FLIES FROM HIS ADMIRERS. American Artist Makes \$100,000 a Year From Sale of His Portraits, and Was so Overrun With Applica-

tions That He Had to Hide Himself.

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Correspondence.

don, July 28 .- Chelsea, the artist re at London, and once the home wiyle, is in process of passing The old-fashioned quarter along Thames, three miles south of inster Abbey, was at the zenith of its glory 25 years ago, when Rosetti abed the tree beneath his studio windows to escape the wrath of his cred Bull. The Sacred Bull and Resetti are both dead now, and on the spot where the Bull did the chasing is erected a modern apartment building known as Rosetti Mansion. Turner, who died in a tumbleddown building, near Rosetti's studio, knew Chelsea at its Rosetti's studio, knew Chelsea at its best. Today the prestige of the fam-oue haunt of artists is maintained thing in the bequeathed associations, inue to live there.

e Thames is no longer particularly The Thames is no longer you the an-cent landmarks themselves, one after mather have been destroyed. Most of Chelsea no lerger looks centuries old. The Bohemia, element of artists has largely disappeared and in its place a less reputable contingent, neither Bo-hemian nor conventional, has flooded

the quarter. But so long as Sargent and Abbey live, Cheleea will not cease to be the Meeca of many modern pilarimages. Bargent is at present the greatest draw-ing card of the three. How long he will remain so is a question much discussed in London just now,

LOWIN A. ABBEY IN HIS STUDIO.

He visits the Duke and Duchess of Devonships and the Duke and Duchess of Portland annually and some times is induced to go for week-ends and dinner parties in between. But with the exception of these two families, the famous American seldom joins the ranks of the fashionables interesting things are true of him. He is the lion of the hour; his income from ranks of the fashionables. is the lion of the hour; his income from his annual sale of paintings is \$100,000; he has his enemies—as every strong man should have. Lionizing is not one little bit to Sargent's taste. He closed his rambling studios the other day, and ran away in sheer terror of his ad-mirers. The last week before he went, he couldn't even be induced to open his letters. He is said to have remarked that he simply couldn't hear it if any. ┍┍╪╒╪╔╡╗╗╪╪╋╋╪╔╔╬╪╪╪╪╔╔┊╪╶┶┶┶┅╦╗┉╔╔╦╡╝┥┪╬╬┿┽╅┉┉╌┉╌┉┪┥╢╝╔╎┉╎┑╔┥╔╔╔╔╔╔╝╝╗╗╻╗╻╴╸╞╴╞╝┥┥┥┥┥╸ that he simply couldn't bear it if any-one else asked him to paint them. So

he departed for Spain just in the height of the London season and will remain there until the last of September. He will not even paint another Werthelm-er for a few monts. The wealthy bank. er for a few monts. The wealthy bank, er has some member of his family sit to Mr. Sargent every year, and is him-self probably the maddest of the Sar-gentites. He pays his bills to the painter in blank checks.

painter in blank checks. Sargent is so shy that if you say painting to him be blushes. He is the most modest of men and never refers either to himself or his work. His agony is reported to have been intol-erable last year when various papers whilehel a store to the affect that Sar. published a story to the effect that Sar-gent's "little son" was to be page to the queen at the coronation. Sargent is unmarried and the coronation tachelorhood is a matter of regret to many

hemian nor conventional, has fooded the quarter. But so kong as Sargent and Abbey live. Cheleea will not cease to be the Mecca of many modern pilgrimages. Sargent is at present the greatest draw-ing dard of the three. How long he will remain so is a question much discussed in London just now. FLED INTO SPAIN. Sargent's position is unique. Three



PROFESSOR EVAN STEPHENS' PICTURESQUE NEW HOME. Lake That he Has Dug and Trees That he Has Planted With His Own Hands.

Few artists in Utah, musical or otherwise, get closer to nature than Prof. Evan Stephens, conductor of the Tabernacle choir. His affinities are found in the rugged mountain tops; along babbling brooks and upon the lakes; in the forests where the birds sing and the winds sough amid the branches; where the mysteries and beauties of creation stand forth and speak with a soul and feeling deeper than the meaning of words, and where man beholds that he is but man in the presence of Greater Things.

Prof. Stephens has long since been aware of the fact that it is not always convenient or practicable to his onesel off into the solitiudes and out-of-the-way places to "get close to nature." Wherefore he has done for himself what nature has made it possible for him to do-built a home and set it in surroundings as picturesque and preity as a scene in fairyland. Near the corner of State and Twelfth South streets there has recently been erected a modest scene in fairyland. Near the corner of State and Twelfth South streets there has recently been erested a modest collage on the shores of an artificial lake in which different species of the finny tribe have been biasted; where water lillies grow, flowers bloom, and birds carol all the day long; where young shade and fruit trees are threaded by mazy paths and where friends always find warm welcome. That cottage is the home of Prof. Stephens: Much of it was built by his own hunds. The excavation which holds the lake was dug out of the earth by his own personal labor. The trees that dot the five acre plot were put in the ground by himself. He transplanted the fish that swim in the waters roundabout. He cares for the premises in the most painstaking mainer and deems himself one of the happlest of men. And so he is, notwithstanding the worry and work and anxieties of an ever-busy musician. By and by he hopes to see his little home the pretitest in all the county, and in and about its shelter and shade he expects also to do the best work of his life. It is his dream--his ambition, to compose something here that will cause his name to be re-membered among his people. Surely it should not be difficult to realize such a hope anidest such inspiring settings as furrow the face of the landscape about his new dwelling place.

street beneath the studio windows in process of getting from one studio to another. His quarters are scattered all along the block, and in his courteous endeavor to talk with everyone, frequent change of reception room is need-ed. Sargent has three fads. He is pas-

sionately fond of music and plays the plano well. He bicycles and keeps himself fit by daily rides about the environs of London. He collects pictures, and his studio is filled with the work of his contemporaries. His generosity duchesses. Sargent hurries about from one part of his place to another, and is to young artists is proverbial. He is a visitor in one of the art schools and frequently seen running along the lakes keen pleasure in methods of

teaching art. No living artist makes such a fabul-ous income from his actual work-in-hand as Sargent. His fee is \$5,000, a figure, and last year he exhibited seventeen pictures, several of which includ-ed three figures. The seventeen ex-cluded a number of paintings which for reasons best known to himself Mr. Sargent sent direct to their purchasers. Mr. Sargent invests his money immediately and spends comparatively little on himself. He lives at the studios

and has a single man servant. Boldini, who painted that haunting portrait of Whistler, displayed for the first time this year at the New Galery, has a large following in London which is making a strong attempt to push Boldini into Sargent's place of prime favor. Sargent doesn't seem worried, but the critics who always look askance at such continued and boundless success as Sargent's, phroph-esy that his day is almost run. Boldini is the man named who will be greatest next.

Edwin Austin Abbey, "who does painted illustrations," is painting his vast official picture of the Coronation country place, Morgan Hall, where all sorts of armor and other historic seting help him in the staging of the ponderous picture. For this, too, the king has already given Mr. Abbey several sittings, and the queen will give at least one before the work is concluded six months hence. Nearly all the great Dukes and Duchesses have sat. It is a fact not generally known that Mr. Abbey's picture of the coronation is not primarily for English consumption, if one may use the expression, but for traveling purposes in the United States. | the United It is being painted at the expense of burn, N. J.

Messrs. Agnew, the picture dealers, and will be exhibited by them in America immediately on completion. In ad-dition to this picture, Mr. Abbey is at dition to this picture, Mr. Abbey is at present working on one of a series of paintings by various artists illustrative of the history of the city of London. These illustrations will hang in the Royal Exchange. Mr. Abbey has also just finished an altar piece for the American church in Paris American church in Paris. Abbey is a strong contrast to Sargent.

He is seen much more in society than is Sargent and is given credit for being rather fond of titles. While of a reti-cent turn, he none the less seems to encent furn, he none the less seems to en-joy going about and willingly makes use of the social opportunities so free-ly given the successful artist. Phil May is a great friend of Abbey and so is Dana Gibson, although Abbey and Sargent, whose studios in Chelsea are only fifty yards apart, are more in-timate. Abbey and Frank Millet used to live down at Broadway in the viciniby of Mary Anderson de Navarro, and Abbey is said to be one of "our Mary's" devotees. But the best thing the aver-age Englishman has to say of Abbey

is that he is an ardent cricketer, "I believe he'd rather be a great "I believe he'd rather be a great cricketer than a great artist," some one

observed recently. Another American seen more or less in Chelsea is J. J. Shannon, youngest of the quartet. Ten years ago Mr. Shannon was a poor student at the South Kensington School of Art. Today what with the sudden patronage which Queen Victoria was moved to give him, Mr. Shannon's vogue in Eng-land is great. He is the most American of the four men here mentioned, and is said to retain a vast affection for the United States. His home is in Au-



ร้านใหม่หน้าเป็นประวัตรีกร้านใหม่หน้าเป็นประวัตรีกร้านใหม่หน้าเป็นประวัตรีกร้างไปประวัตรีกร้างการการการการการกา สาม WHERE GREATNESS DWELT. The Former Home, in Cheyne Walk, Cheisea, of Danie, Subries and Rossettl, the Painter Poet,