

Bacon, unconsciously writing for the modern merchant, said: "Aches have wings, and sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more."

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

BIG FORTUNE FOR IRISH PEASANT.

Joseph O'Hare, Who Tilled a Small Farm in an Obscure Village is Lucky.

PROVED CLAIM TO \$175,000.

Now Recognized as a Nabob Because He Buys Land and Commences Farming on Large Scale.

Special Correspondence.

Dublin, Dec. 15.—It seems that the arrival of the fortune of \$350,000 left by Margaret O'Hare, the adopted daughter of Thatcher Magoun, of Merford, near Boston, is being awaited anxiously by several Irish landlords. Simultaneously with the passing of the Irish land act which enables the Irish peasantry to buy out their landlords, the news reached the little town of Newry in the northeast of Ireland that Margaret (or Maggie) O'Hare as she was called in her girlhood days had died in Boston and had left the bulk of her fortune to a brother and sister who live in an obscure little village called Donoughmore, about four miles from the town referred to.

This brother, Joseph O'Hare, had already entered into negotiations with his landlord to buy his small farm of 30 acres with the aid of money provided under the land act, but when the welcome news arrived that there was a prospect of his succeeding to a nice little fortune of something like \$175,000, he hesitated and subsequently declined the assistance of the English exchequer. "I'll have my own money," said he to the trustee of the estate, and I don't see why I should be under any obligation to the government."

The country-side flocked to Joseph O'Hare's humble little cottage to congratulate him on his good fortune, while many who knew "Maggie" as a child in the famine days of 1847, when she set sail for America dropped a tear at the news of her death.

Joseph O'Hare has returned from Boston whence he was invited to establish his claim and is already recognized as one of the wealthiest men coming into the market town of Newry. The landlord and his agent, who rarely saw him except on occasions when his rent was due, are now constant visitors at his cottage and fraternize with him as if he were a millionaire freshly imported.

Although the money has not reached Donoughmore yet, all sorts of suggestions are being forced on O'Hare with regard to the disposal and investment of his suddenly acquired wealth. Some say that a store in the town of Newry would yield good results; others, active in the Irish industrial revival, say that he ought to establish a factory in the village which would give employment to a number of young women who will

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Two parliamentary bye-elections have just taken place which are of more than passing interest because of the striking contrasts presented by the successful candidates, and the exhibitions they afford of the diverse conditions under which entrance to the house of commons is obtained. One of the new members is a self-taught, self-made man of the people; the other, a stripling of a lord whose sole claim to distinction at present is that he has more influential titled relations than any other youth in the kingdom. At West Monmouth, in Wales, Thomas Richards, a labor candidate, was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of the former member, Sir William Harcourt. At Horsham, in Sussex, Viscount Turnour won a victory for the Conservative party.

SOMETHING OF RICHARDS.

Mr. Richards is 43 years old. He received little schooling as a youngster and at 12 years of age was set to work

Easy for Peer's Son to Get Into Parliament

Striking Contrasts Presented in the Recent Elections of Young Viscount Turnour, Son of Earl Winterton, and Tom Richards, a Labor Representative—Aristocratic Youth Just Twenty-One.

STILL A SCHOOL BOY.

On any theory of representative government—unless it includes schoolboys as entitled to legislative representation—it would be difficult to find a man less qualified for a seat in parliament than Lord Turnour, the heir of Earl Winterton who sits in the house of lords. He may amount to a great deal some day—at present he is still going to school, being an undergraduate at Oxford. His 21st birthday was celebrated only last April. Without his social position he would not have stood the ghost of a chance of even receiving

commons when parliament reassembles. He will be known there as the "finch," the unofficial title always conferred on the youngest member. The spectacle of the prime minister proudly introducing the youthful lordling, who seemed to be a legal infant only a few months ago, as a fit and well qualified person to legislate for the greatest empire on earth, will be an astonishing one.

STRIKING PARALLEL.

The election of Lord Turnour is a striking illustration, which might be paralleled by scores of others, of the failure of popular suffrage in England to reach the sanguine expectations of its advocates that it would result in electing to parliament the men best fitted to represent the various classes of the nation. Had not Tom Richards found a vacancy in a constituency in which he was well known, and the labor vote well organized, he would probably never have succeeded in getting into parliament. On the other hand, Lord Turnour, despite his manifest fitness, because of his youth and inexperience, would have had to wait no longer than the next general election to have obtained the pick of a dozen constituencies where the same inducements would have assured his return. Lord Rosbery's heir, Lord Dalmeny, the Earl of Aberdeen's eldest son, the Earl of Dartmouth's first-born, and some half dozen other sons of peers, not much older than Lord Turnour, and equally lacking in the experience that would fit them for membership in the house of commons, have announced their intention of going in for parliament. The way will be made easy for them; family and social influence will rally to their support, and most of them will undoubtedly get in.

There may be no good reason why a peer's son should be excluded from parliament, but there are many good reasons why he should not be elected, simply because he is a peer's son, and before he has given any proof of the possession of more than average ability. Especially when there is no lack of men of demonstrated capacity—men who have made their marks in various walks of life—who might fill such places with credit to themselves and to the nation.

LABOR POORLY REPRESENTED.

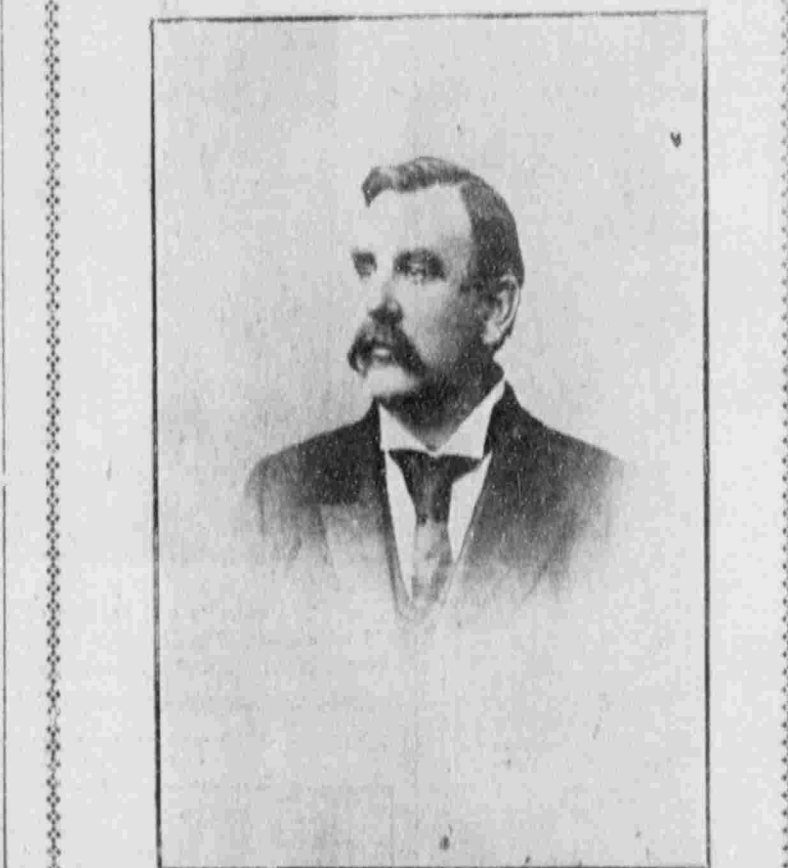
It is a singular fact that there are fewer representatives of the wage-earning class in the British parliament than in the parliament of any continental nation where popular suffrage exists. All told there are not more than ten of them, while in the German reichstag there are something like 80. The paucity of their number cannot be attributed to their lack of ability. They have all of them far more brains than the average member of parliament, and none of them is a demagogue. There are something like two score sons of the peerage in parliament, but if the best of them were picked out for the purpose it is doubtful if they could furnish a team of equal numbers, that, judged by any standard of practical capacity would pass muster with such men as John Burns, Henry Broadhurst, Thomas Burt, Will Crooks, and the rest of the doughy little band who hold briefs for labor in the house of commons.

Lords figure in every cabinet, but never a labor representative. An under secretaryship is the highest official honor ever bestowed on them, and only two of them have ever attained to that dignity—Broadhurst and Burt. Young Lord Turnour will stand an infinitely better chance of receiving a parlame-

tary office than Tom Richards. Aristocratic influence counts for as much inside the house as outside of it, especially under the Cecil regime.

MEMBERS ARE UNPAID.

The fact that members of parliament are unpaid is alone sufficient to place extremely narrow restrictions on labor representation, or the election of poor men, however able. When labor organizations succeed in getting one of their number elected to parliament they have to subscribe money enough to enable him to live while performing his legislative duties, of course there are methods by which a member may recoup himself for the lack of salary. The most common and popular is the acceptance of directorships in various joint stock



THOMAS RICHARDS.

The Working Man in Parliament. He Owes His Recent Election to His Position as a Labor Leader in Which He Has Shown Remarkable Ability.

companies in which the magic letters "M. P." carry great weight with the share-subscribing public, and are liberally paid for.

Many aristocratic names appear among these "guinea pig" directors, as they are termed, but no labor member, despite the temptations of his poverty, has ever besmirched his honor by such associations. Nor has this been due to any lack of opportunity. More than once John Burns has been offered \$2,500 a year to allow his name to be used as a director of some company dealing in commodities that sell largely among the working classes.

LAWS ARE STRINGENT.

Laws against bribery and corruption are very stringent, but for all that the "bribe" counts for quite as much in politics here as it does in America, though in a somewhat different fashion. The

but the signs of such a change are not apparent. The fact is that there is a great amount of snob-worship among the middle-classes, and servility among the lower, and while they exist the way will be made easy for the lord and the squire to get into parliament with or without brains.

It is rather the fashion among many Americans to decry their own members of Congress. Familiarity with the make-up of the British parliament would give them a better opinion of it. Englishmen contend that there is much more dishonesty in Congress, but it is certain there is vastly more mediocrity and downright stupidity in parliament. And in the war office muddles and various other muddles they have cost the nation a far greater waste of money than has ever been lost through any official rascality in America.

ST. J. MANDELL.

WHY RUSSIA'S NAVY IS SO WEAK

Corrupt Government Officials Accused of Stealing Money Appropriated for Ships.

INFERIOR MATERIAL IS USED.

Armer is of Poor Quality, Wood Not Fireproof and Boilers Are Defective—Whole System Bad.

Special Correspondence.

S. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—Through these channels by means of which Russian official secrets get out, I learn that there is a lot more the matter with the Russian navy than any one has suspected heretofore, outside of a few persons connected with the ministry of marine.

Recent events have proved that among both officers and men of the czar's fleet efficiency and discipline are lacking to an alarming extent, but heretofore there has been little reason to suppose that there was much wrong with the vessels themselves. I am told, however, that the condition of almost every ship of war lying in the Russian flag is such as to render them practically worthless as fighting machines.

Of this state of things the czar knows nothing. Nicholas II still labors under the delusion that he possesses a strong, modern, well organized, well managed and thoroughly efficient navy, which he could employ at any time against the rival fleets of other first-class powers. His uncle, Grand Duke Alexis, who is commander-in-chief of the entire Russian fleet, could, however, open his imperial nephew's eyes if he chose to do so. One or two other intelligent members of the Russian imperial family also have a strong inkling about the state of the navy, but the real facts are known only to the small ring of high officials at the ministry of marine.

Nearly every member of this innermost circle of marine authorities draws an abnormal big income from his public exchequer for organizing and controlling the navy, and consequently each and every one of them is desirous of concealing the truth about their own mismanagement, incapacity and corruption. There exists a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the small circle of high marine authorities to deceive the czar and the Russian nation regarding the deficiencies in Russia's naval force. It is easy to hoodwink the czar, but the Russian public is no longer completely in the dark.

What is most important of all is that the whole truth about the Russian navy has become known to the governments of all the other first-class powers, for every naval attaché in St. Petersburg has supplied his government with full and complete details of every weak point which can possibly be discovered in Russia's marine armaments.

WHOLESALE "GRAFTING."

The fundamental cause of the deficiencies in the Russian navy is due, like many other evils in Russia, to the corruption which prevails among officials of all classes. In Russia, where there is no public control over the national finances, state officials are simply a combination of men whose main object is to enrich themselves rapidly as possible at the expense of taxpayers groaning under the burden of ever-increasing taxes. A large proportion of the money set aside for naval purposes is never spent on the fleet

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE



GRAND DUKE OF HESSE

The announcement of the forthcoming marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to Princess Eleonore of Saxe-Hohenhausen, marks the culmination of a real love match in European royalty. The love affair of these royal lovers runs back to their childhood days.

OUR LITTLE DUCHESS.



DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND HER TWO SONS.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who is known to all Americans as "Our Little Duchess," and who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, grows more beautiful with the passing years. This is the latest picture of the duchess with her two little sons, the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill.

A ROYAL BRIDE ELECT.



PRINCESS ELEONORE OF SAXE-HOHNESOLMS.

Princess Eleonore, who is to wed the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, is known and loved by the whole Hessian people. To many of them she has been a mischievous angel. She first met her husband to be when she wore her hair down he wore it in plaits, and he was a lad of 14. The grand duke's first marriage to an English princess was unhappy and resulted in a divorce.