

Competition is inevitable—and Even in Reading and Answering want Ads, You Must Be Alert if You Would Be First.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 8 1906 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

PART TWO

Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea

FRENCH BOILERS ARE VERY HOPEFUL

Great Things Will be Done for Workmen of France if Program is Carried Out.

INCLUDE OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Significant Indications of the Democratic Tendencies of the Clemenceau Government.

Special Correspondence.
PARIS, Nov. 30.—M. Clemenceau's ministry, whatever be the fate reserved for it on the uncertain stage of French political life, whether it be the "grand ministère," or a "ministère de transition," is a ministry with social reform and destined to leave an abiding mark on the annals of the republic, or whether its span of existence be as ephemeral as that of so many of its predecessors, will have one claim, at least, to the notice of future historians. It is the first French cabinet in which the interests of the working man are officially represented.

In his report to the president of the republic relative to the creation of a labor department, M. Clemenceau reminds M. Fallières that this innovation has been demanded for nearly half a century by the French democracy and that though other countries have taken the lead in realizing it, the protagonist of the reform was a Frenchman, Louis Blanc. It is a curious fact, by the way, that M. Clemenceau refers to this institution as existing in Belgium and New Zealand, but makes no mention of the United States labor department.

It was during the short-lived republic of 1848 that the great democrat, Louis Blanc, asked the Constitutional Assembly to institute a Ministry of Labor and Finance. It is needless to say that the assembly had no time to discuss the project. A similar fate befell the efforts of M. Camille Raspail in 1880, and of M. Vaillant and others in 1894, 1896 and 1902.

The interests of labor have been hitherto in the hands of the four Ministers of the Interior, Commerce, Public Works and Finance. It is needless to say that the assembly had no time to discuss the project.

At an extra charge on the budget of only \$1,000—the salary of the new minister—single and independent department will henceforth deal with: Labor regulations (hours of labor, rest, hygiene, security, etc.).

Relations between employers and employed (labor contracts, etc.).

The conditions of the working man as regards sickness, accidents, enforced idleness, infirmity, old age and in general, working men's savings banks and mutual institutions.

Statistics and inquiries in connection with the above.

It must be noted that the term labor implies not industry alone, but trade and agriculture as well.

Such are, in broad outline, the attributes of the newly created Ministry of Labor and Social Providence (Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale) created by a decree of the president of the republic, dated Oct. 25, 1905. The decree will, of course, only take effect when the chamber has sanctioned it. It is to be noted, by the way, that the minister of labor is not a new creation. It must be admitted that M. Clemenceau has made a promising choice.

M. René Viviani is young, as ministers go. He is 40, having been born in 1863 at Stidiel-Abbes, in Algeria. In a ministry that is almost exclusively composed of journalists, he is a newcomer. It is without saying that M. Viviani is a writer. It was, by the way, once said by a witty Frenchman, that journalism leads everywhere, as you get out of it. But M. Clemenceau and his colleagues have triumphantly proved that journalism is the high road to ministerial offices.

Witness the president of the council himself, who wielded the pen up to the eve of his appointment as minister of the interior at the beginning of the present year.

Viviani is also a barrister, an eminent one, as is proved by the fact that he is legal adviser to the general syndicate of railway workmen and employees. He entered parliament 13 years ago as a Socialist. He is a brilliant speaker, a friend of Aristide Briand who piloted the separation bill, and a man of strong character and intellect.

In personal appearance he is frank and full of ardor. He looks, rather, but a loyal one. The mouth under the black mustache is, however, rather hard, not to say cruel.

Great curiosity is naturally felt as to what the minister of labor has in store for the workers. He has already taken the first step, by the way, in the direction of the workers' movement. He has already taken the first step, by the way, in the direction of the workers' movement.

When there is no food and no work to speak of the Russian peasant darkens his hut, wraps himself in blankets and sleeps the winter through. Once every day or so he rouses up enough to swallow a little bread soaked in water; then, with a sigh, he falls asleep again.

Through the cold, hard winter he hibernates. When the spring comes with its bright prospect of work and food, he rises, pale and thin and weak, and sets out to look for a job.



Socialism to Wage American Campaign.

Emile Vandervelde, Head of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Says the Time is Ripe for the Formation of a Great Communist Party in the United States to Shape Political Affairs.

Special Correspondence.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—At its headquarters here the International Socialist committee, which aspires to establish a world-wide confederacy, is planning a huge campaign in the United States. The avowed object of this campaign is to make Socialism the dominant power in American politics.

In Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and other continental countries Socialism already wields tremendous influence which every government has to reckon with. In England it is rapidly gaining in strength. It controls the Independent Labor party, which has a score of representatives in parliament.

In the great republic of the west, however, it has been heretofore a comparatively negligible factor in politics. It has no representatives in Congress, and few, if any, in the state legislatures. But now, when the power of the trusts and the dominance of wealth has attained such vast proportions, the shrewd, brainy men who constitute the International Socialist committee at Brussels and pull the strings which bind the Socialist organizations of every country to the central body have decided that the time is ripe in America for a vigorous propaganda which shall endeavor to unite the forces of discontent under the red banner—not to fight, but to vote, for Socialism recognizing that the ballot is its most effective weapon.

The preliminary work was begun some little time ago. The Socialist conference held at Newark, N. J., last March, which resulted in the union of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party, was due to the efforts of the Brussels bureau. Camille Huysmans, its indefatigable polyglot secretary, told me that the bureau is arranging for conferences of similar character in all stages of the Union. By this means, he believes, Socialist organizations of all kinds in America will be merged in a homogeneous body, and with the great increase in membership which the Socialist propaganda will bring, will in a few years, make Socialism a great power in Congress and the state legislatures as it is now in the parliaments of Europe.

Emile Vandervelde, the parliamentary leader of the Belgian Socialists and the moving spirit of the International Socialist bureau, with whom I have just had an interview, is equally sanguine and confident.

"The Socialist party in America at present," he said, "is not very powerful, so far as its actual voting strength goes, but it is far more powerful than many think. It is spread all over the country. There is no place in which it is not found. The chief Socialist organizations are in close touch with the international bureau, and they work in full harmony with it. I was particularly touched by the manner in which this was made manifest when I traveled through America last year. I went far and to many places, where I thought my name was unknown, but everywhere I went I was welcomed enthusiastically as a known and trusted comrade. I got a grand reception in Denver."

"And you think Socialists may be counted on to bring about a change in the conditions which they already find insupportable."

"It is in this connection that the international bureau exercises its most potent influence. It acts as a medium for the spread of Socialist doctrines. American thinkers—the leaders, perhaps, of tomorrow—are coming to school to us."

"How?"

"They are coming over to Europe—and I regard it as a most significant and hopeful sign—in increasing numbers every year, young men for the most part and serious students, for the express purpose of studying continental Socialism and of getting a clear insight into its methods of working."

"Are there many of them?"

"There are great numbers. New ones come to see me every day. They are deeply in earnest. They are graduates from the university of actual experience. They are animated by the highest ambition to better the condition of their fellow men. The majority of them are men who have managed to save money enough out of their earnings to study Socialism—the only path that holds out any hope of betterment for the toiling masses—and they are bent on making the best use of their time."

"This influx from America of students of Socialism was evidently regarded by M. Vandervelde as a matter of the highest importance and I questioned him as to the exact class whence they came, but even the most brilliant of Europeans finds himself in difficulty when asked to define the 'class' of an American. He is so much accustomed to the well-defined divisions of the continent, where a man born noble or middle class or peasant seldom ceases to carry about with him the indications of his origin, whatever he may call himself. 'They come,' he said, 'a little vaguely, from the bourgeoisie.' But though M. Vandervelde may be vague as to the type to which they belong he is by no means vague as to their future. He is convinced that the crowds of American students who are now thronging to the centers of socialist activity on the continent will be the prophets and leaders of the great Socialist party of the United States."

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He was graduated from a university, passing his examinations brilliantly and inherited money enough to free him from all necessity of working for a livelihood. He works for Socialism instead. He became a Socialist when only 18, living at La Hulpe, some half hour's railway journey from Brussels, in a handsome villa, more commodious than many a historic castle, he has not escaped the snare which Socialism sets for the inherited wealth he gives the lie to his own precepts. But it is significant that it is only his political opponents who bring this charge against him. The Belgian Socialists who best know what he makes of his private means have complete faith in him and trust him implicitly. When he speaks in the Belgian chamber the consciousness of big battalions behind him inspires him with confidence.

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THE KING'S POOR RELATIVE SCHEME

Suggests That Hard Up Sons of The Nobility Become Chefs By Profession.

WOULD GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

The Romance of Rich American Girl's Engagement to Member of an Old English Family.

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Nov. 30.—King Edward has made a wise and practical suggestion. He says it would be a good thing for some of the younger sons of the aristocracy if they sought positions as chefs. This idea was the outcome of an incident which took place while the king was recently visiting Lord and Lady Colerbrooke. His majesty and his hostess returned from a motor drive one evening about 7:30 when Lady Colerbrooke was told in the presence of the king, by an indiscreet young footman, that there was no dinner in progress as the chef was drunk and in bed. An almost identical incident occurred a year ago when the king was visiting the Sassons.

KING LIKES WORK.

King Edward sees nothing derogatory in any kind of work and in suggesting a new "profession" for the numerous younger sons of impetuous noblemen he knows of what he is talking. Good chefs earn anything from \$1,000 to \$25,000 per annum and the behavior of late is, at least, to be commended "causing remark." The chef is the fashion and the king's notion is that were hard-up sons of the aristocracy to take up the cooking they would earn much more money than they could hope to get by going in for business for which their training ill-fits them. And they would start with the initial advantage of knowing what dishes to cook and how to cook them. Furthermore, as their duties would be restricted to the kitchen, matrons anxious above all things that their daughters should not be seen in the streets, would not risk having their matrimonial plans upset by engaging poor young noblemen to supervise their culinary departments. Always practical, his majesty told the Colerbrookes that if his suggestion was taken up, he would see that a gentleman chef got the first chance when a vacancy occurred in any of the royal palaces.

"POOR SILENT" SMITH.

"Silent" Smith, as the late "Chicago" Smith's millionaire nephew has been dubbed, has been staying with his bride at Tanderagee castle, in Ireland, with the Manchesters, and is devoted to her great friend, Mrs. Smith, but she told someone I know, "the most difficult man in the world to entertain is James Henry Smith; for it did not matter whether you did for him or not, he would look anything but bored." The one person he shows the slightest interest in is his wife, who can just twist him round her little finger. If she took a fancy to the moon, he would have a ladder built and climb himself to reach it. Mrs. James Henry says she will have to give him lessons in manners towards women. He can't put on properly "but of worldly goods they have his soul, and his clumsy attempts at little courtesies towards women amuse everyone considerably. When ladies are present he is even more silent than usual. While at Tanderagee he never has his happiest time in the nursery with the little dual offspring. Imagine him on all fours crawling around the room with little 'vexation' Manderell on his back! The Corbets are the silent ones. The Corbets are the silent ones. The Corbets are the silent ones.

CAPTURES COLONEL'S SON.

From a social point of view, Miss Annie Benkard, who is a daughter of Henry H. Benkard of New York, is doing very well in the streets of Brussels and Louvain. Defeated in their strike, the Belgian Socialists suffered another rout at the polls. The lesson was not lost. Vandervelde said in a lesson which has since contributed to his little to the tranquility of several European countries where in times of excitement Socialists have strained hard at the leash. Vandervelde said in a lesson which has since contributed to his little to the tranquility of several European countries where in times of excitement Socialists have strained hard at the leash.

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Everywhere the policy which he counsels is the same. Our Vanderveldes to join the labor organizations, work ardently for reforms on which labor is united, attain to positions of leadership wherever possible, and so permeate those bodies with Socialism that they will range themselves under the Socialist banner. It is the policy which is being pursued in England with such striking results. It is that policy which is to be pursued in America, with what results remain to be seen.

"OUR VATICAN."

The international bureau in the Maison du Peuple is called "Our Vatican" by the organ of the Belgian Socialist party. The simile is apt and significant. As the popes aimed at world-wide supremacy, so do those who run the bureau dream of the day when the "parliament of the proletariat" its rule will be world-wide. But the members of the international committee are no mere visionaries or wild enthusiasts. They have won to leadership in the fields of actual conflict and contention. Some of them possess world-wide fame. Not a few of them, like M. Vandervelde, come from that class which Socialism aims at overthrowing. Invariably these are men of high intellectual capacity and training. And there are others, like August Bebel, the great leader of the German Socialists, of humble birth, who have every claim to be regarded as self-made men.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

Twenty-one countries are represented on the international committee. That the laws against Socialist organizations in various countries may be the more easily evaded, its powers and objects are purposely vaguely defined. It cannot be said that any one group of countries exercises a dominating influence in its councils, but the Belgian representatives, with M. Vandervelde at their head, being always on the spot, necessarily exercise at all times a guiding if not a controlling influence.

an amusing incident marked the late minister's entrance into the cabinet circle of the cabinet. M. Viviani had been summoned post haste from Paris to Algeria to plead for a plaintiff before the courts of the city. The case had already come on for a first hearing