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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

BIG MONEY GIFT MADE TO THE POPE

Mrs. John Mackay Gives Princely Sum of \$400,000 to the Pontiff.

GOES TO CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Rumor Had Credited Generous Act to The Ex-Empress Eugenie— Lady Mary's Gossip.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, May 11.—I have excellent authority for the statement that the mysterious donor of the \$400,000, which was recently presented to the pope, is no other than Mrs. John Mackay, the widow of the American "Silver King." Mrs. Mackay is a devout Catholic, but heretofore she has been more renowned for the lavishness and sumptuousness of her entertainments, than for association with pious charities, though her contributions to the latter have been both numerous and munificent. Now that she is getting on in life it is natural that she should devote more attention to them, but it is characteristic of her to conceal her benevolence. The object of her princely gift is to assist the church in France, which is in sore financial straits through the withdrawal of state aid.

IDENTITY WAS A MYSTERY.

The identity of the donor has aroused much speculation, and the rumor that the gift came from the ex-Empress Eugenie, found ready acceptance. People who knew nothing of her character, jumped at the conclusion that the presentation was made by her because of her hatred to the powers that be in France. Those who are intimately associated with her ex-majesty are aware she does not spend one-fifth of her income and her contributions to charities or "causes" rarely exceed a few hundred dollars. Her son, who was killed during the Zulu war, had a smaller allowance than a younger son of a country squire and consequently was constantly being placed in the most awkward positions. For example, on one occasion he invited a distinguished Frenchman who favored the Bonapartists to dine with him at a London hotel. His friend, without permission, ventured to bring another friend who was likely to be of considerable use to his highness, but the young prince was constantly being placed in the most awkward positions. For example, on one occasion he invited a distinguished Frenchman who favored the Bonapartists to dine with him at a London hotel. His friend, without permission, ventured to bring another friend who was likely to be of considerable use to his highness, but the young prince was constantly being placed in the most awkward positions.

GENEROUS PAST MISTRESS.

That past mistress in hospitalities to royalties, Mrs. Adair, has offered her Irish castle to the king of Spain and is bride-elect at their honeymoon and I learn the suggestion is being considered. Mrs. Adair's pet weakness is entertaining crowned heads and lesser royal personages. Her friends insist the lives of kings and queens are saved by her hospitality. It is her one burning ambition to harbor them and she never counts cost in the matter. An ordinary royal visit costs her \$10,000, but she has been known to entertain a host of the lowest. If their majesties of Spain accept Mrs. Adair's offer, their stay would necessitate an expenditure of something like \$100,000. The least estimate, for the bridal couple could not be treated as plain, everyday royal visitors. And Alfonso likes to be dazed. In fact, royalties generally, and the English royal family in particular, glory in having money spent lavishly upon them. It was in the first instance through her superlative way of doing things which won for Mrs. Adair the place she now holds in royal favor here. Everything she does is arranged on a sumptuous scale. Apropos of when she was having King Edward to supper she sent a special messenger to Nice for the flowers for the table decorations, the fruit and the caviar cost about \$2,500 apiece and grapes something like \$4 a pound. Most people know that when she went to India for the durbar and acted as Lady Kitchener's hostess she took with her two chefs whom she paid each at a rate of \$5,000 per annum. But notwithstanding all this Mrs. Adair herself lives simply—at least for a rich American woman. She never touches champagne nor liquors, takes very little meat and the only sweets she allows herself to indulge in are milk puddings and loaves. For the latter, by the way, she has a special chef said to be the most accomplished in the art in London or even Paris.

WITH THE SMART SET.

The "goings on" at certain of the smartest West End ladies' clubs are exciting a good deal of comment, and men, who have any sense of the fitness of things, have in several cases insisted upon their wives handling their relations. This is one particular instance of the kind—the Empress, in Dover street—where no one can leave an article of value and hope to find it again. Valuable furs, lace, umbrellas, hats, etc., have of late disappeared so constantly that the executive has now equipped two private detectives to look after the belongings of guests and their friends. This club is the largest in the West End, and has a long list of titled members. The entrance fee is \$100.

NOT BY SERVANTS.

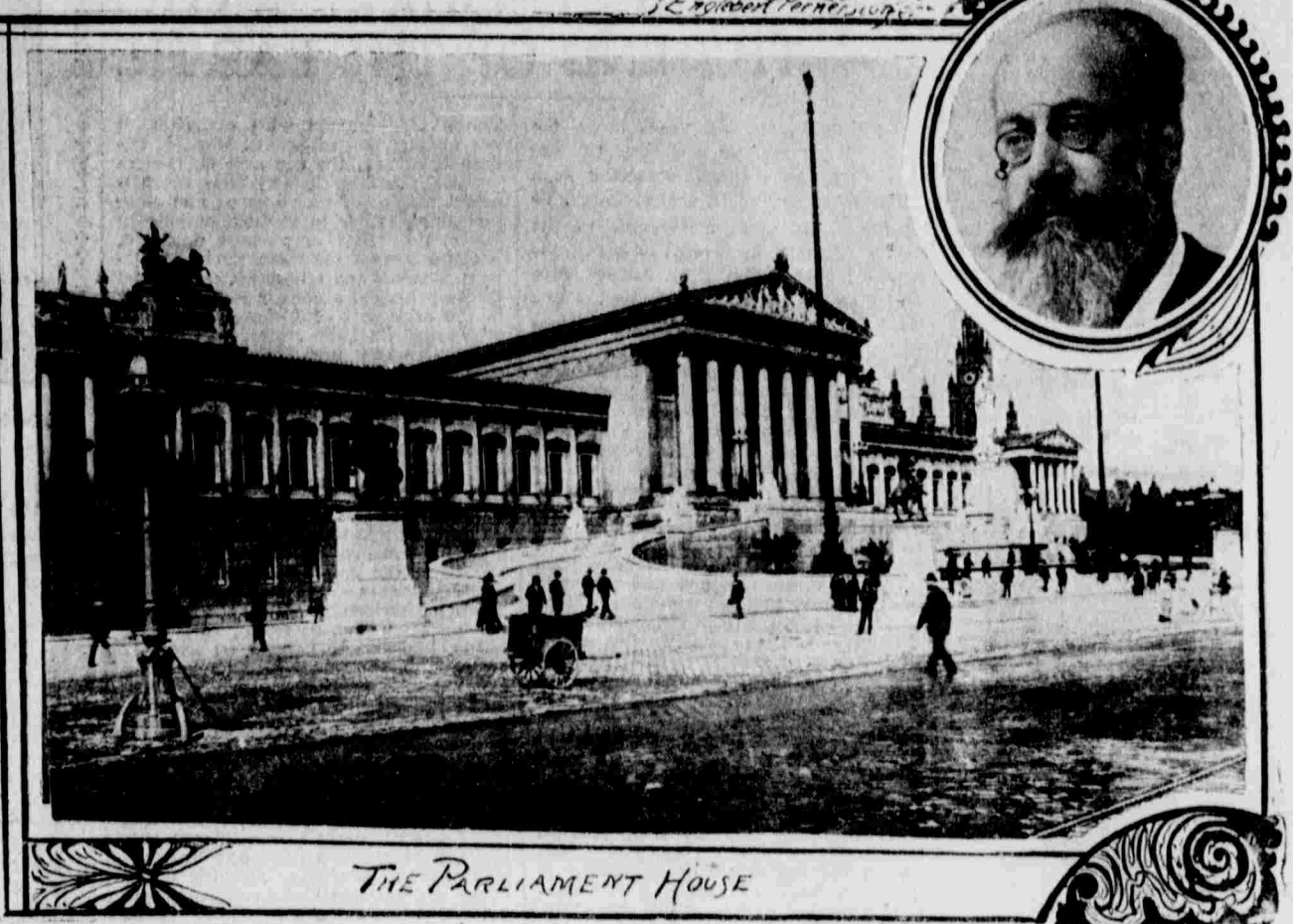
It has been proved definitely that the disappearing property has not been taken by servants, and this is where the trouble comes in, for it is unnecessary to point out how disastrous it would be for a fashionable club to prosecute for theft any of its members. The delinquents have been called before the committee, but in more than one case have not even been asked to resign because they themselves were of social importance or were connected with people of prominence.

An excise officer who examined the

LEADERS OF SOCIALISM IN AUSTRIA AND PLACE WHERE THEY ARE PROMULGATING ITS PRINCIPLES



DR. VICTOR ADLER



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Power of Seven "Aristocratic Loafers."

How it Offsets That of Half a Million Workmen—Amazing Inequalities of Austria's Electoral System Which Will Disappear With the Coming of Universal Suffrage in the Near Future.

Special Correspondence.

VIENNA, May 11.—With the introduction of universal suffrage into Austria will disappear one of the most cumbersome, complicated and unequal electoral systems in Europe. Many of its features recall the days of "rotten boroughs" and political corruption in Great Britain before the Reform Bill of 1832. But now almost in an instant these conditions of antiquated feudal injustice are brought to an end and the Austrian people enter into a heritage of a free, universal and equal franchise. The Socialists hail it as a great victory won after twenty years' ceaseless agitation.

Perhaps the best illustration of the extraordinary inequalities of the old franchise was afforded by the inscriptions on the banners carried in the immense Socialist suffrage reform demonstration held in Vienna in November last. These translated run as follows:

Nine aristocratic loafers elect one deputy. (Representative.)
Twenty capitalistic freebooters elect one deputy.
4,200 city inhabitants elect one deputy.
12,300 peasants can elect one deputy.

500,000 workmen are permitted the charity of electing one representative.

These banners showed the five "curiae" or classes into which the electorate is divided, and which together return 425 members of the Reichsrath or lower house of the Austrian parliament. First comes the landed proprietors' class electing 85 deputies; second, chambers of commerce with 21 deputies; third, residents of cities and towns with 115 deputies; fourth, rural districts with 129 deputies; and lastly, a fifth class, created by the law of 1896, and having 72 deputies.

GREAT ABUSES.

The greatest abuses and rankest injustice from the elective standpoint are to be found in the first curia of

"landed proprietors," 5,000 of whom elect 85 members, or exactly a fifth of the lower house. The voting qualifications of a landed proprietor vary somewhat in the different provinces of Austria, but as a rule they have little to do with the extent or value of the property. In most cases the franchise is a historic right belonging to all estates included in the "Landtafel" or official register. The constituencies of this class also vary greatly in size. In one instance in Bohemia seven great nobles, including Prince Schwarzenberg and Prince Lobkowitz, elect one deputy all to themselves. In another case in the Tyrol, a great convent and church estate controlled by twelve prelates, elects a representative. But in other cases the landowners' constituency may number anywhere from 20 to 300 or 400. Comparing this state of things with the fifth class of electors where, for example, in Tyrol, 500,000 workmen have but one representative, gave the Socialists a striking argument in carrying on their agitation for universal suffrage. The second curia, composed of chambers of commerce, also contained many abuses, as the deputies were not elected by the general body of members in the chamber, but by the small body of shareholders numbering sometimes less than a score.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The third and fourth curiae, that is, the voters in the towns and rural districts, approached much more nearly to general suffrage, the qualification for voters being the annual payment of eight kroner (\$1.60) in direct taxes, such as income, trade or house tax. The fifth curia, which embraced the universal franchise, as it imposed no tax paying conditions whatever. But it is full of inequalities as regards the proportionate size of the constituencies, varying from the province of Krain, as before mentioned, with half a million voters, to districts in lower Austria with less than a tenth of that number.

TO ABOLISH CLASSES.

And now all these privileged and exceptional classes are to be abolished by the bill which is at present before parliament. Its provisions are long and complicated as regards the apportionment of representation among the different provinces and conflicting nationalities of the Austrian half of dual monarchy. But as regards the broad basis of the franchise the bill is simplicity itself. In one short paragraph it provides that the right of voting is to be enjoyed by every male Austrian citizen who has reached the age of 24 years and has resided in the electoral district at least one year before the day of election. Excluded only are persons who are criminals or idiots. The condition of one year's residence is not entirely satisfactory to the Socialists, but they are not making any fight upon it. The chief opposition to the bill comes, of course, from the great landed proprietors, and the chief obstacles in the way of its passage arise from the strife between the Germans and the Slavs over their proportionate representation. The nobles and great landlords are positively furious over the introduction of the universal suffrage, entailing, as it does, the loss to them not only of direct representation, but also of much prestige and power. Prince Schwarzenberg, whose family once owned one-fifth of Bohemia, and who still has vast possessions there, told the former American ambassador, Henry Storer, that universal suffrage would ruin the country utterly. So angry are many of the aristocrats over the matter that they refused to enter into their usual manner this winter, and the carnival was one of the duller on record so far as the highest classes of society were concerned. The nobles will have to submit to the extinction of their ancient privileges and recognize the coming of the proletariat.

INTER-RACE OBSTACLES.

The obstacles from the inter-race conflict, however, are much more serious. The new bill increases the total membership of the house from 425 to 455, and according to the apportionment proposed of the new seats the German party finds themselves in a minority to the Slavs, which they naturally resent. The Poles, by far the strongest single nationality in the empire, are also dissatisfied because, though Galicia is given more members under the bill, the increase goes to the Ruthenian districts there and not to the Poles. The government will have all its work cut out to get the bill through. But it certainly will be passed, and by the present parliament, too. For the Germans and Poles know full well that the longer the measure is deferred the worse their plight will be, as the Slavs are in a great majority in the country.

The probable solution of the whole matter will be that the government will increase the total number of deputies still further, adding 20 or 25 seats, and giving them to the Germans, Czechs and Poles. There will certainly be a good deal of trading in votes before

GERMAN SAVANT; KING SOLOMON.

Former Says Latter Erred in Commending the Ant to The Sluggard.

WHAT HE SHOULD HAVE DONE.

Says if Human Race Would Pattern After the Little Insect it Would be Better.

Special Correspondence.

STRASBURG, May 11.—According to Dr. Escherich, a learned entomologist of Strasburg university, Solomon erred in commending the ant to the sluggard as a shining example of wisdom and industry. The German savant thinks Solomon would have better justified his claim to be regarded as the wisest man that ever lived had he extolled the ant as an exponent of cleanliness. He has just published the results of an exhaustive study of these wonderful insects. He compares the views of those investigators who assign to them almost human intelligence. But as exponents of that virtue which stands next to godliness, he maintains that ants stand pre-eminent, and if the human race would pattern after them in this respect half the diseases on which doctors thrive would vanish.

ANTS ABHOR DIRT.

Ants, he declares, abhor dirt in any form about their persons. Nature has provided them with implements that serve the same purpose as combs and brushes in the hands of civilized folk, and they make the most judicious use of them. They are never too busy to clean themselves. No job is so important to an ant that he will not knock work to clean himself. He does not wait until the day's labors are finished to perform his ablutions. He is never too tired to lend another ant a hand—or rather, a leg—to effect a thorough scouring. He will even load occasionally, for the professor asserts it is a mistake to suppose that ants are everlastingly hunting for jobs, but he won't put up with dirty neighbors. Cleanliness is the supreme law of the community.

ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS.

But the professor rather detracts from the credit due would otherwise be disposed to give them for the practice of this most exemplary virtue by telling us that ants are driven to it by the conditions of their existence. "Without the most scrupulous cleanliness," he says, "they could not recognize each other nor communicate anything. The cohesion of the individual with its fellows is maintained solely through the medium of the sense of smell. If the ant is covered with dust, the possibility of its being recognized is diminished to an extraordinary degree. The ant, therefore, as must always be kept clean, for it is only with their aid that the ant remains in close communication with its tribe."

HIGHLY DEVELOPED.

It is their highly developed sense of cleanliness, the professor also explains the ants' "funeral" about which so much has been written. Ants, it is well known, carry their dead to definite burial places, where they arrange them in most careful order. The little creatures do not, however, do this with the object of providing their comrades with a last resting place. Dr. Escherich, after long hesitation, yields to the instinct of cleanliness which impels them to remove all refuse from the nest and carry it away to a definite spot.

the bill can be adopted, especially as a two-thirds majority of the parliament is necessary before any such change can be made in the Austrian constitution.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

The introduction of universal suffrage into Austria came as a great and almost dramatic surprise to all classes of the community. In the Socialists as well as to the landed proprietors. It was precipitated by the exigencies of the political crisis in Hungary, where the emperor, after long hesitation, yielded to the persuasions of his ministers to meet the opposition of the coalition party with the threat of universal suffrage. When this was actually proposed in Hungary the extending franchise could not, of course, be denied to the people of the Austrian half of the monarchy. And just at this moment, too, came the revolutionary upheaval in Russia, with the czar's concession of the duma and popular representation, which greatly stirred the Socialists in the adjoining empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

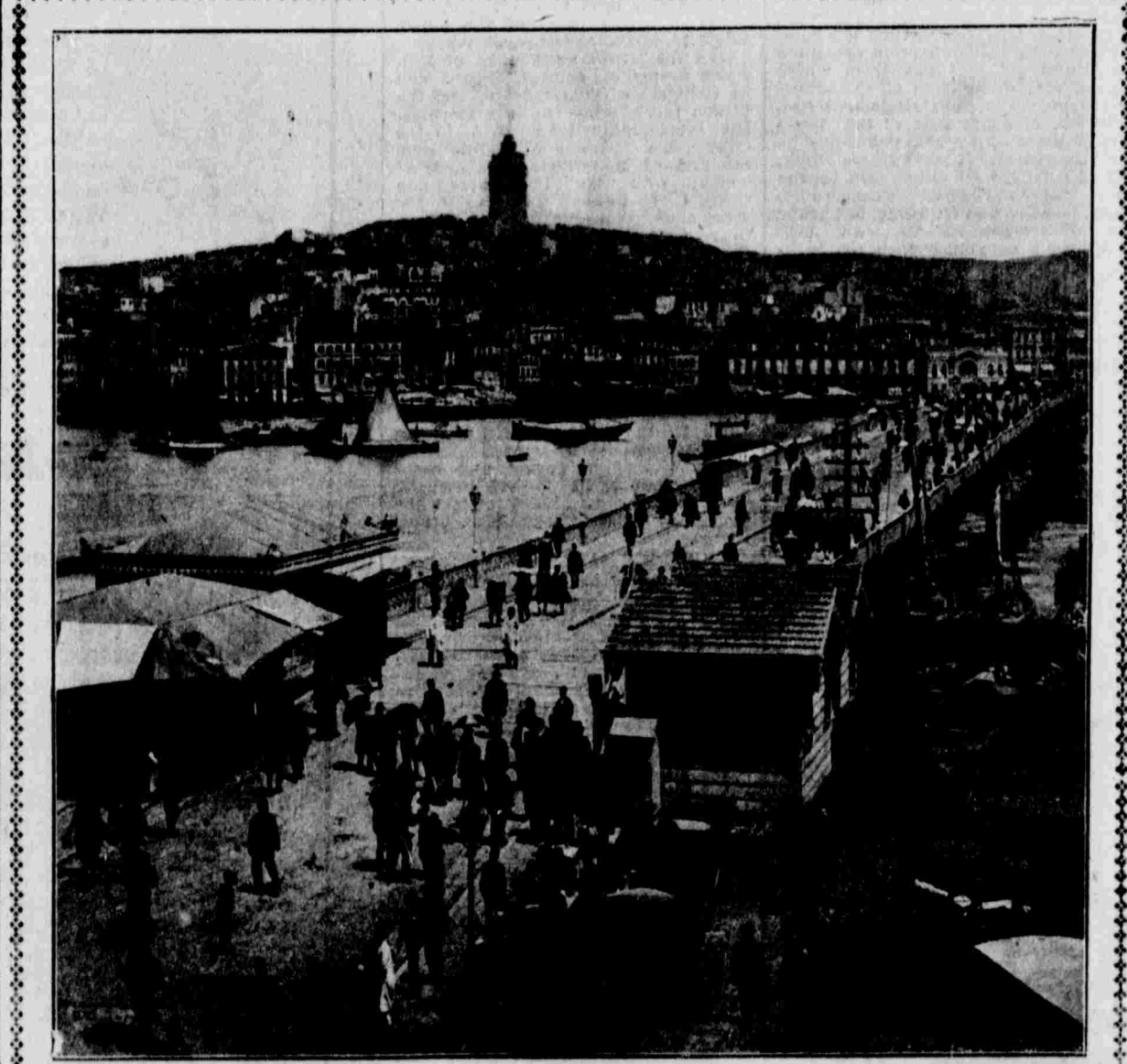
But altogether apart from these external influences was the urgent necessity of parliamentary reform in Austria. For a long time the parliament assembled in Vienna had done no legislative work, the budget, recruiting bills and other absolutely essential measures being passed under the emergency paragraph 14 of the constitution, which enables the crown to do certain things without the aid of the parliament. The situation was fast becoming intolerable, and some radical reform had to be introduced. And thus after many years of patient and unwearying labor the Socialists suddenly find one of their most cherished aims on the point of achievement. Upon these men as leaders of the Socialist party fell the chief burden of work—Victor Adler and Engelbert Pernerstorfer, both members of the Reichsrath. Adler, the leader of the Socialist party, is a man of great talents, a skilled organizer and a remarkably able writer. Pernerstorfer is the orator of the party, and one of the finest speakers in the parliament.

LIFE TO THE CAUSE.

Dr. Adler may be said to have given his life to the Socialist cause, besides having made heavy pecuniary sacrifices. For his father was an enor-

SALT LAKER'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE ORIENT

Spencer Clawson, Jr., Writes of Constantinople, the Wonderful, the Golden Horn and the Turk's Weird Call to Prayer.



PICTURESQUE AND ENTRANCING VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hon. Spencer Clawson of this city is in receipt of the following letter from his son, Spencer Clawson, Jr., written from Vienna:

"My Dear Father—Am back again in the kaiserstadt after the most interesting trip in the world. My knock at the door of the orient already begins to seem like a dream. Even when there it scarcely seemed real. I could stand by the hour at the Galata end of the famous bridge and look across the Golden Horn at the panorama of Constantinople that stretches along on the other side, from the seraglio point to the walls of Constantinople, and it seemed more like a great theater with magnificent scenery than like a reality. And yet, what theatrical effect can approach the beautiful sky just as the sun sinks

behind the domes and minarets, whose dark outline it leaves imprinted with bold distinctness against a background of gold. And just as the sun goes down the muzzins from the minarets all over the city sing their weird call to prayer as follows: 'Allah! akbar! ashadu anna la ilaha illa Allah! ashadu anna Mohammedu rasul Allah.' etc. That is, 'God is great; I testify that there is no divinity except God; I testify that Mohammed is His messenger,' etc. It seems like an enchanted land of fairy tales."

"I had the delightful experience of coming across the Bosphorus from Skutari and Halder-Pacha in one of the steamers just as the sun was setting. At no other time did I get such an impressive view of Stamboul and Galata as then. Although the Aja Sophia is the largest mosque in Constantinople, the mosque of Sultan Suleyman is much the more impressive on account of its

elevation, and that night it looked perfectly wonderful. I shall never forget the grandeur of the scene."

"The best and most modern thing in Constantinople is without doubt the museum of antiquities, which I visited next to the last day I was there. The finest and most interesting thing they have is the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great. It is one of the most beautiful pieces of ancient stone carving I have ever seen."

"On the same day that I visited the museum I also saw with the guide the old walls of Constantinople. I cannot begin to tell half my impressions as I beheld those great ruins. A also saw the ruins of the palace of the first monarch of Justinian. That evening we got a Turk to row us across the Golden Horn to the Galata side, which was another fine opportunity of seeing the panorama from another point."