

The fox (knowing the force of public opinion) barks not when he would steal the lamb. In these days any business venture which fights shy of advertising is open to natural suspicion.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Job said: "The ear trieth words as the palate tasteth meat." And in these days of printing, and of advertising, the word "eye" may be substituted for "ear."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### ENGLISH QUAKER'S UNCANNY RELICS.

Private and Gruesome Collection Of Fright and Horror-Inspiring Devices.

USED IN "HOLY INQUISITION"

Hiduous Leather-Skinned Effigies of Devils and Demons Employed to Strike Heretics with Terror.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—There is no accounting for tastes. It would be idle to speculate on the reasons which have led William Smith, an old man of the Quaker persuasion, to devote the last 20 years of his life and a large share of his fortune to gathering



WILLIAM SMITH AND HIS TREASURES.

Two of the Most Prized Relics of the Inquisition In the Old Quaker's Chamber of Horrors.

From a Photograph Taken Specially for This Article.

ing what is undoubtedly the most gruesome collection of holy inquisition relics to be found in Great Britain—and perhaps in the world. They comprise about 500 leather-clad figures, most of them as grotesquely hideous and horrible as distorted imaginations and perverted artistic talents could render them. They range in size from effigies of hill-patrol dimensions to those of heroic size, among them devils and hobgoblins preponderant. They were used to inspire terror among the victims of the inquisition by helping them to realize what their lot would be in the next world if they did not yield to the persuasive powers of the thumb-screw and the rack and other instruments of torture, and abandon their heresies. Some of them are employed in church processions to stimulate the faithful to make more generous contributions and to inspire an ignorant populace with a wholesome respect for folk who claimed to have power to save them from such hideous monsters.

KNOWN TO ONLY A FEW.

Until a short time ago the existence of this grim collection of medieval horrors was unknown except to a few of Mr. Smith's intimate friends. But recently he has built a private museum and the recording of his leather puppets and demons. Their conveyance from the cellars in which they had been for years accumulating to their new abode, through busy thoroughfares, and in broad daylight, naturally attracted no little attention. A gaping crowd followed the vans containing the collection to their destination, and thus the general public learned of the old Quaker's strange hobby.

Mr. Smith's habits are those of a recluse. No man would be so much as casually than he does his collection of horrors. It was with considerable diffidence that some days later I succeeded in obtaining admission to it. Built on what was once the backboard of the house he occupies in Kensington, one of London's most populous districts, it is a spacious apartment some 30 by 40 feet, and 20 feet high. It is lighted from above by skylights guarded by iron electric bells and wire affords additional protection—entirely superfluous one would imagine—against thieves and burglars. With the figures grouped about it as to display to the greatest advantage their grotesque hideousness, a fearful nightmare. From the ancient emanated an odor suggestive of any thing but the sanctity of the church to which they owed their origin.

OWNER IS PROUD OF IT.

Their owner, a man of nearly four score years, and of singularly benign aspect, seemed strangely out of place amid such gruesome surroundings. But

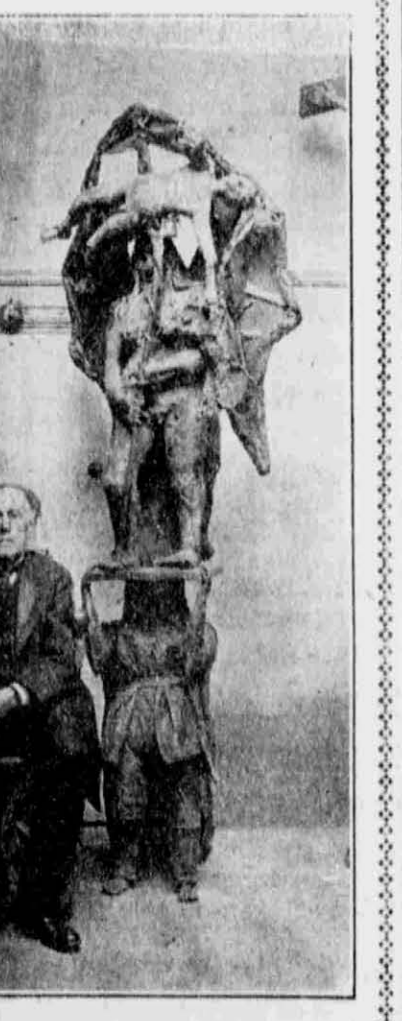
evidently he regarded the collection as the crowning achievement of a well spent life. Had it been some beauteous vision, couched in an old man's cheek, his declining years, he could hardly have gazed upon it with more satisfaction. And the smell of it he fairly revelled in, an indefinable sense of the antiquity of his treasures. With much pride he told me that he had expended over £25,000 (£10,000 in amassing the collection. He valued it at £12,000, and had no doubt he could easily get that sum for it should he ever be persuaded to sell it, but no worldly consideration of pecuniary profit had prompted the patient's persistence and enthusiasm which he had devoted to its acquisition.

ORIGINALLY STOLEN.

The collection, he said, had originally been stolen from an old church in Lisbon, some 200 years ago, by a Spanish grandee, Don Carlos Sebastian, who had turned pirate, and apparently—which was considered far worse in those days—scoundrel. Loading up a ship with his strange plunder he set sail for England and there disposed of the lot. They were scattered all over the land after that; not a few of them finding their way into the collections of learned halls, where their presence imparted variety to the decorations.

MADE A LOT OF MONEY.

For nearly 40 years William Smith lived in ignorance of their existence. He kept a poultry shop in London and being a shrewd dealer, made a lot of money out of it. It was his doublet, his sole investment in real estate. He had never married; he was a



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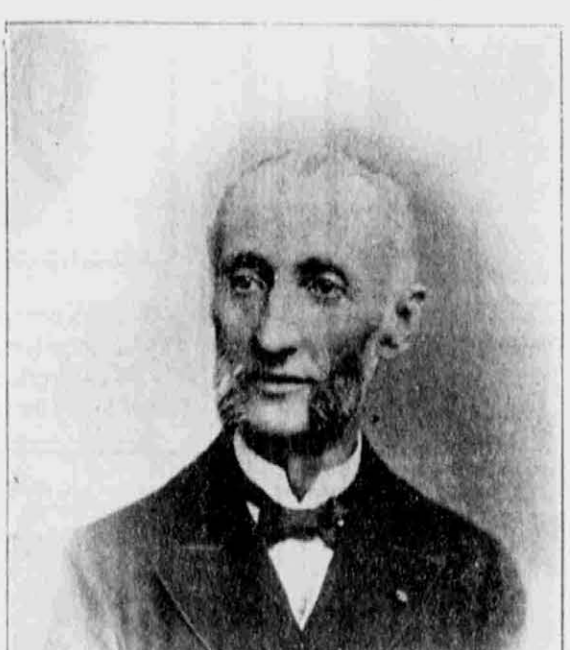
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### "Back to Agriculture," Says French Senator

Most Famous of French Industrial Authorities Declares That United States and Europe Are in Danger and That a Collision Between the Former and Japan is Inevitable—May be More Than a War of Commerce.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—That great industrial crisis reigning in Europe and thought by some American writers to be imminent in the United States has attracted the attention of M. Jules Meline, premier under Felix Faure, and now one of the most distinguished members of the French senate. The question, according to M. Meline, is a serious one, since all countries and all classes are or will be affected unless something be done to stem the tide of industrial overproduction and agricultural neglect which has become the crime of the day. M. Meline has made a life-long study of this subject and his authority is considered great; that of any other man in France.



SENATOR JULES MELINE.

Ex-Premier of France, and Former Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce.

M. Meline has a decided objection to intervention and abroad discussions in the 67 years of his life he has allowed a journalist to approach him. The importance of the subject has been compelling him, however, and the interest which he takes in the American aspect, induced him to make the third exception in my favor.

The situation threatens not only the prosperity of countries depending upon a job of their own, but the future of the world. There is room for everyone under the sun, but on condition of sharing up the good things of the earth instead of concentrating upon one department of activity. While manufacturers have been overproducing, agriculture has been left aside. The time has come to restore the world's compromised economic equilibrium and to turn men away from the barren road where those struggling for wealth are already being crushed from their weight of numbers.

MUST LIMIT EXPANSION.

"Then manufacturing has reached its utmost development for the present," said M. Meline to me. "There is room for everyone under the sun, but on condition of sharing up the good things of the earth instead of concentrating upon one department of activity. While manufacturers have been overproducing, agriculture has been left aside. The time has come to restore the world's compromised economic equilibrium and to turn men away from the barren road where those struggling for wealth are already being crushed from their weight of numbers."

UNITED STATES TO LEAD.

"In Europe and in America," said M. Meline, "the United States seems to be the nation predestined to set the example of turning once again to the earth. Their people are exceptionally favored in having at their disposal vast extents of fertile territory. Furthermore, their consumers already suffice to absorb the better part of their agricultural production. They alone have both the facility and the versatility required to operate the evolution."

Then Europe alone is imperiled?

"The lack of proportion existing between industrial and agricultural productions is, it must be admitted, a complaint peculiar to the old world," said M. Meline. "The new world, where the soil is rich and there are home needs still to be filled, appears to be out of danger—excepting the United States."

What was the origin of the crisis?

I inquired.

"World industry, which sprang into existence during the last half century, created its own laws which have resulted in the industrial fever prevailing today, increasing momentary energy, but threatening eventual exhaustion. So long as industrial production depended upon human effort, its extension was forcibly limited by the number of hands available and by their natural weakness. Competition in the present sense of the word could not exist, since each workshop supplied its immediate neighborhood, the needs and capacities of which were known so well that overproduction was impossible. Dearness of transportation and difficulty of communication contributed toward maintaining this condition of affairs."

When, however, machinery was substituted for the hand of man, when transportation and communication became simple and economical, the petty markets scattered over the world were drawn together into a single vast mart.

PROFITS OF STEAM.

"The first nation to profit by the application of steam was England, which nature had supplied most abundantly with iron to build engines and coal to feed them. Having no rival either in the cheapness of production or in the quality of workmanship, she became the great purveyor of the world. It was only after the Franco-Prussian war that other nations determined to create manufactories of their own, erecting custom barriers to protect their nascent industry against England. The United States adopted the radical measure of prohibitive protection. The industrial development which resulted from this system was marvelous. In 1890 the United States produced 15,000,000 tons of cast iron, whereas in 1870 the production of cast iron in the entire world had been only 12,000,000. Between 1890 and 1900, the exports to the United States increased 74 per cent. Their exports to England had increased 137 per cent in 35 years; to India 125 per cent, to British America 322 per cent. Thus not only were 85,000,000 consumers lost to Europe, but potential producers were found to fight Europe on her own ground as well as abroad. The industrial crisis was then inevitable, affecting alike manufacturers, laborers and addressees. So far as the United States are concerned, they can face the future with more serenity than any other nation on the one condition of not exaggerating their success or attempting to dominate the world."

The very cheapening of products, so much wanted as an indication of progress, is partly responsible for the present state of affairs. So long as silk, for instance, sold at \$4 per yard the output was limited as well as the market. When perfected machinery and extended facilities for obtaining raw materials brought the price of silk down to 60 cents per yard, both business men and purchasers profited. But when the price was reduced to 20 cents per yard, this product became accessible to all those desiring it. Appeal can no longer be made by cheapening, for the

minimum has been reached. Now can the sphere of sale be extended, since all those who care for it can afford it.

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

"The improvement of mechanical means in which the United States is preeminent, has in itself been the other great factor for choking markets and provoking industrial crises. One man now attends to ten looms where a few years ago one man was required for each loom. This means men out of employment the world over. And after the workman the middleman must suffer also."

But how, I interrupted, shall the crisis be made itself felt?

"By a slackening in demand and a fall in price which indicated that the market was saturated by the discharge of men for whom employment could no longer be found, by the failure of manufacturers themselves. A bad dividend of labor is furthermore responsible for many social crises, although intricate explanations are sought. The capital error of Socialism is to fancy that employees can avert crises simply by making concession, as if economic laws could be modified at will. Employment cannot be given when work is lacking, and these conditions inevitably cause salaries to fall."

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