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# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

If You Are Just "Waking Up" To the Fact of Want Advertising—of its Possibilities for YOU—Why, "Better Late Than Never!"

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### OLD ENGLAND'S "HEARTS OF OAK"

How the World's Biggest Friendly Society Was Formed by British Workingmen.

NOW HAS 300,000 MEMBERS.

Has Distributed \$40,000,000 and Has a Reserve Fund of More Than \$16,000,000 on Hand.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, July 18.—In a room over the "Bird in Hand," a small saloon in London's Long Acre, 12 men met one night in July, 64 years ago. They were sturdy British workingmen, and had as leader, John Hadley, a carpenter. The men formed themselves into a Sick Benefit club—that is a society from which any one of them could draw money in case of illness. They called it "Hearts of Oak," that was the general term of the period for the British sailor. Arnold in his "Death of Nelson" immortalized the term.

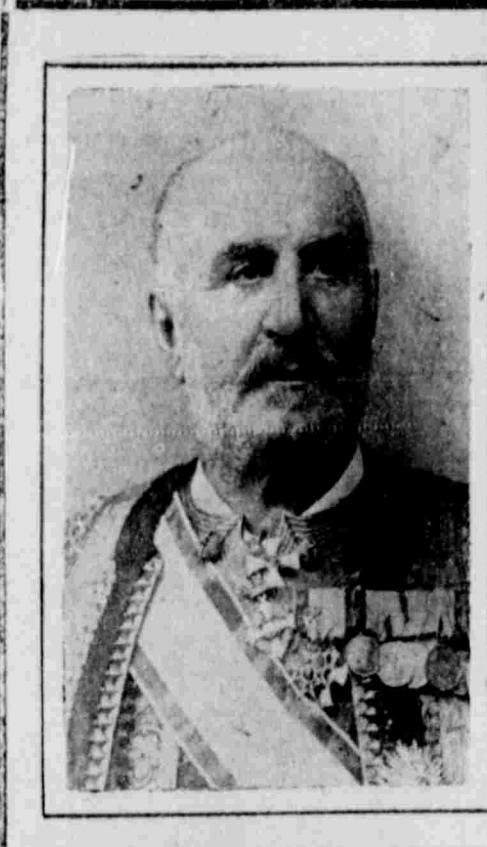
"Our ships are British oak, and hearts of oak our men."

The dozen men pledged themselves to enroll as many friends as possible. The room over the saloon was rented for one night each week and by the time a year had rolled along, the membership of a dozen had grown to one of 154, and a reserve fund of nearly \$500 had been established. Today the "Hearts of Oak" has 300,000 members and the reserve fund is over \$16,000,000. The annual income is over \$3,700,000, and \$2,500 is paid

out in sick and other benefits every working day of the year. This phenomenal growth and success has, however, not been reached without much hard work, much hard fighting, strife and turmoil, and the assistance of at least two men with big brains and great executive powers. One of these was Evan Evans, a Welsh artisan and the most hated man in the annals of the society. The other was Thomas Marshall, nephew of the Marshall family in the history of the Bank of England, and unquestionably the man most loved and revered by the "Hearts of Oak." Both are now dead, but their memories will live.

EVANS' MASTER MIND.

Evans joined the society two years (Continued on page 14)



PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO



KING and QUEEN OF ITALY.



CROWN PRINCE and PRINCESS.

### ITALY'S LATEST SACRED PICTURE

Remarkable Story of How it Was Found by a Little Almost Unknown Peasant Girl.

SAYS THE VIRGIN TOLD HER.

Thousands of the Populace Now Making Pilgrimage to the Place Where Discovery Occurred.

Special Correspondence.

ROME, July 18.—Though they are generally considered extinct elsewhere, Italy still continues to produce an abundant crop of miracles. A small minority of sceptics and scoffers may attempt to explain it on rational grounds, but the great bulk of the populace are firmly convinced that the discovery just made of the long-buried image of a saint is a miracle, pure and simple.

Angiolina Parrella, a girl of 10, if anything rather less intelligent than most peasant children of her age, who lives in a village near Benevento, declared that the virgin had appeared to her in a dream, and told her that in a certain place a "sacred picture" was buried, and that it was her wish it should be unearthed. Despite the protests of the owner of the property, a large number of peasants at once began to dig for it at the spot indicated by the child. They toiled all day without finding anything, but by nightfall had lost all faith in Angiolina's vision. But that night, the child had another dream in which she said the virgin again appeared to her and told her that the men were to dig deeper and in addition to the sacred object, they would also find a chisel.

With renewed energy, they again set to work next day with picks and shovels. At a depth of 12 feet they came upon the foundations of an old building. After making some excavations between the walls, they uncovered a marble tablet on which an image of St.

## Victims of Royal Despot Appeal to America

Bloody Revolution Likely in Montenegro Unless the Force of Public Opinion in the United States and Other Civilized Countries Can Compel Reforms on the Part of Prince Nicolas, the Autocrat.

Special Correspondence.

VIENNA, July 18.—The miniature independent principality of Montenegro is now Europe's dark spot. Montenegro is a small edition of the old autocratic Russia, and its ruler, Prince Nicolas, is a more despotic monarch than any Muscovite czar has ever been. Montenegro, or the Land of the Black Mountains, is unique in many respects. Although on the borders of Austria and within a few hours' journey by steamship from Italy, it is a country in which medievalism unadulterated by modern reforms still predominates. There is not a single mile of railway in the whole country, and the male inhabitants go about in strange picturesque costumes with pistols and daggers stuck in their belts. The total population of the whole country does not reach 300,000, and the capital, Cetinje, is a village of 3,000. The proprietor of the only hotel in Cetinje is the Montenegrin minister of commerce. A recent American visitor to Cetinje found the Montenegrin minister of war sweeping the floor of the national arsenal. The ruling prince still dispenses justice at regular intervals seated beneath an immense tree in front of his palace, and his subjects still indulge in the vendetta.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

The natural conditions of life in Montenegro offer, in brief, every opportunity for an idyllic existence far from the maddening whirl of twentieth century civilization. Unfortunately the savage tyranny of the ruling dynasty has transformed this fascinating little country into a hotbed of discontent. The people groan under the oppressive government of Prince Nicolas, and emigration increases from year to year. During the last three years 15,000 Montenegrins, or more than 5 per cent of the population, have emigrated to the United States of America. There exist several Montenegrin colonies in California and in other parts of America. The report which these emigrants have sent home regarding the conditions of political freedom in the United States and the warm sympathy held by Americans for oppressed people all over the world have raised hopes in Montenegrins in their own country of the black hills that America can do something to help them. Many Montenegrin peasants in their naive ignorance of political realities cherish the vain hope that the American republic may step in and depose the cruel despot now enthroned at Cetinje. The more enlightened Montenegrins entertain hopes that the pressure of public opinion in civilized countries will compel Prince Nicolas to introduce reforms. In this hope a number of prominent Montenegrins have requested me to lay the following facts before American readers in the hope that the voice of American public opinion may be raised with no uncertain tone on behalf of oppressed Montenegro.

DISCONTENT RIFE.

Discontent has been rife in Montenegro for the last quarter of a century, and it has grown from year to year. Last year Prince Nicolas became alarmed and granted the country a constitution. This was merely a deceptive move on his part to create a favorable impression in other countries, and to bolster up his own rule at home. The Montenegrin parliament was elected and held one sitting. At this sitting a minority of seven members in the legislative assembly consisting of 49 members manifested opposition to the prince's regime. The prince immediately caused the legislative assembly to be adjourned and sent the elected representatives of the people home again, where they have remained ever since. Prince Nicolas's autocratic system of government, maintained by military force and an intolerable police espionage, is as bad now as it ever was. Any Montenegrin who incurs the prince's displeasure is liable to be incarcerated for the remainder of his life without any trial whatever. The

prince has absolute power of life and death over all his subjects and he exploits this power with relentless cruelty. One of the principal state institutions in Montenegro is the prison maintained exclusively for the accommodation of political prisoners, that is prisoners who are incarcerated simply because they have in one way or another incurred the displeasure of the prince or of some minor member of the reigning family.

POLITICAL PRISON.

This prison is situated near Podgoritz, and is called the Podvolitima. The Podvolitima is an old-fashioned, gray building which viewed from the outside, appears to consist of two stories. Both these stories, the ground floor and the upper floor, are inhabited by soldiers and warders stationed there to guard the prisoners. The prisoners themselves are confined in underground cells. This subterranean prison with its numerous cells and long, dark passages covers a considerably larger area than the building visible above the earth. All the cells are dark and ventilation is most deficient. The political prisoners are all loaded with chains and many of the cells are so low that their unhappy inmates can neither stand nor sit upright, but must crawl about on their hands and knees. The more fortunate political prisoners are allowed the use of a petroleum lamp to light their dark dungeons for three or four hours every day. The atmosphere in the cells is so bad that the smoke of a cigarette will often remain suspended in the thick air in the center of the cell for days together.

One of the inmates of these horrible dungeons is a young man named Isajlo Tomitch. At the age of 13 Tomitch wrote some crude verses ridiculing the despotic system of Prince Nicolas. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but escaped after two years' incarceration and fled abroad. At the age of 18 he returned to Montenegro on receiving a solemn promise from the prince that he should remain unmolested. Scarcely had he set foot on his native soil when he was seized and thrown into the Podvolitima, where he has now lain loaded with chains for twelve years. Although only 30 years of age Tomitch is a mere human wreck, with snow-white hair, furrowed cheeks and feeble limbs. Another inmate of the political prison is Sharko Kaludcheroitch, who was formerly the husband of a handsome woman. His wife attracted the attention of Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro and Kaludcheroitch one day surprised the prince and the crown prince's wife gaily pair together. To prevent any further trouble Crown Prince Danilo simply caused the betrayed husband to be incarcerated in the Podvolitima, where he has now been for ten years. He was mad after four years of imprisonment and is now a violent maniac. Captain Peter Popovitch has been confined in the political prison for the last five years. His only offense was that he held progressive political opinions. This, however, is a crime in the eyes of Prince Nicolas, and so Captain Popovitch was cast into an underground dungeon and loaded with chains which eat into his flesh.

SUICIDE IN CELL.

Not long ago a former Montenegrin judge named Vladimir Tomitch, a brother of Isajlo Tomitch, committed suicide in one of the cells of the political prison. Vladimir Tomitch was educated in Germany and Austria and graduated at the universities of Berlin and Vienna. He returned to Montenegro and became a judge, but soon incurred the displeasure of Prince Nicolas by expressing the opinion that political reforms in Montenegro were necessary. For this utterance he was arrested and conveyed to the Podvolitima. After six months of solitary confinement Tomitch was permitted the use of a petroleum lamp for five hours every day. At the very first opportunity he broke the lamp on his own body, thereby committing suicide by burning himself to death. Many other cases could be mentioned in which brave and talented men who have committed no crime whatever are languishing in these underground holes month after month and year after year. Prince Nicolas regards the maintenance of this political prison as one of the best means of maintaining his absolute power over his subjects. A recent Montenegrin minister of justice, Tchaulitch, recommended the abolition of the political prison and the introduction of a law preventing the punishment of any person without public trial. Within a few days of making these proposals Tchaulitch was mysteriously murdered under circumstances which indicated with unmistakable clearness that he was assassinated by hirelings of the reigning prince.

A MERCILESS TYRANT.

Prince Nicolas is not only a merciless tyrant, but extorts colossal sums of money from his impoverished subjects for his own purposes. Montenegro is a poor country. There are few industries and large areas of land are unsuitable for profitable cultivation. The population thus consists almost entirely

of poor peasants whose limited financial resources do not enable them to pay exorbitant taxes. The total revenue of Montenegro amounted last year to \$1,250,000, but only one-fifth of this sum was devoted to the administration of the country. The remaining million dollars were retained by Prince Nicolas for himself and for the members of his family. Four-fifths of the entire national revenue were thus devoted to the payment of the reigning family, and only one-fifth to the needs of the necessitous population. This allowance of \$1,000,000 from the state added to his own private income enables Prince Nicolas to keep up a truly regal style at his court. The fact is that this petty peasant potentate has been corrupted by close association with the courts of Russia and Italy. He has suffered from a swollen head since two of his daughters married grand dukes of the Russian empire and still more so since his daughter Elena became queen of Italy.

NATIONAL POLICY.

All reasonable considerations of national policy are now subordinated to his own spendthrift instincts. In order to obtain money for court display entire schools have been abolished, teachers have been dismissed and compulsory school attendance has been suspended. Twenty-two schools were recently abolished at one stroke by a decree of Prince Nicolas in order to obtain enough money to mount 50 men of his bodyguard. The only high school in the country was closed in order that Prince Nicolas might extend his stables and buy more horses. The agricultural college at Danilovgrad, which was doing excellent work, was closed in order that a recreation ground should be provided for the soldiers of the prince's bodyguard of 100 men, who are in constant attendance upon him wherever he stays or travels. His household also includes 100 male domestic servants. His two adult sons, Crown Prince Danilo and Prince Mirko, keep up expensive establishments on a small scale. Even the immense sums which the prince appropriates from the national exchequer do not enable him to cover the cost of his own and his family's lavish mode of living. They are quite unable to simplify their life or to retrench in any way, for they have been cast under a spell by the splendor of bigger courts, and unfortunately the bad example set by the prince and his family has to some extent been followed by some of his subjects who have accustomed themselves to living beyond their means.

SECRET POLICE.

One of the most expensive systems in which the prince indulges is his system of secret police, maintained in order that he may exercise continuous supervision over the political opinions of his unhappy subjects. No less than \$250,000 per annum is devoted to the maintenance of court spies, who are a veritable plague on the country, with their perpetual denunciations of political suspects and their betrayal of men and women who have dared to say a word against the reigning prince or his policy.

The most damaging evidence of Prince Nicolas' misrule is the fact

that those parts of Montenegro which belonged to Turkey before the enlargement of the country by the Berlin treaty of 1878 were far more prosperous under Turkish rule, which is notoriously corrupt and injurious, than they are under the present Montenegrin government. Under Turkish rule Antivaria was a port with a large trade and 7,000 inhabitants. It is now in ruins, has no trade and scarcely 1,000 inhabitants. Nor has Dulvigno, formerly a busy port under the Turks, but now deserted, fared any better. Spue and Zabljak, which were flourishing little towns under the sultan's scepter, are today nothing more than miserable holes. In these circumstances it would not be surprising if the sufferings of the Montenegrin people goaded them into a bloody revolution which would end in the overthrow of the princely dynasty. One hopes, however, that the pressure of the public opinion of civilized countries may bring about radical reforms in Montenegro without those accompaniments of bloodshed and violence.

RUDOLPH ELPHBERG.



Eugene Zimmerman

### AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE MAY BUY IRISH RAILROAD FOR DUKE

Eugene Zimmerman, the Cincinnati millionaire, father of the Duchess of Manchester, is said to be the prospective purchaser of the interests of the promoters of the proposed Newry, Keady and Tynan railway in Ireland. Mr. Zimmerman and his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, inspected the route last week.

### NO PLAYTIME FOR ARCHDUKE MAX.

Probably the hardest worked boy in Europe is 11-year-old Archduke Maximilian of Austria. Some day he will be emperor of Austria, his family calculates, and he is being put through such a course of sprouts as would take the heart out of any boy.

Besides being taught the thousand and one things other Austrian children are bothered with, he has to learn the Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish and Italian languages, which are spoken in different sections of the empire by his future subjects. He has to study the organization of the armies in Europe, the art of leading in war and manifold other matters to qualify him to be the ruler of 20,000,000 people of different races.

All this takes up his time from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening, with half an hour for lunch. He has no companions, no friend, no play-fellow—nothing but grown men and masters, some of them old pedants. Consequently the strain is beginning to show on the boy and the royal physician has just ordered a drastic revision of his daily program.



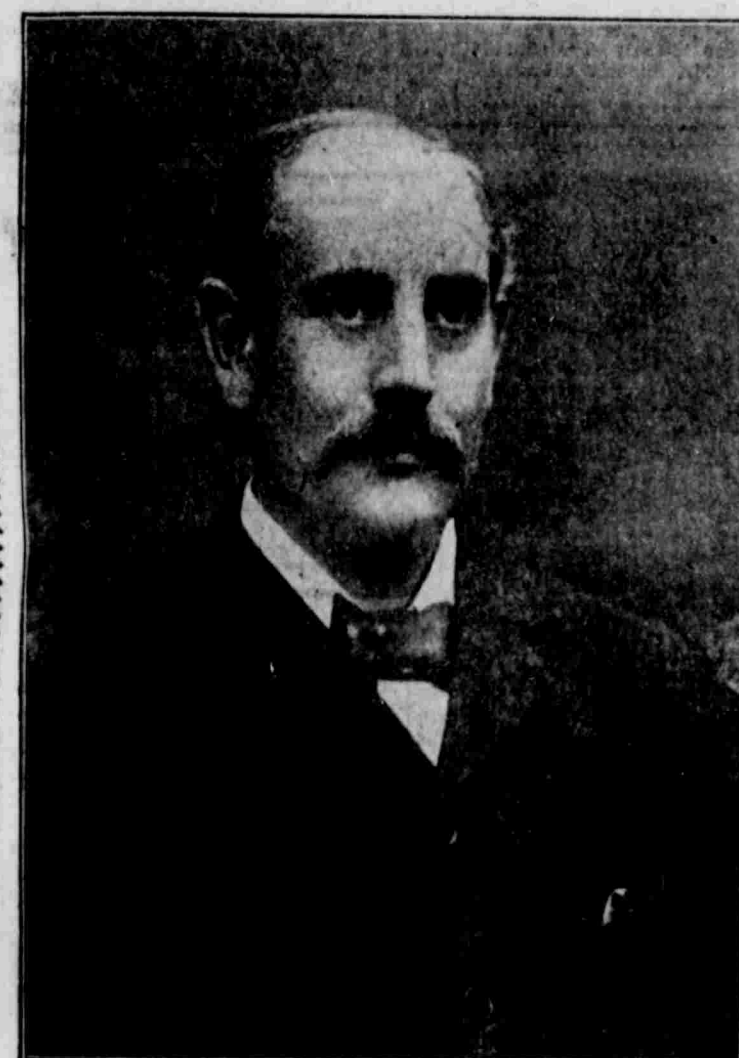
ARCHDUKE OTTO



ARCHDUKE MAX



ARCHDUCHESS MARIA JOSEFA



CHARLES W. BARNES

The Man Who Manages the Biggest Workingmen's Benefit Society in the World.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE "HEARTS OF OAK"

Originally Started by Twelve British Workmen It is Now the Largest Association of Its Kind on Earth.