

"The fox" (knowing the force of public opinion) "barks not when he would steal the lamb." In these days of advertising 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."

PART TWO. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

BANKER'S WIDOW, SOCIETY HOSTESS

One-Time Wife of a New York Financier Now Great London Entertainer.

UNCOMMONLY LUCKY WOMAN.

First Married Wealth, Next a Title And the Third Venture, Brought Social Popularity.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
LONDON, March 8.—Mrs. Countess of Stratford, as she still is styled in upper tennish despite the fact that her third husband, Martin Kennard, is a commoner, is demonstrating that with abundance of wealth a peeress loses nothing in social popularity by marrying outside the ranks of the aristocracy. Her first husband, Samuel Colgate, the New York banker, made her passing rich; her second husband, the Earl of Stratford, conferred on her a great title, and with her third she is enjoying to the full all that was bequeathed her by his two predecessors. Small wonder she is accounted an uncommonly lucky woman. Still handsome and blessed with abundance of American wit and vivacity she is well qualified for the role of a great hostess on which she is embarking. One of the gayest entertainments of the year was the dance she gave the other evening for her daughter, Miss Colgate, at the house in Upper Grosvenor street, which she has temporarily leased from Princess Dolgorouki. Among her guests were the Earl of Portlinton, the Countess of Wiltton, Lady Brackley and Lady Constance Hatch. When she moves into her new mansion—Chandos house in Cavendish square—which she has purchased from the executors of the late Lord Temple, her entertainments will be still more numerous and brilliant. She is spending a great deal of money in getting the place fixed up. It will be redecorated and refurnished throughout, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by Easter. Chandos house is a relic of the vast scheme projected by the Duke of Chandos in 1815. He intended to build a magnificent mansion on the north side of the square, and to buy all the land between that and Canons, his place near Edgware, in order that he might ride into London, a distance of nine miles, on his own property. Real estate in the metropolis has so vastly increased in price since then that the accomplishment of such a project would be beyond the wealth of the Duke even if he were now the richest of lords. But the Colgate money will be quite equal to making Chandos House one of the most luxurious private residences in London. It will be odd if being long society does not have and Mrs. Colgate has made a brilliant match. The demand for American heiresses is as great as ever in the matrimonial market.

SUPPER JEWELS.

NEW WOMEN IN ENGLAND possess such wealth as Lady Stratford. It is not alone the superb quality which attracts attention at what function she appears, but her unique and original fashion of displaying them. She wears diamonds not merely as a necklace or tiara, but with a sparing and tasteful mingling of other costly gems as an ornament on the front of the bodice or her gown. A fashionable journalist recently that Queen Alexandra had been so much impressed by the beautiful ornaments worn by a "well known American leader of society" that she asked as a favor, that they might be sent to Buckingham palace for her closer inspection. I have just been told on excellent authority that the "well known American leader of society" referred to was none other than Mrs. Countess of Stratford. And she is so impressed with the beauty of the design, no less than by the lustre of the stones that she decides to have some of her own precious gems reset by the same jeweler, who is of course a Parisian. Her new creation is in the form of a collar of larger stones down the side. The front comes down in a point and from this falls a long fringe of diamonds almost entering the chest, from each string of which are pendant "cabochon" emeralds with diamond drops.

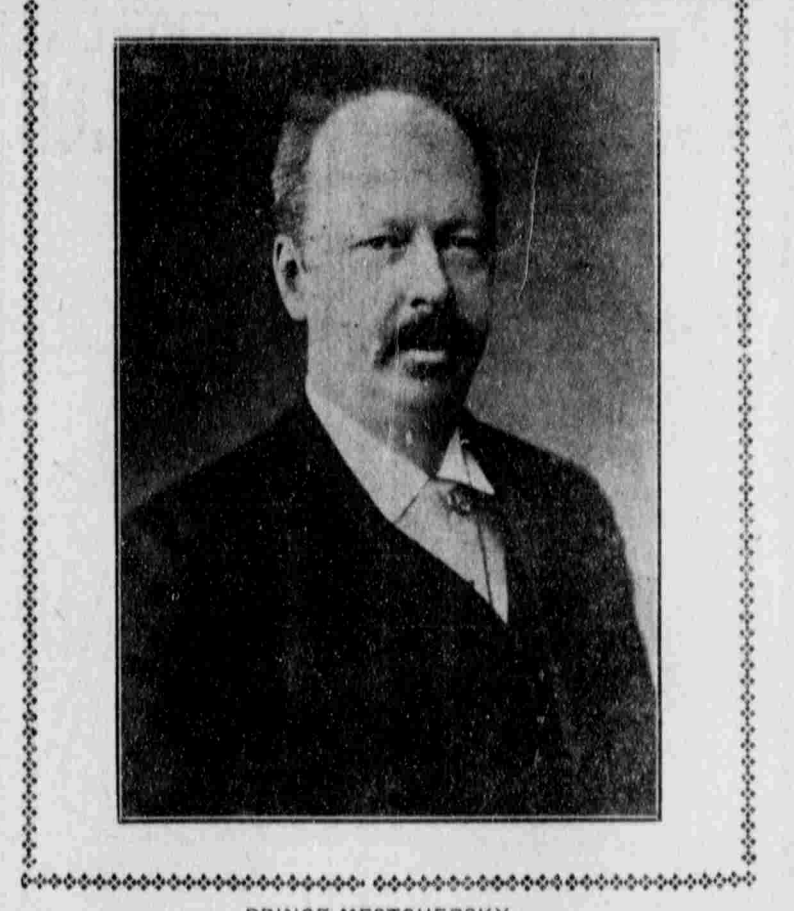
DECEASED VISITED BREWERY.

When a fashionably dressed young woman drove up in an elegantly equipped motor car to one of the great London breweries a few days ago and was afterwards shown over the premises

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Recent events have brought Russian journals and the men who run them into the news with a vengeance. By this time most Americans must have grown familiar with the names of the St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya, Novosti and Russ, the Moscow Viedomosti and the Kiev Kievli-

Russian Newspapers and Their Editors.

Interesting Facts and Information About the Muscovite Journals So Often Quoted Since the War Began, and the Men Who Run Them—The Government Mouthpiece and Other Newspaper Organs.



PRINCE MESTCHERSKY, Editor and Owner of the Grashdanin (Citizen) and One of the Most Influential of Russian Newspapers.

anin, for since the beginning of the far eastern war there has been hardly a day when the telegraphic dispatches have not quoted one or another of them. So far, the editors of these newspapers haven't got themselves into trouble, but several of their confreres have been less fortunate.

Among these are Messrs. Pashechennoff and Annensky, co-editors of the Ruskoye Bogatstvo, M. Khishnikoff, editor of Our Life, and M. Ganselberg, editor of Our Days. They were among the writers arrested with Maxim Gorky, just after the massacre at the Winter Palace, and sent with him to the fortress of Peter and Paul. Quite recently, too, Prince Mestchersky, who owns and edits the Grashdanin was summoned to a conference with the czar and M. Pobedonostsev, which, though ostensibly friendly enough, probably wasn't especially pleasant. And, immediately after the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, the editors of the liberal newspapers, Nashi Dni and Nasha-Liza were warned and their journals suppressed for three months.

OFFICIAL REASON.

The official reason for this step was the publication by these two St. Petersburg journals of articles which the minister of the interior regarded as revolutionary. In reality their tone was moderate enough, and the editors' real offense was probably their failure to pub-

lish articles on the grand duke's murder, the journalists having been indisposed to discuss the matter without commenting on the true cause.

As a matter of fact, the autocracy, having decided on reaction, is seizing any convenient pretext to throttle the progressive press. "The newspapers," said the czar to Prince Mirsky the other day, "have assumed a degree of license unknown in the history of Russia." So, as if censorship that extends even to the advertisements in their columns were not enough, such journals as dare to speak their mind, or decline to speak what is not their mind are to be gagged. It is possible that the government will be able to silence the voice of public opinion in this way, but already its victims are showing fight. The Nashi Dni will attempt to resume publication within three weeks, under the name of Synotechostia, while the same editors and publishers began issuing soon after the zemstvo conference and which was suspended almost immediately for three months. The situation as regards the authorities and the newspapers promise to be uncommonly interesting. If it does not become critical, and it may not be amies to tell something about the standing and opinions of the leading journals in this country and about the men responsible for their respective policies.

Most prominent of Russian newspapers is, of course, the St. Petersburg journal so frequently quoted in the cable dispatches, the Novoye Vremya or

New Time, as its name signifies. It is a daily, usually consisting of ten or twelve pages slightly larger than those of American newspapers, and sells in St. Petersburg for five kopeks, which is a bit over two cents. It is published in Ertelovsk street, just off the Nevski Prospect, and its policy can be summed up in a few words—"stand in with the government." It is, in fact, to a large extent officially inspired, and is read by all who have government situations. It is anti-English, anti-Semitic, and hostile to the Poles and Poles.

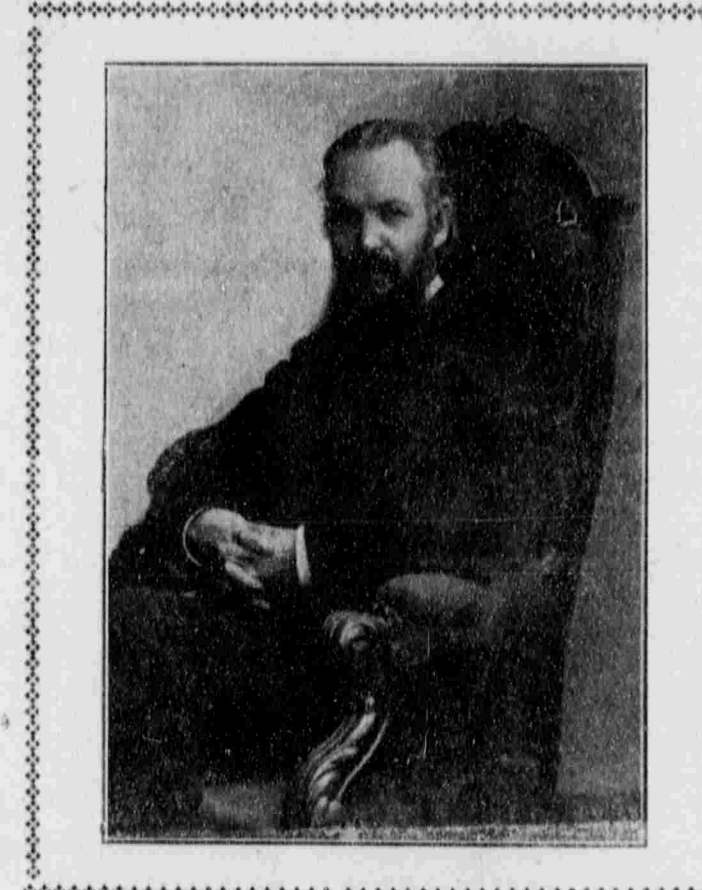
The editor of the Novoye Vremya, Alexei Sergeevitch Suvorin, has been for years the greatest figure in the Russian journalistic world, a position he still holds in spite of the fact that he is seventy. The possessor of great wealth as well as vast influence, Suvorin is entirely self-made. Incidentally he is one of the smoothest propositions in the Russian empire. He started out as a school teacher, in Voronezh, but soon began contributing to one of the chief newspapers of Moscow, a Liberal sheet by the way, which was then edited by the Countess Salias. In 1861 he came to St. Petersburg and began writing for an official journal called the Petersburg News.

All this time he was saving money and when the Russo-Turkish war came along, had just enough to buy a small newspaper, which, at that time, was edited by the man who is now Suvorin's greatest rival, Ossip Natovitch. The paper was to be had cheap—at the cost of only a few hundred rubles—but that was about the extent of Suvorin's capital, so at the start he had to sail pretty close to the wind. He was brimful of ideas, however, and showed great ingenuity in picking up news from respondents, and his paper soon caught on. He changed its name to the Novoye Vremya, and the newspaper went on prospering until it became what it is today—the most valuable newspaper property in Russia and the mouthpiece of the autocracy.

WHAT RIVALS CHARGE.

His rivals declare that M. Suvorin is absolutely unscrupulous, that he polices change whenever the policy of the government altered and that he uses his powerful influence with officialdom to get any newspaper suppressed that becomes dangerous. He has the satisfaction, however, of knowing that he is "the" man. His intimate friends include no end of counselors and ministers, many of whom contribute to his journal, and he was recently received by the czar as representative of the Russian press at the Imperial committee for the reorganization of the Russian fleet.

That Suvorin, in spite of his years, is exceptionally wide-awake and quite aware of what the future may bring forth is shown by the way in which he recently set his son up in the newspaper business. Seven months ago, aided by his father, the younger Suvorin produced the St. Petersburg Russkoye Vremya, which is estimated to sell 100,000 copies daily. Incidentally it is about the worst of the prominent newspapers published in St. Petersburg. Its news is scanty and consists more of comment than information and its tone is essentially Pan-Slavic. Moscow has five daily newspapers, of which the Viedomosti is the best and the oldest, being now in its 144th year. Its policy is reactionary, it is opposed to all western influence and modes of thought, and is more imperial than the czar himself. Prominent among Russian newspapers is the Moscow Viedomosti, founded within the last 20 years and also published in Moscow. It is contributed to largely by the pro-



A. SERGEVITCH SUVORIN, Editor and Proprietor of the Novoye Vremya, (New Time) the Most Important Russian Newspaper.

while that of the other is in the hands of his son.

THE NEWS.

The greatest rival of the Novoye Vremya is the Novoye Russkoye Vremya, edited by Ossip Constantinovitch Natovitch, who was editing the Vremya when Suvorin bought it. Natovitch is 56, and has edited the Novoye Russkoye Vremya since 1877. Unlike the Vremya, the Novoye Russkoye is hostile to neither England nor the Jews. Natovitch, in fact, always has advised an alliance between Russia and Great Britain. Under his guidance the Novoye Russkoye advocates tolerance, individual liberty, and equal rights for all the subjects of the empire. This newspaper deals principally with finance and trade and has an uncommonly capable staff.

The largest circulation throughout the empire is claimed by the Petersburg Viedomosti, which is estimated to sell 100,000 copies daily. Incidentally it is about the worst of the prominent newspapers published in St. Petersburg. Its news is scanty and consists more of comment than information and its tone is essentially Pan-Slavic. Moscow has five daily newspapers, of which the Viedomosti is the best and the oldest, being now in its 144th year. Its policy is reactionary, it is opposed to all western influence and modes of thought, and is more imperial than the czar himself. Prominent among Russian newspapers is the Moscow Viedomosti, founded within the last 20 years and also published in Moscow. It is contributed to largely by the pro-

LORD OWES MUCH TO FATHER-IN-LAW

Has Abandoned the Ways of the Titled Idler and Buckled Down to Work.

HE MAY NOW MAKE HIS MARK.

Duchess of Roxburghe is Trying to Obtain a Residence in Ireland—Interesting London Gossip.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, March 5.—I was rather surprised to learn today that among the subscribers of a well-known London press-clipping agency is Michael P. Grace, erstwhile of New York and now of Battle Abbey, in Sussex. And the most singular thing about Mr. Grace's subscription is that he does not require clippings about himself. He places himself in the "has been" category and does not care a hang what the papers say about him, but he wants everything that is printed about his son-in-law, the Earl of Donoughmore, or about matters with which he is identified. Mr. Grace reads carefully all the clippings supplied him, posts them up in a scrapbook, and if any of them offer an opportunity for giving any counsel or advice to the young nobleman, he delivers himself of it freely and frankly, verbally or by letter.

He has constituted himself the earl's guide, philosopher and friend. If his lordship does not amount to a good deal some day it will not be his father-in-law's fault. When Lord Donoughmore had the good fortune to marry Miss Elena Grace—one of the "Three Graces," as they have been dubbed in society because of their good looks and charming personalities—he was disposed to take the world easy, feeling that his financial position was assured, at least. But, so the story goes, Mr. Grace, who is equally ambitious for his son-in-law, has not bargained for a butterfly lord as a husband for his daughter—that he came from a nation of hard workers and had no more use for titled idlers than for plain, every day loafers.

IN POLITICAL HARNESS.

Perhaps he did not put it quite as strongly as that, but, anyhow Lord Donoughmore availed himself of the first opportunity to don the political harness in earnest by getting himself appointed under-secretary for war, and urged on by his father-in-law and his wife, who is equally ambitious for his future, he has astonished his friends and acquaintances of his bachelor days by the fashion in which he has buckled down to work. There are few men in the government service who stick to it closer. He is only thirty, and if diligence and application can accomplish it he will make his mark some day. He is not one of those fellows who corrupt and acquire a reputation for smartness and oratorical brilliance. He is a cautious man who makes sure of every step that he takes. On a certain occasion in the house of lords when Lord Willoughby de Broke pressed him for some definite information on a governmental matter he replied, "I cannot tell more than I know." This display of a discreet reticence has won among politicians a great deal of respect. "Dunno" more, which is likely to stick to him. But the man who works hard and does not prove more than he knows is likely to prove a valuable man in office.

FOND OF SON-IN-LAW.

Mr. Grace is very fond of his son-in-law, regarding him as a living refutation of the notion, rather popular on the other side, that a lord must necessarily be rather a no account sort of chap. They are as intimate as father and son and pass much of their time together. In consequence the clubs of which Lord Donoughmore used to be one of the most popular members see little of him. It was the best thing that ever happened to him when he married an American wife and gained a wide-awake American father-in-law at the same time.

SEEKING RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.

As it is the fashion now for wealthy people to have a residence in Ireland, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have determined to find an Irish home. Anticipating an invitation from the Irish viceroy to spend a week with him

NEW PARCELS POST MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
LONDON, March 8.—When the new parcels post arrangement between England and the United States is put into operation on April 1 there may be trouble between the English postal authorities and its employees. Though the number of postal packets obviously will increase under the new arrangement there is no indication at present that the staff which has to deal with parcels is to be re-enforced. Representatives of the Postal Federation of Great Britain and Ireland have approached heads of departments on the subject within the last day or two, but no satisfactory assurances have been given that the staff is to be strengthened. The situation appears so serious to the Federation that it is organizing a delegation to proceed to the United States in the hope of getting the National Federation of Labor there to take sympathetic action. The delegation will consist of one post-office employee each from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin and two from London.

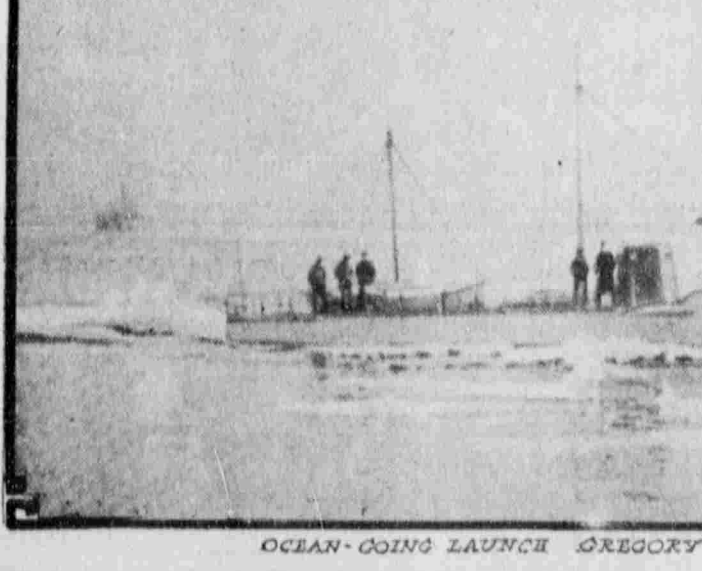
THE SEX OF AN ECHO.

The painting which attracted the most attention in a certain art exhibition in Philadelphia was entitled "Echo." It showed a mountain gorge with a female figure typifying echo swinging out mistily and gracefully from the rocky steep, hooped praises upon the artist. Former Governor "Billy" Burns studied it seriously for ten minutes and then turned to his companion and said:

"It's queer how they have all gone deaf over that picture when there is a vital defect in it."

"How so? Plain as can be. How can an echo be a woman? Why, an echo never speaks until it is spoken to, and every time it repeats what it has heard continues to make it less. Now, how could a woman typify anything like that? No, sir; that picture is a libel on womanhood and that artist don't know human nature. The thing's a fraud."

LEWIS NIXON'S MYSTERY BOAT.



OCEAN GOING LAUNCH GREGORY. The ocean going launch Gregory was said to be the vessel and for some time it was rumored that it was for the Russian navy. Twice it has started to cross the ocean and met with mishaps. The latest report is to the effect that it is intended that the Gregory shall be held in readiness at St. Petersburg for the czar, if it should become necessary for him to flee.

NEW ENGLISH CRUISER.



SENTINEL. The British navy possesses the fastest cruiser in the world in the Sentinel, which on an eight hour trial made twenty-five and one-quarter knots. The vessel is 340 feet long and of 2,020 tons. She has twin-screw engines and express boilers, which develop 17,500 horse-power.