

PART TWO

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR



# American Diplomat's Daughter Honored by Queen and Empress

ONDON, Oct. 29 .- Patricia Egan, who a week or so ago married Elmer Murphy of Washington, in Copenhagen, received special recognition from Queen Alexandra and the dowager empress of Russia. Miss Egan, or rather Mrs. Elmer Murphy as she now is, is of course, a daughter of the United States Minister to Denmark, and used to be exceedingly popular when she came-over here, as she invariably did, once or more a year. She has been in the past a guest of the queen at Sandringham, When her majesty heard of the wedding sho called at the embassy at Copenhagen with a present for the bride. Later the Empress Marie did likewise. The queen was not sent an invitation, as there was an idea that she was not going to be in Copenhagen at the date but she came without one saying, "May I be allowed to come as an un invited guest?" Her presence caused great excitement in society and lent special eclat to the event which was one of considerable diplomatic as well as social importance. By the time this letter reaches you Mrs. John Jacob' Astor will, according to present arrangements, have left London for the United States. But she returns to us again shortly as she has taken a fresh lease of Mrs. Adair's house in Curzon street to which she flew from 13 Brook street during the season, after a series of trials which were attributed at the time to the number of the house. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has always held a unique and interesting position in London society, but this year she queened it over most othet Americans-a position arrived a through her exclusiveness, her beauty and the lavishness of her entertainments notably her ball which was one of the great Anglo-American events of the season. Her dressing, too, was wonderful. John S. Sargent, the painter got the credit of designing some of her frocks. Probably there is scarcely a queen in Europe who could have induced the autocratic R. A., to have done this. To Mrs. Jacob Astor all things are possible. It was she who introduced us to the directorie gown at its best and to charmeuse satin. I am told she just provided herself with an exquisite wardrobe for her stay in the United States, each frock and mantiexpressing the very last word which Paris has to say in matters sartorial Doucet and Worth vie with each other for the privilege of dressing her. Were she a poor woman she need never pay a cent for her gowns so willing would the artists in clothes be to gown her. To the Parisians she appeals essential because of the perfect contour of r figure and her rare, indeed unique coloring. They think there has never been a woman like her since the days Eugenie. Venice has become a rage as an autumn resort. The latest to give the cachet of her approval to it is Consult Duchess of Manchester, who has a de lightful apartment there. For the three or four seasons Venice has For the past attracting both English and American visitors, but this autumn it has reached the zenith of its popularity and not that Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, has approved it, fancy prices are be-ing offered for palazzi on the Grand Canal. The duchess is anxious to pur-chase the apartment she is occupy-the incurrent she is occupyng, having taken a great fancy to life e place. The young Countess of en is anxious to acquire quarters n the place Crav canal and Mrs. Walter Burns s also looking out for a suite of rooms. For years Muriel Wilson has gone to

Venice regularly in the spring and autumn and this year has for a guest Lady Essex. Muriel Wilson's apart-Lady Essex. Muriel Wilson's apart-ment is on the canal and is a perfect treasure house of beautiful things. Priceless rugs. tapestries, wonderful china, silver and brasses as well as Italian masterpieces in pictures and sculpture are in every room. The apartment and its contents are her own special property and site goes there when she wants to seek repose and rest. and rest.

Sargeant, the R. A. is also in political events in England, however-Venice just now and goes everywhere, or is at least is asked everywhere. He and particularly the Haggerston bye election, which was won by a care-ful "nursing" of the voters by a wealis often with Consuelo Duchess of Manchester with whom he is on very friendly terms. Later he is to pain yet another picture of her, but she wishes the sitting delayed until she thy candidate-demonstrate the fact that the old country has little to boast dt in matters of this unenviable dess looking her best, as of late she has cription. In fact, England might even een far from well. be able to give a few pointers to such American politicians as believe that the barrel full of "boodle" counts most Mrs. Bradley Martin has succeeded n obtaining a far more important ocial position in Scotland than hos-esses who boast of the flow of royal n winning votes from free and indepandent citizens. blood in their yeins. Even the Duchess As there is considerable talk in Engof Fife, the Princess Royal, is said to feel anxiety regarding the popular-ity of the wife of the American milland just now of another general elec-tion coming off before long, American tion coming on before buy, which being readers might be interested in being taken "behind the scenes" at an Eng-lish parliament contest. Recently the writer had the opportunity of con-ference with several English election ity of the wife of the American mil-lionaire. The duchess is practically the first lady in Scotland by right rather of her husband's position than the fact that she is the eldest daughter of King Edward. Fife belongs to the famous clan of Mactuff: besides he is one of the greatest Scotch mag-nates. Of late years the duchess has mere but to live on her reputction with ferring with several English election agents intimately acquainted with all "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" for winning votes; and there en but to live on her reputation with s ample evidence-which will be submitted in the course of this article--that "money talks" in England quite as out troubling to take any active part in popular gatherings. Here Mrs. Bradley Martin came in and scored. She gave and distributed prizes 2 loudly as it does anywhere else in the world She gave and distributed prizes <sup>9</sup> the annual sports, brought friends from Balmacaan in twenty-odd motor cars, took a hotel to accommodate them and wore jewels, this year it has become the chic thing to array your-self in magnificient ones at the vari-oue Scotch meetings—a fashion set absolutely by Mrs. Bradley Martin who biberto used to be very severely critic-CORRUPT PRACTISES ACT Of course, in England there does ex-ist what is know as the Corrupt Practises act: but as a famous lawyer once said, however, there is no law through which one cannot drive a coach and a coach and pair; and so it is with this enactment hitherto used to be very severely critic-ized for donning her amazing treas-ury of stones for such occasions. One of the most definite characterictiss of for preventing traffic in English suf-frage. According to the Corrupt Practises act, election expenses must no exceed a certain sum of money in prothe present mistress of Elamacaan is the contempt with which she treats uncomplimentary remarks in the press portion to the number of voters i given constituency. For instance there are \$,000 voters, the candidate r elsewhere. This year at the In must not spend more than the statu-tory sum of \$5,280; while in a place erness meeting she had the pleasure seeing every aristocratic lady in neighborhood wearing the family where there are 15,000 voters the sum allowed by law is \$7,180. Moreover, the expenditure must be for definite purposes, strictly specified amounts beheirlooms. Five specialists were summoned when the young Countess Szechenyi formerly Gladys Vanderbilt, was reing allowed for such items as salaries of agents, sub-agents, clerks, messengslighted indisposed, the caus ers, printing, advertisements, station being a cold or something as trivial. They were telegraphed for by the count who is so devoted to his wife ery, postage and telegrams. Every candidate in England, by the way, is They that he is under the delusion that he is bound to lose her. The fair Gladys is abnormally amused at the supposed to pay his own election expenses; so running for parliament in a big constituency with -30,000 or 40.otion, and the story goes she was al-nost killed with laughter, in which the 000 voters costs the aspirant for poliotion. tical honor a tidy sum of money found themselves arrayed around her couch. Nevertheless, after she had en-tertained them to a sumptious repast MUST SHOW VOUCHERS. So rigid-at least, supposedly-is the law on the point of election expenses each pocketed their hundred a fee and still laughing dehundred that candidates must submit vouchers guinea for their outlay and these accounts ar camped. During the visit of the five medi-cal "stars" the countess informed them that the only illness she suf-fered from was ennui and that if they could only give her a remedy for that she would truly bless them. She is bored to death in the ancestral home, its state and ceremony and old world traditions being trying in the extreme to have to live up to. She amped scrutinized carefully both by government officials and by the political opponents of the office-seeker. If a flaw is found the candidate must be unseated, and even prosecuted, But-and the "but" in this case is a good deal stronger than most "ifs" and "buts" usually are—the candidate has a hundred and one, or perhaps a hundred and two, ways of keeping quite within the statutory limit, and yet spending unlimited thousands on vote-cuddling. xtreme to have to live up to has informed some of her intimates here that for sure she will spend the season in London next year. One of the trials of the American heiress is "GROUND-BAITING." One of Foremost of these methods is what is while in Hungary she can never the phone to her friends. She can never boses later to have the telephone fixed ip in the ancestral castle—a matter known in England as "ground-baiting." It works admirably in congested area where poverty abounds. The would-be candidate practically buys the constituonsiderable cost inasmuch as it ency by becoming, as it were, a sort of "special providence" to all the poor whose votes he desires to influence. Vahas not yet made its appearance in any part of the kingdom save the capital. She recently purchased a new property on the Danube which is to be transformed into one of the most rious organizations-not directly con are formed under such titles as the Coal Consumers' league, the Licensed Victualers' Defense league, the Booksumptuous houses on the continent. (t has cost \$1,000,000 and she pro-poses to spend \$5,000,000 more upon sumptuous Legal Aid association. it in an attempt to make it a homthe nakers' Charity Mission society, and similar concerns. Through these there begins chap's shillings" is an open and oftworthy of the daughter of a Vander-bilt. LADY MARY. bilt.

John Bull Needn't Boast on Election-Day Purity Here is an American Girl The Corrupt Practises Act Sounds Well, But There are All Sorts of Entertaining

Ways by Which It is Dodged-Boodle Plays as Prominent a Part In an Englsh Election as it Does Anywhere in America.

Special Correspondence. ONDON, Oct. 30 .- English politics is supposed to be entirely

free from bribery and corruption, and British newspapers delight in pointing to American elections

as examples of civic dishonesty. Recent

at election times a perfect shower of "good things" in the district. Tickets on these various "societies" arc freely distributed, and coal, food, beer, blank-ets, milk, clothing shoes firewood and groceries are given away to "deserv-ing" persons. Strangely enough most of these benefices find their services.

ing persons. Strangely enough most of these benefices find their way into the homes of those who hold the fran-chise. Quite accidentally of course, persons without votes do not happen to get tickets. Even the children of prospective voters are not neglected. This is illustrated by an amusing in-

The ground\_baiting of a district may involve two or three years of constant expenditure on it before it constant expenditure on it before it is "ripe" for working. Candidates often are defeated in a district simply because they did not begin spending soon enough. They "nurse" the con-stituency for another year or two, and then often, on a re-contest, the defeated man gets into parliament,

various "lea engaged in

instinted praise.

flying colors.

"leagues'

Who Advises King Victor. Special Correspondence - LORENCE, Oct. 29,-Miss Amy A.

Bernardy, an American girl who as special commissioner for King

Victor Emanuel of Italy, has just completed an investigation of Italian women and children in the North Atlantic division of the United States, has arrived in Florence. Miss Bernardy has for years divided her time between Italy and the United States, and her writings on Italian affairs have attracted wide attention in the latter country, as well as in this. She occupied the chair of Italian literature in Smith's for Italy. He has lost his good qualities, and has gained th

stant fault finding with his mode of life change him. The first thing is to try to know and understand him as he

'Almost invariably," continued Mis Bernardy, "his Italian conditions were better than his American ones, but in Italy, the climate and his environ-ment discouraged extra effort. In America, the conditions drive him like a slave. He works, he receives rela-tively good wages, lives in deplorable conditions, makes heart-rending sacri-flees and saves " fices and saves."

"To return to Italy?" "Sometimes. And right here I would say that the returned Italian immi-grant, as a rule, is practically no good

his is illustrated by an amusing ir cident related to the writer by a Lib-eral election agent. The wife of a eral election agent. The wife of a certain M. P. drove into a poor Lon-don neighborhood in her motor car in order to have a heart-to-heart char with some poor women in the distric in whom she had taken a sudden in-terest, coincidentally with the fact that her husband had to run for re-election. Her motor car was surrounded immedi ately by the handshaking fraternity itely by the manusary of the outside of the One little boy on the outside of the crowd began to cry because he could not get near to the "nice lady." "Never mind, my boy," said a by-stander. "I'll lift you up so that you can see her." cals

can see her." "I don't want to look at her." said the boy, weeping louder than ever, want my penny."

# WOMEN OUT WORKING.

Wives of prospective candidates make it a point to call on most of the moth-ers whose husbands happen to have votes, and they order the distribution of free milk to infants who seem to require it. Not infrequently, also, all-ing children even are sent to the seaside or to the country for a much needed change of air, entirely at the expense ously enough, the good Samaritan, Curi-ously enough, the good Samaritan goes out, of the philanthropic business as soon as election day is over. Another favorite dodge in "ground-

baiting' is the giving of sumptious din-ners. The Corrupt Practises act dis ners. The Corr tinctly forbids "entertainments and so, in order to avoid the law, tickets for these dinners are marked "2 shill For this sum a really splendid dinner, for this sum a really splendid dinner, including wine, is provided. Expert caterors figure that you could not duplicate some of these repasts for less than \$1.50. While a good mapy tickets are sold, hundreds are given away by persons who have a right to buy the tickets and give them to whomever they please. Friends of the condidate they solve work of the tickets and hand them out where they will "do the most good."

## FREE SAMPLES OF STOUT.

At the recent Pecham Rye bye-elec-tion-where the government was de-feated by the Beer-trust-a "Brewers" Defense league" was formed, and vot-ers were given free "samples" of stout. Most of these "samples" were extreme-ly liberal in amount. There was noth-ing legally wrong in a Brewers' De-fense League giving away free samples fense League giving away free samples in order to advertise its advantages. As the whole election was run on beer -being an attack on the Liberal gov-ernment's Licensing bill—the efficacy of the dodge was justified by results. the government, losing the contest by a ping defeat.

To afford a concrete instance of the amount of money spent during an English election on fostering "good will" among the voters it may be men-tioned that the amount of beer bought in the election week ending July 1895, exceeded the same week of the previous year-when there was no elec-tion-by the enormous sum of \$1,658,000; representing the abnormal excess of just one million barrels of vote-making conviviality.

With the formation of all these "ground-baiting" clubs in a constitu-ency the political issue narrows down to the candidate with the biggest bar-rell. If you saunter through the streets of a district where ground-baiting has been going on for some time you can hear recipients of bounties discussing the merits of their respective candi

Very and organization "fixing" a district wil neet at different saloons, when drinks" are given away by the chair men. On these occasions the con versation turns on politics, and, of course, the member who is behind the ostensible "league" comes in for

SAMPLE ENTERTAINMENT.

As part of the process of making the district solid the prospective can-didate gets up "smoking concerts" flower showers, concerts and theatriand free tickets to all of the cals, and free fickets to all of these are distributed liberally. As in the days of ancient Rome politicians gave gladiatorial shows, today the English politician spends huge sums of money in these free entertainments for the people. The practise is openly admit-ted in many cases. For instance, not long age a correspondence discussion ong ago a correspondence discussion appeared in the London Times ove appeared in the London Times over the difference between two candidates who were at the time contesting the city of Clochester. The election agent of Captain Naylor Leyland spoke in high praise of his prin-cipal's benefactors. He mentioned specifically the "wholesale distribution of coals in the winter months," and his letter wound up by saying: "It would I think, frighten most people could, I think, frighten most peopl

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Elections in England usually take place in January, for the reason that place in January, for the reason that all the voting registers are made up then and it is easler to identify voters. Owing to the festive nature of the season, three or four weeks before the holding of the election there is a perfect flood of "Christmas presents." It is usual for candidates to start what are specially called "Christman Parcel Fund Societies." They distribute free gifts, each parcel being worth about \$1.50 to \$2, which reach the homes where they will count. each the homes where they will count reach the homes where they will count. One candidate was known to spend nearly \$10,000 in this way. As the money was distributed for a perfectly legitimate object and the candidate was not associated directly with the Christmas Parcels Fund society the law could not interfere.

### CUTTING UP THE PIE.

Not only do candidates spend large sums of money in "preparing" locali-ties for their election, but, should they get into parliament, they see to it that their political district is well "nourishtheir political district is well "nourish-ed" with government favors during the occupancy of the parliamentary seat. The member of parliament for the city of Hull-one of the largest seaport towns in England-recently openly boasted that "while I represent-ed the city I have succeeded in get-ting the sum of \$4,500,000 spent on the constituency." Another candidate for redetion called nublic attention to the constituency." Another candidate fo reelection called public attention to the fact that he contributed \$500 a year to the miners' accident fund. The sending around of visiting cards entitling "bearer" to 12 cents worth of food-being distributed during time f distress at the rate of several hun-red a day-is a time-worn "dodge" dred a day-is a time-worn "dodge" of many M. P.'s who wish to stand for

re-election One effective method by which political candidates avoid the law as to corrupt election expenses is to hold back the official announcement of their excluder with the new last their candidacy until the very last mo-

(Continued on > 1. )

best informed authorities on the Italian emigrant question. At the present time, she is enjoying a year's leave of absence from her duties at Smith's col. lege and has spent the time fulfilling her mission for the king of Italy.

Although impressing upon the writer her inability to forecast her official re-port, she nevertheless accorded your correspondent a very interesting interview on the general question of 1 an emigration to the United States of Italasked Miss Bernardy what in her opin-ion was the grentest obstacle in the way of Italian emigration. Her answer was prompt and to the point.

A GREAT OBSTACLE.

Lack of understanding of the fightan by the Americans, and a new state of affairs, moral, political and domestic for the Italian," she said. "The American of today cannot rid himself of the can of today cannot rid himself of the idea of the 'dago' of 29 years ago. With a hand organ and a monkey, as a mem, ber of a picturesque race, dealing in vendettas 'and stillettos he interested them. With pick and shovel in hand he is a disappointment, an altogether untraditional 'dago.' The American, in his zeal to do his duty by him, note book in hand approaches him as a book in hand, approaches him, as a clever woman once said to me, scien-tifically, while the immigrant has voywere I to state the total amount that I know he spent upon Colchester during the time that he represented aged into his new land sentimentally He is alarmed at the statistics, and

He for understanding to the already arrived nember of his own race. Now, each nationality, you know, has filled the role of under dog in the incoming f immigration. Today it is the Italian The Irishman once was 'Paddy,' bu always gave back as good as he eived. How is the Italian to do this with no knowledge of the language?

WHAT HE HEARS HERE.

"Behind him, too, is a history, a re ligion, as well as habits and customs entirely foreign to the economic life of America. Take one instance, for exam-America. Take one instance, for exa ple. When he comes over he hears divorce and remarriage. To him in Italy that has represented the grossest o human sins, and to hear that the new fundar sins, and to hear that the hew land sanctions it upsets his whole code of morality. If the workt sin, in his Italian mind, is legally, and often rell, glously sanctioned, why not do as you please in all ways in this new land of the start.

liberty? This is but one instance o how the new world startles and affect: him. A delicate point, too, is the ques-tion of the efficacy of all the methods of the settlement workers, and of the missionaries. The former, perhaps, do not the inis-sionaries. The former, perhaps, do not always quite grasp the Italian's love of being let alone, nor know his language, nor the habits of his country, which make carpetless floors and life in a tenement quite natural. They approach him with an air of unconscious patron-age and cause him to retreat for under-standing to his own race. An Italian in Italy lives very simply, he has his goat, his dog, his cat for household compan-ions, only there he has the sun and air of Italy to justify it, for all live more out doors than in. Conditions he has the sun and are condemned as filthy in America, which are written about and exclaimed over in Italy as 'so picturesque!'

# SUGGESTS A REMEDY.

# "And what would you suggest as a means of promoting a better under-standing?"

"Good-will, sincere friendliness operation," she said "but not statistic-ally," she added, with a smile "The book and pencil will never win Italian friendliness. Nor will a con- he will."

American ones, retaining the worst not the best of both lands. If he remains in America like the German the past, he will in time become what both President Roosevelt and the pope alike declared to me to be his true decting the end of the second destiny, the role of good citizenship But he must be aided to this not only intelligently, yes, but sympathetically,

## 'What method would you suggest?" WORK THE SOLUTION.

"Distribute the demand for his work "Distribute the demand for his work and he will distribute himself in pur-suit of it, as I said recently in my speech on congestion of population in New York, but don't lay out acres of undesirable land and offer him 75 cents a day with a chowned to the sector of the undesirable land and offer film is cents a day, with a chance of suppression, race war, peonage, child labor, etc., to accompany it. By shoveling in New York, he can make from \$2 to \$3 a day, and the other makes no appeal, no matter how much he be expected to move on for the good of the nation, nor matter how much he be expected to move on for the good of the nation, nor how much he be advised by the com-mittee on congestion. You can't get him west by promising him a farm in the come is he much his come is a farm in minutee on congestion. Four can't get him west by promising him a farm in 10 years, if he pays his own fare, etc., to get there. If he has \$100, he prefers to buy a fruit stand in New York, or a grocery on an instalment plan, or, better, a house through a share in some mortgage. If you can offer him bet-ter inducements, and insure the safety of his life, he will see to his own dis-tribution. In America, the conditions regarding labor, legislation, peenage child-labor, explosions of antagonisti frightful, equal to the state of affairs in England as regarded the German of the early part of the nineteenth cen-tury. And another thing," added Miss Bernardy, "all the distribution of tracts Bernardy, "all the distribution of tracts against tuberculosis and tenement iouse evils are not going to counteract the effect on the Italian newcon seeing his mained and crippled thers coming back from the rail-ys and mines of Ohlo and West Virbrothers ginia.

SCHOOLS AMERICANIZE HIM. "And what of the effect of the public

"They do their duty," said Miss Ber-ardy decidedly, "that is," she added, they absolutely Americanize the chil-

'And what of the Italian in the

south, or on the plantations?" "To begin with, there he is in a sunny land, and the customs are more sunny land, and the customs are more his own. A southerner, too, by the very nature of his aristocratic constitu-tion, represents to him a congenial Padrone or Padrona. Southerners, too, understand his sentimental yearnings. His trouble, however," added Miss Bernardy, "is that the southerner, in his heart, does not really want him. nor any other immigrant." "And what do you think America has done for the Italian? Is he hapoy

has done for the Italian? Is he happy here

When he becomes Americanized he is all right. Happy, yes. America has made him understand economic views. in fact, has disciplined his sentimentality and systematized his mind. In second generation, at the latest, third, he is an American. A word here, about this outery over the money he brings back to Italy. As a rule, it is to pay back 'debts, or the cost of his ticket over. Generally the successful Italian remains in America. He has a vague dream of Italy, but he stays. For my part, I think the money is his. He has given America his work for it, and more than the contractors pay for, and he has the right to take it where