

Bacon, unconsciously writing for the modern merchant, said: "Riches have wings, and sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more."

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### RICH DUKE GIVES THE EARL A LIFT.

Has Procured Good Appointment For the Flighty and Spend-thrift Peer.

### TURN MAY LEAD TO HONOR.

Interesting Historical Relic Sold that Was Given by Mary Queen of Scots To the Livingstones.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It was due to the Duke of Marlborough's powerful "political pull," as it would be called in America, that that flighty but versatile nobleman, the Earl of Roslyn, received the appointment of private secretary to the secretary for Scotland the other day. Before the duke's marriage he and Lord Roslyn were great chums, and shared many a good time together. After the duke's marriage, and the change in his fortunes wrought by the share of the Vanderbilt millions that accompanied it, they were much less often together. Under the stimulating influence of his ambitious American wife the duke settled down to the task of striving to make a position for himself in the political world somewhat commensurate with the great name he inherited. But he never lost an opportunity to urge his old friend to go in for something seriously and has now induced him to try for politics and provided him with an opening. No salary attaches to the appointment, but as the earl has contrived for a long time to live comfortably on his debts the lack of pay is not likely to cause him much inconvenience. Besides the office is generally regarded as the stepping stone to a paid appointment.

### WELL KNOWN IN AMERICA.

The earl is well known in America, and has come before the public in many ways, but most prominently, perhaps, in connection with the bankruptcy courts, and a certain inflexible system for breaking the bank at Monte Carlo. From first to last he has run through something like \$1,250,000, and when the crash came he had encumbered the family estates to the extent of over \$720,000. Instead of the comparatively insignificant sum of \$150,000, for which they were liable when he first entered into the enjoyment of them. He had a brief experience in New York as a dramatic critic and here at one time he edited a paper called Scottish Life. It was his custom then to wander forth into Hyde park, and there, seated in a chair on the grass, to read his proofs somewhat ostentatiously, after the fashion of George Francis Train in Madison Square. When he corrected a proof he would lay it on the grass close by, with four small pebbles at each corner to keep it from being blown away, and before he finished he would be surrounded by these evidences of his devotion to his editorial functions and a throng of admiring nursemaids and their infantile charges. Overweening vanity has proved his undoing heretofore, but there is no doubt that he has plenty of talent as well as unlimited self-confidence and if he should devote himself to politics seriously he might yet live down his follies and make a name for himself.

SOLD AT EDINBURGH.

There was sold at Edinburgh, the

### PEERS FOUGHT FOR HIS FAVOR.



Ernest T. Hooley, the English promoter, has been freed by a jury of the charge of fraud in connection with his numerous financial enterprises. Hooley's record is one of the most remarkable in the annals of English finance. Although Hooley has been acquitted, his partner, Henry John Lawson, was found guilty. It is said that many of the nobility feared an exposure by Hooley if he was convicted.

other day, for \$210, a Queen Mary cabinet whose historic associations would make it worth considerably more than that to some of the representatives of the Livingstone family in America. It was given by the ill-fated Stuart queen to her guardian, the fifth Lord Livingstone in 1568. A grandson of this nobleman was banished for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Charles II and took up his residence in Holland. It was his grandson, Sir Robert Livingstone, who emigrated to America and founded the family whose members have played such distinguished parts in American history. The cabinet is a quaint little two-doored affair covered by bead and needle work wrought by the four Marys who were ladies-in-waiting to Mary Queen of Scots.

### SOCIETY'S PET CRAZE.

The craze among society women for strange pets is growing apace, and it is one of those freaks of fashion which apologetics for the eccentricities of the smart set cannot attribute to the influence of the "vulgar American woman" and her dollars. It is distinctively a home product. Notwithstanding the supposed hereditary aversion of the daughters of Eve to all members of the serpent tribe snakes are the favorite recipients of the surplus affections of many fashionable women. Brilliantly dressed ladies may be seen fondling them in the boxes at the royal Italian opera. Others may be observed crossing live lizards. The inseparable companion of one woman is a devoted python 12 feet long. Another is so attached to a box tortoise, big enough to crush her to death in a moment if so inclined, that it accompanies her everywhere on her travels. Pet monkeys, rats, mice, guinea pigs and various strange little quadrupeds from strange lands accompany their fair owners to the Italian opera now performing in London under the supposition that the entertainments will minister to their enjoyment. A ladies' mouse club is in existence in the West End and a pair of blue mottled mice recently fetched \$50. They do not probably reason to their own relief, as no longer the pets most favored by ultra-fashionable women, or those who would be considered such. Most of them are now relegated to the care of my lady's maid. The popular demand is now for something out of the novel; it doesn't matter much so long as it is alive. This is the sort of thing which learned historians and students of sociology study at the decadence. Perhaps it does, but saying so won't stop it. Those who toll neither do they spin must be amused somehow and the least of their concern is what is going to happen to their posterity.

### WISE AND GIFTED WOMEN.

Queen Amelle, now with the King of Portugal visiting their English majesties, is one of those wise and gifted women who put down the follies of fashion. She once astonished the ladies of her court by giving a practical exposure of the evils of tight-lacing. It took the form of the application of the X-rays to a living victim showing how the ribs had been crushed in and the space which generous nature allots to the vital organs had been contracted by the baneful custom. The ladies after that adopted the Venus de Milo as their model.

Strange to say the corset has recently found a defender among the medical faculty, for a physician writes in the British Medical Journal that the reason women suffer less than men from appendicitis is undoubtedly due to their use of corsets, the pressure thus exercised protecting the troublesome organ from disease. There is no likelihood that this opinion will carry any weight. Doctors always disagree. But meanwhile it is interesting to note that appendicitis itself is going out of fashion.

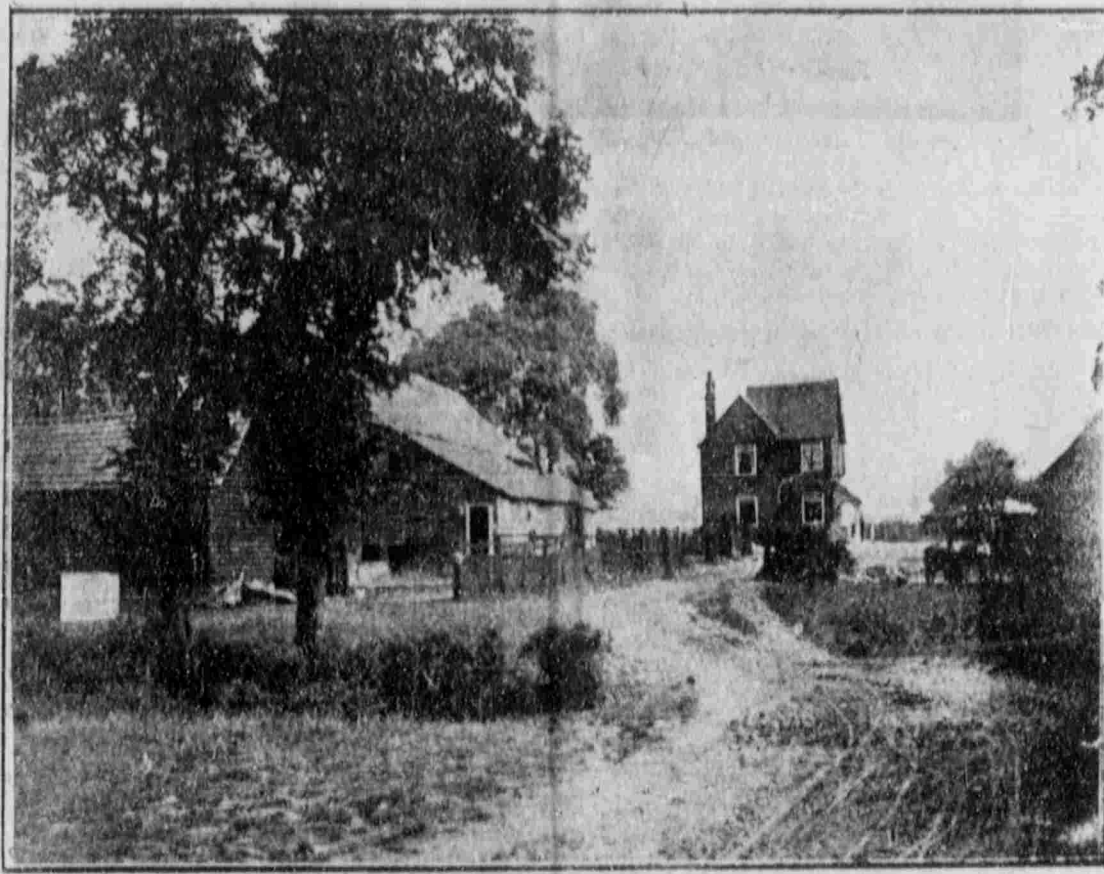
### MONASTERIES WERE LOST.

Although the accusation made by Russian authorities that the British Tibet expedition had looted the monasteries and libraries of the forbidden land was strenuously denied by officials of the British government at the time, proof that the charge was well founded

(Continued on page twelve.)

### Rich American Empties British Poorhouse

Joseph Fels' Scheme of Finding Employment for Paupers Has Done So Well That He May Have His Hands Full Hereafter Buying "Derelict" Farms—Plan Frightened Many at Outset.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE POORHOUSE BRIGADE ON FELLS FARM.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Joseph Fels of Philadelphia, a manufacturer whose wares are almost as widely advertised in America and England as Sir Thomas Lipton's are, has the satisfaction now of seeing a big move forward for a scheme he proposed some time ago to various conservative British officials, who looked upon the idea at first as revolutionary and therefore quite beneath their notice. It was on such a big scale that it frightened the officials.

When Mr. Fels came to London, a few years ago, many of the English poorhouses were overcrowded with able-bodied paupers who wanted work and couldn't get it. The Poplar board of guardians, as the poorhouse trustees of that London district were called, had a particularly anxious time of it. Their workhouse had an alarming number of able-bodied men among the inmates. Charity was appealed to in vain to relieve the distress, but continued depression of trade at the docks and in general industry always kept the workhouse full. Will Crooks, a member of parliament, who came from the workhouse, tried various schemes to get rid of the surplus able-bodied in the institution without much success.

### THE SCHEME TRIED.

Then Mr. Fels came on the scene and suggested that those who were able to work should be sent on to the land. He offered the land, but the local government board, who is the executive authority in the administration of the poor law, could not see the practicability of the scheme. However, Will Crooks and one or two others kept peering away at the department until at last it gave permission to test the scheme.

### NATURE OF OFFERS.

Mr. Fels bought a hundred acre derelict farm for \$10,000, and placed it at the disposal of the Poplar board of guardians free of rent for three years, with permission to purchase before or after the end of that time. He asked no consideration for the use of his money, but if the guardians are unable to complete the purchase at the time stipulated, the farm will revert to Mr. Fels in a vastly improved condition. He has made similar offers to other boards of guardians throughout England and says that he is ready to find any amount of capital for identical enterprises sanctioned by the local government board.

He recently offered to buy 1,000 acres of land for the board, with which to test on a larger scale the plan now in operation under the care of the poorhouse trustees of the Poplar district, and after considerable hesitation the offer has now been accepted, and Mr. Fels is looking around for the land.

### A PUBLIC BENEFIT.

This millionaire American Socialist says he is not animated by either busi-

ness or philanthropic motives. Of course in the event of the farm reversion to him his investments would yield a handsome return through the enhanced value of the land consequent on the improvements made by the workhouse men. On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that Mr. Fels' business may derive some advertising. In any case he is now recognized as a public benefactor, and Mr. Long, the secretary of the local government board, has had many lengthy discussions with him with regard to the unemployed problem.

### IN HEART OF ESSEX.

Sumner's farm of 100 acres, which was acquired by Mr. Fels for the Poplar trustees, is situated in the heart of picturesque Essex, about 40 miles from London, and here 100 men, young and old, from the congested Poplar workhouse are back on the land with spades and pickaxes. The farm is miles away from the nearest village and even its water supply is three miles distant. The construction of a reservoir became, therefore, a matter of immediate necessity, and in this work a large proportion of the men are now employed. The erection of laundries and living quarters is in progress. It is estimated that this will cost \$8,000, which will be defrayed by the Poplar guardians.

### VEGETABLES ENOUGH.

The first object of the colony will be to make a portion of the land yield sufficient vegetables to satisfy the demands of the Poplar poorhouse, but it will require much hard work before this can be accomplished. The men's ages range between 25 and 60 years, and unlike other colonists, they work quietly without the necessity for a large number of foremen or overseers. Beside the superintendent and his assistant, there is one foreman and a practical bricklayer. Men who spent years of uselessness lounging in the dormitories of Poplar workhouse are now being transformed into vigorous and useful members of society exhibiting mental and moral improvement. Out of the hundred men who have been working on the farm now for three months, only two have turned out failures. Financial success followed them even in the bracing air of Essex, and they decided to return to their luxurious quarters in Poplar workhouse.

### MEN GET NO WAGES.

Considering that the men receive no wages it is remarkable to see the amount of industry they put into their work and the interest they take in the new "tube" farm. They take in immediately fertile and productive. An eight-hour working day is the established rule. They rise at 6:45 and breakfast at 7:30; have dinner at 12 and finish work at 4:30 p. m. supper is provided at 5 and the men go to bed at 8 p. m. The ordinary workhouse rule is relaxed and they are allowed to go where they please on Saturday afternoon, Sunday and each evening after work. The public house has no attractions for them because their finances are limited, and what few coppers they may from time to time receive from friends or relatives go in tobacco or

cigarettes. Their leisure hours are spent in reading papers and magazines sent to him by his investments would yield a handsome return through the enhanced value of the land consequent on the improvements made by the workhouse men. On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that Mr. Fels' business may derive some advertising. In any case he is now recognized as a public benefactor, and Mr. Long, the secretary of the local government board, has had many lengthy discussions with him with regard to the unemployed problem.

### A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Mr. Fels agrees that asking men to work hard without pay is demoralizing to the worker, but he refuses to accept responsibility for this condition of things. They work for the guardians, and he must leave the guardians to deal with them in this respect. He believes, however, that it is better for the physical welfare of a healthy man to work without pay than to be idle. Many of these new colonists never used a spade in their lives. They are a mixed community. There are doctors, lawyers and schoolmasters among them, and all or nearly all have come down through faults of their own. The experience which they are now acquiring will open up fresh avenues of employment for them, and it is expected that they will be able soon to be useful farm hands. They show no disposition to return to the towns or cities—the scenes of their failures—and they are unanimous in their admiration of the Philadelphia who has given them an opportunity of escaping from a state of idleness and humiliation.

### HEALTH FIRST.

Mr. Fels, like Herbert Spencer, believes that "to be a nation of healthy animals is the first condition of national prosperity." He holds rather advanced views on social matters, never backs the faith that is in him by hand-some contributions to societies with advanced aims. He and Mrs. Fels have recently joined the Fabians, to whose funds they have contributed some \$1,000. Here they will have as fellow members such characters as Earl Russell and George Bernard Shaw. It is noteworthy that a man of such pronounced socialistic views as George Lusk should be mainly instrumental in inducing Mr. Fels in the direction of the labor colony. It is also reported that he has offered under certain conditions to pay the election expenses of a prominent Socialist parliamentary candidate.

Mr. Fels' hands are pretty full at present with his colony schemes. He has applications from a number of boards of guardians throughout the country and he has replied that he will find land for them all on the terms of the Poplar colony. He says that his scheme applies equally to the United States or to any other country where able-bodied paupers are willing to work. "I have changed the dull, hopeless, inanimate expression that met one on entering the Poplar workhouse," he said to the writer, "and what is possible in one place is possible everywhere."

Mrs. Fels is a remarkably modest woman, personally. He not only refuses to talk about himself or his affairs, aside from the land cultivation scheme, but declines to let the newspapers have his photograph. "I never had a photograph of myself published," he said, "and I never shall."

P. M. HIGGINS.

or make some arrangement with the landlady by which meals are served to them in their own rooms. As a concession to the prejudices of snobbish the boarder is usually termed a "paying guest."

In the case in question a Bloomsbury boardinghouse keeper, acting in accordance with custom and precedent, seized the luggage of one of her guests who owed her \$42. But this particular guest had done what apparently no other person similarly situated had done before—he had looked up the law on the subject. He brought suit for \$250 damages for unlawful detention of his personal effects. He was awarded the \$250, but the important thing was that he knocked out what had heretofore been supposed to be the indisputable right of boardinghouse proprietors to levy on their guests' effects when board bills were not paid.

Incidentally it was brought out that the English law, which is much given to hair splitting, recognizes a fine distinction between a lodginghouse and a boardinghouse. Under the act of 1903 an innkeeper may detain the goods of a guest who fails to settle his bill. The same right is accorded the lodginghouse keeper. But the act takes no cognizance of the boardinghouse keeper, and according to Judge Woodfall has no effect in the matter of collecting bills cannot claim the privileges of either the innkeeper or the lodginghouse keeper, and has no right to impound the baggage of a defaulting patron. The "paying guest" can be made to pay only by means of a summons or suit. The decision has caused great consternation in Bloomsbury, and there is talk of appealing for a special act of parliament, or turning all the boardinghouses into lodginghouses.

### MANY KINDS OF FARM MACHINERY.

St. Louis.—The greatest collection of farm machinery and agricultural implements of every description ever exhibited may be seen in the palace of agriculture at the world's fair. Manufacturers from Europe, as well as America, with something new in the way of farming implements, dairy machinery, windmills, wagons and everything needed on a well stocked farm, are exhibiting their products to the world by exhibiting them at the big exposition. All of the latest improvements and most perfected machinery are exhibited here. Farmers have a great opportunity of studying farm machinery of various kinds before making a selection. A visit to the fair is like a visit to a hundred factories and is valuable from a business standpoint as well as from an educational one. The better methods adopted in the agriculture world.

### FORT BLUNDER.

Everybody may not know that the United States once began to build a fort on British soil. This is now Fort Montgomery, near the foot of Lake Champlain just northeast of Rouses Point, N. Y. After the war of 1812 it was thought advisable to guard the entrance to the lake, and it was planned to build what was then considered a great fort, carrying three tiers of guns. After the work was well under way it was discovered that, owing to an error of early surveyors, the forty-fifth parallel, the actual boundary between Canada and New York, passed just south of the fort. Work, of course, was suspended until in 1842 the territory was restored to the United States. The fort was dubbed "Fort Blunder," and though it was finished after the boundary question was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty, it has never been manned by more than enough to keep it in order, and never as a permanent garrison. The only marine is stationed there, whose duty is to raise and lower the flag.—Boston Globe.

### TO WED AN HEIRESS.



The Earl of Suffolk is one of the English peers that is really worth while. Though not possessed of a great fortune, he is not what they term in England a "waster." His marriage to Miss Daisy Lister, daughter of the late Lord Lister, will take place next month.

### Mr. Morgan's "Tube" Railroad in London.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan's 16-mile, electric underground railway scheme, which is to connect London with the counties of Essex and Herts, is not going to be abandoned as it was supposed. Parliamentary notices will be served at the beginning of the new year, and parliament, when it meets in February, will be asked to grant the necessary powers to construct the proposed line. The scheme will meet with the most

determined opposition from existing railway companies whose train service touches the particular districts which the new "tube" line they always call such railways have hitherto avoided by the working classes. It is believed that the government will agree that such a railway is a public necessity.

The promoters of the scheme fear the opposition of the London county council. This body, which governs municipal London, proposes to construct a system of electric streetcar lines through the same region, and they do not want Mr. Morgan's competition.

But the views of the different public men in the districts affected have been canvassed by the Morgan people, who claim to have indications that the "tube" would be welcomed. All the material collected in this way will be placed before the parliamentary committee with whom rests the fate of the scheme.

The plan was thrown out before clearly on the ground that it was overcapitalized, so the capital is to be reduced this time, I understand, to \$32,000,000. There are rumors that Sir Thomas Lipton is interested in the deal, but this cannot be confirmed.

### Cannot Seize Trunks of American Guests.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Not a few American tourists who have found themselves stranded in London have had their baggage seized by boardinghouse keepers because they could not pay their bills, and have sorrowfully returned home, leaving their trunks, as little Bo-Peep's sheep did their tails, behind them. But under a recent decision of Judge Woodfall the Transatlantic visitor who finds himself

temporarily short of the wherewithal will no longer be under the painful necessity of leaving his baggage in the hands of the stony-hearted boardinghouse mistress who refuses to accept his assurance that he will send her a check as soon as he reaches New York. With his unreciprocated bill in his pocket, and his baggage piled on top of a cab, in the English fashion, he may depart smiling. For Judge Woodfall has explicitly laid it down that a boarding-

house keeper has no authority to detain the personal effects of a boarder who fails to settle his bill. It was against a Bloomsbury boardinghouse proprietor that this interesting decision was obtained. Bloomsbury is the district in which American visitors most do congregate. For their express accommodation most of the houses have been transformed into boardinghouses conducted on the American plan, all the guests taking their meals together. The English system is that of the lodginghouse in which patrons rent furnished apartments and do their own catering,

EARL OF SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE