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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Half a dozen lines of type may be the link between you and something you want.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO

SATURDAY JANUARY 12 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



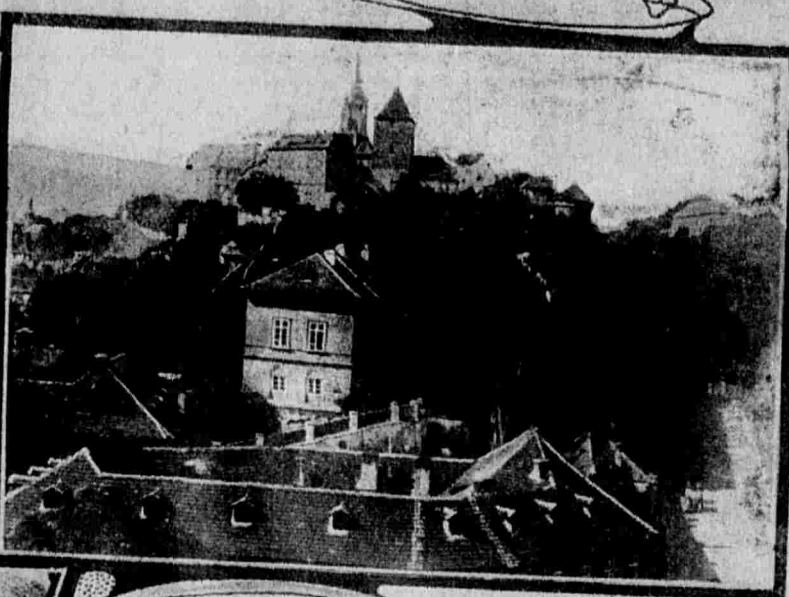
Fernham Castle Which is Occupied By The Bishop of Winchester



Dr. Sheepshanks, Bishop of Norwich



The Archduchess Maria Annunziata



The Convent for Noble Ladies.

GORKY'S IDEALS RUSSIAN TERRORS

Great Novelist First Achieved Fame by His Picturesque Story on Tramps.

WHAT REVOLUTION SHOWS.

Followers Will Rob Pedestrians in Broad Daylight and Hang a Man for Ten Dollars.

Special Correspondence.

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 1.—Gorky's name has been perpetuated in Russia in a way that he little anticipated when he began writing the books that first made him famous. Before the revolution—to be exact, in 1901—the novelist consorted much with tramps and beggars, wandering about the country with them about, sharing their food and living their free and easy life.

The stories he wrote about them first proclaimed the fact that a new star had arisen in the firmament of literature. He portrayed these modern hobnobbers as most picturesque fellows and delightful companions—diamonds in the rough, in short. He idealized them.

SWARM ABOUT CITIES.

In these days of governmental impolicy everybody who dares venture head is forced to make their acquaintance, more or less under compulsion. They swarm about the cities in flocks—burly, impudent vagabonds whose one aim in life appears to be to

get drunk on vodka at other people's expense. They have added fresh terrors to life in Russia. When begging fails to bring them money to gratify their insatiable thirst they have recourse to "hold ups." They waylay pedestrians in broad daylight and rob them. They take advantage of every outbreak to loot wholesale. Better knowledge of them has stripped them of all the attractive qualities and rugged virtues with which the novelist invested them. In derision they have been dubbed "Gorky's Ideals." Some say that the novelist's writings exercised a demoralizing influence over them, by encouraging them to adjust work and lead idle, thriftless lives.

WORK OFFENDS THEM.

Nothing offends them so much as an offer of work; only the brave make it. An editor offered to give a very important specimen some papers to sell. "What?" was the indignant answer, accompanied by a murderous look. "You want me to hawk your stuff? I'll have you know I'm an honest working man and will sell nothing but revolutionary papers."

A crowd of them surrounded a well-dressed man the other day in Petersburg and begged for vodka money. "I've no money," he said. "Then come and beg with us," was the reply. And beg he did, silk hat in hand, till some policemen rescued him, minus his watch and pocket book containing bank notes.

THRIVE ON VODKA.

They seem to thrive on vodka, for they are all strong men. When a government program is on, or a big anarchist raid, "Gorky's Ideals" are in their element. The sight of them looting shops is not easily forgotten. A day or two afterwards they will appear in the streets, filthy and unshorn, with a rich fur coat or some other luxury over their rags. Nobody interferes with them and the coat will be exchanged for vodka when the possessor of it has shown it to his friends. They hang on to the various revolutionary parties when there is no looting to be done on their own account and will commit any crime for the inevitable vodka. Time was when the Russian government employed executioners to hang political prisoners. Today the "Ideals" do it; at first they were paid as much as \$25 per head, or neck, for people did not care to hang their fellow creatures for politics. But now the supply is so great that from \$10 to \$15 is thought good pay.

STATELY AND STRIKING.

The Archduchess Maria Annunziata will make a stately and striking figurehead for the gorgeous ceremonials of the Austrian court. Just 30 years of age, she is unusually tall and dis-

EASY "CONVENT" LIFE FOR AUSTRIAN GRAND DAMES

An Extraordinary Religious Order is That at Prague Whose Abbess Has Just Been Made First Lady at Austrian Court—A Sisterhood Whose Members Are Free to Indulge in All the Vanities of Life.

Special Correspondence.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Austrian society has a new head and the imperial court a new mistress in the person of the Abbess of the Convent for Noble Ladies, Archduchess Maria Annunziata, who succeeds her sister-in-law, the Archduchess Maria Josepha as first of the archduchesses and first lady in the empire. Through the death of Archduke Otto, his widow, Maria Josepha was compelled to relinquish her high position at court and it became necessary to choose another archduchess to fill the place which would naturally be occupied by the empress were she living.

To make a selection was somewhat embarrassing, as half a dozen archduchesses were available. Among them was the Archduchess Alice of Tuscany, but she did not care to leave her charming home at Salzburg as much as would be necessary were she to preside over the Vienna court. And so, after much delay, the old emperor selected his niece, Archduchess Maria Annunziata, for the high and responsible dignity.

NO EASY MATTER.

It is no light or easy matter to stand at the head of the Austrian court. There are many duties to be performed which call for ability and tact and graciousness in no common measure. Maria Annunziata will be virtually a deputy empress. She will have to receive the visiting royalties and take the most prominent part in all court functions, receptions, balls and banquets. At court balls, she sits upon a crimson sofa placed on a raised dais at the top of the ballroom. Here she receives the wives of ambassadors and ministers and a few highly favored ladies of the Austrian and Hungarian aristocracy. They are brought up to her by a lady-in-waiting, one at a time, and after sitting on the red sofa for about two minutes trying to look supremely happy and making a few polite observations, they retire into the crowd and make room for somebody else.

The Archduchess Maria Annunziata will make a stately and striking figurehead for the gorgeous ceremonials of the Austrian court. Just 30 years of age, she is unusually tall and dis-

tinguished looking, with a face which presents more of the Hapsburg racial features than that of any other archduchess. As a spinster she would not be eligible to preside over the imperial court, but as abbess of the Convent for Noble Ladies at Prague, she is qualified for the dignity and ranks as a married archduchess. She became the abbess in 1893, succeeding her half-sister, the Archduchess Maria Sophia, who in that year became the wife of Duke Albert of Wurtemberg.

The convent is one of the most famous in Europe and to belong to it is a high and greatly coveted distinction. It was founded by the great Empress Maria Theresa in 1755 for the daughters of the highest aristocracy. The members must have at least 16 ancestral quarters and are nominated only by the emperor. The convent is built on a high eminence overlooking the ancient city of Prague where stand the cathedral and Hradshin or royal palace of the old kings of Bohemia. It would be hard to find a more beautiful position.

EACH LIVES IN PRIVATE.

Each convent lady has her own apartments, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen and her own servants to wait on her, besides an annual allowance of about \$1,000 in addition to whatever means she may possess. Asceticism finds no place within its walls. The establishment is kept up like a royal palace. Handsome carriages and horses with liveried coachmen and footmen are placed freely at the disposal of the noble sisterhood. A box at the opera is always reserved for them. The freest association with the outer world is allowed them. They can come and go as they choose. They can reside within the convent as much or as little as they please. The religious duties imposed on them are of the lightest character. They are required to sing in the choir and attend a certain number of church services. On the annual feast day of the convent they have to take part in a long and somewhat tedious ceremonial. But as compensation the day concludes for them with a gala performance at the opera. In the convent they wear a black dress with a train bordered with ermine, and for headgear a long white veil flowing from a Mary Stuart type of cap. Outside they

can dress as they please.

A MAGNIFICENT SUITE.

As head of this ancient and noble foundation the archduchess enjoys a magnificent suite of apartments and yearly income of between \$20,000 and \$25,000. Such a plum as this is invariably reserved for a member of the imperial family and there is always an archduchess ready to take it when a vacancy occurs. And as the abbess and all the other noble ladies of this cloister are free to marry and depart from its walls whenever they choose, vacancies are most frequent and unexpected than in ordinary religious houses.

In her magnificent ermine trimmed ecclesiastical robes the abbess presents an imposing sight. On the middle finger of her right hand she wears an emerald ring and her headpiece is studded with precious stones and dating from 1553 is a splendid memorial of the Renaissance period. She carries a bishop's crozier made by the order of King Wenceslaus II, and bearing the date 1203, a very rare and precious specimen of mediæval goldsmiths' work.

AT THE CORONATION.

Among the special privileges enjoyed by the abbess is that of standing at the right hand of the emperor at the coronation in the cathedral and herself placing the Bohemian crown upon the emperor's head. Her selection as first of the imperial archduchesses will in no way affect Maria Annunziata's position as Abbess at Prague. She can retain it as long as she remains single. Marriage is about the only thing that would disqualify her for the office and deprive her of its princely emoluments and dignities. It is on that account, perhaps, that although 30, she has never married and appears not at all anxious to abandon such a snug haven of single blessedness for the uncertainties of a matrimonial voyage. Some years ago, she was engaged to Duke Siegfried, nephew of the late empress, but broke it off after a brief period, during which she had time to reflect on the many good things she would have to relinquish if she became the duke's wife. As a spinster, too, she runs no risk of being deprived by widowhood of the post of leading lady of the Austrian court as were her mother and sister-in-law.

EDITH PAYSON.

INEBRIETY AS A CURE FOR REFRACTORY HENS.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—An ingenious method of inducing refractory hens to sit is being practised generally among poultry keepers here, according to information from the department of Charente Inferieure. The hens are fed with bread soaked in wine and as soon as they have become hopelessly drunk the victims are placed in a nest containing a clutch of eggs. When sobriety returns in the cold-gray dawn it appears that repentance for neglected maternal duties comes with it, for the hens accept the responsibility thrust upon—or under—them and dutifully sit until the eggs are hatched.

This notion, due to a boy's joke, has been found to work well and despite its questionable propriety, it has been generally adopted as the most effective method of increasing the birth rate in the henery. It is said that English and German poultrymen, are experimenting along the same lines, using a decoction of bread and beer, to save the expense of an incubator. This widespread intoxication of hens would seem likely to furnish a point of attack for the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

QUEER ORDEAL FOR AUSTRIAN POSTAL OFFICIALS

Special Correspondence.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Scores of postal officials in the head office here were given a curious task the other day. Each had to write on a slip of paper the words "Halmene horst" and "Chlumes" once with a blue pencil and once with a black. Then all the papers were collected together and carried off to a higher office. All this was because two newspapers for the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, had been sent to these two places instead of being delivered at The Belvedere palace in Vienna. The archduke complained of the mistake and requested that the culprit should be punished. And so it was that the handwriting of the author of the mistake might be detected.

The amusing part of it was that it was all in vain and the authorities failed to discover who sent his highness papers astray.

CARPETS KEEP PRELATES POOR

Miles of Them in Stately Palace Reduce English Churchmen to Poverty.

SAY THEY CAN'T SAVE MONEY.

Bachelor Ecclesiast, With Forty-four Bedrooms, Declares He'll Soon Be Impecunious.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In the language of the man in the street, the bishops of the Church of England are "catching it hot." As members of the house of lords, they are receiving a full measure of the hostile criticism which is being heaped upon the occupants of the "Gilded Chamber" for their determined opposition to the education bill and other democratic measures which are supported by an overwhelming majority of the house of commons.

History is repeating itself. As in the past, so now, the lords spiritual are found siding with the lords temporal against the bulk of the nation's elected representatives. Under the leadership of the Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury they range themselves with the peers against the people.

In consequence democracy has been somewhat irreverently taking stock of them, overhauling their legislative and episcopal records, figuring on what they cost and questioning whether they are worth it. There is no doubt that if the matter were left to the decision of a plebiscite the episcopal prelates would be deprived of their legislative functions along with the hereditary peers. It is probable that the popular verdict would go much further by cutting down their salaries and depriving them of their palaces, and thereby making less glaring the contrast between the opulence of the shepherds and the poverty of their flocks.

There are two archbishops and 33



Prince August Wilhelm of Germany

KAISER'S SON WILL SOON VISIT US.

Prince August Wilhelm is the fourth son of the emperor of Germany, and is 15 years old. He is engaged to be married to the Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, but before he settles down the father wants him to know something, and so he is coming to the United States at an early date.

TOLSTOI'S ESTIMATE OF SHAKESPEARE.

SHAKESPEARE, putting into Hamlet's mouth speeches which he himself wishes to express, and making him commit actions which are necessary to the author in order to produce scenic effects, destroys all that constitutes the character of Hamlet and of the legend. During the whole of the drama, Hamlet is doing, not what he would really wish to do, but what is necessary for the author's plan. One moment he is awe-struck at his father's ghost, another moment he begins to chaff it, calling it "old mole," one moment he loves Ophelia, another moment he teases her, and so forth. There is no possibility of finding any explanation whatever of Hamlet's actions or words, and therefore no possibility of attributing any character to him.

Neither in "Hamlet," nor, for the matter of that, anywhere else, does Count Tolstoi find anything to confirm the existing opinion that Shakespeare's power consists in the delineation of character. To cite further: "That a great talent for depicting character is attributed to Shakespeare

arises from his actually possessing a peculiarity which for superficial observers and in the play of good actors may appear to be the capacity of depicting character. This peculiarity consists in the capacity of depicting representative scenes expressing the play of emotion. However unnatural the positions may be in which he places his characters, however improper to them the language which he makes them speak, however featureless they are, the very play of emotion, its increase and alteration, and the combination of many contrary feelings, as expressed correctly and powerfully in some of Shakespeare's scenes, and in the play of good actors, evokes even, if only for a time, sympathy with the persons represented. Shakespeare, himself an actor and an intelligent man, knew how to express by the means not only of speech, but of explanation, gesture and the repetition of words, state of mind and developments of changes of feeling taking place in the persons represented.

Particular insistence is laid on what Tolstoi is the constant failure of the dramatist to grasp the natural individuality of his characters and to ex-

press it artistically. Count Tolstoi further charges Shakespeare with deceiving us with tricks of action and word-play. His exposition runs thus: "Shakespeare's characters, instead of speaking, merely make an exclamation, or weep, or in the middle of a monologue by means of gestures demonstrate the pain of their position, or, in moments of great agitation, repeat a question several times, or several times demand the repetition of a word which has particularly struck them, as 'Othello,' 'Macduff,' 'Cleopatra' and others. Such clever methods of expressing the development of feeling, giving good actors the possibility of demonstrating their powers, were, and are, often mistaken by many critics for the expression of character. But, however strongly the play of feeling may be expressed in one scene, a single scene cannot give the character of a figure when this figure, after a correct explanation or gesture, begins in a language not its own, to volubly utter words which are neither necessary nor in harmony with its character." Tolstoi in his "Critical Essay on Shakespeare."



MOROCCAN BANDIT CHIEF CAPTURED.

Raisuli, that international mischief maker, is said to have been captured and taken to Tangier. Raisuli has been breathing fire and slaughter against the French and Spanish warships which are anchored in front of Tangier and has been threatening the troops of the sultan who are marching from Fez. He, however, invites the sultan to unite with him in repelling the invaders, whose only object, he declares, is to despoil Morocco. Raisuli is not a "brigand" but the powerful chief of a most warlike tribe.