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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

PIQUED BY THE SNUBS OFFERED.

The Duchess of Manchester Feels
Keenly the Sights Offered
By Royalty.

WHY SHE RETURNED TO STATES

London Gossip Attributes Her Departure
to America to Failure to Realize
Social Ambitions.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—English society drawing rooms will not see much of the Duchess of Manchester for some time. Those who know her well are not surprised that she has decided to remain for an indefinite period in her own country. She has gone to enormous expense in the hope of being able some day to entertain royalty only to be disappointed. It was publicly announced that the king and queen were to be entertained at Kilmore castle in the early part of the present year, when they visited Ireland, but they did not go there. In fact, their majesties carefully avoided the west of Ireland, although it was included in their program. It was stated at the time that their non-appearance at Kilmore was due to the fact that the structural alterations at the castle could not be completed in time, but it is now hinted that they were delayed intentionally when it was found that the king and queen were not going there, so as to escape the inference that the duchess had been snubbed.

GEORGE WOULDN'T VISIT.

When it was announced some time ago that the Prince of Wales proposed to visit Ireland in the new year, the duchess and her friends exercised all their powers to get the heir apparent to go to Kilmore, but Lord Ardilaun, the big Dublin brewer, stepped in and said: "No, George, you must come and stay with me." And so the prince is going to put up at "Ashford," a place not half so beautiful as Kilmore. There are several reasons put forth to explain why the Duchess of Manchester has never succeeded in getting to the top of the social ladder. Disregarding the old adage about doing in Rome as the Romans do she has refused to participate in the gambling games so popular in well society, and has been rather outspoken in expressing her disapproval of the devotion to bridge for high stakes displayed by certain patrician dames who are in high favor with the king. It is said, too, that when she first came to England as the wife of the duke she assumed airs of superiority that gave offense to the smart set who were averse to taking lessons in propriety from a Cincinnati girl. Consequently they did their best to thwart her social ambitions and are flouting themselves that they have succeeded. They say now that it is pique which has caused her to return to America and take the duke with her. When Miss Dulcy Leiter was in England the last time it was noticed that she had discarded the "beauty spot" she had affected so long, and which had excited so much curiosity among her feminine friends in Mayfair. Miss Leiter's "spot" was much discussed in London drawing-rooms at that time. It was so beautifully done that any money would have been paid for another "spot" like it, but Miss Leiter was not short for a dollar or two, and she kept the secret. A peculiarity of this spot was that it

never remained stationary more than an hour or so. One day it was on one side of the face, moving about from one point to another in some mysterious manner, but always producing the desired effect. It would be transferred to the opposite side the next day, and so on, as the caprice of its wearer dictated. The mystery of the moving "spot" caused trouble at last. While aristocratic maid and mistress of Mayfair and Belgrave were privileged to discuss it freely, the servants at the "Priory" at Reigate where Miss Leiter was staying with her sister and brother-in-law, Lord Curzon, were expected to be more discreet. They giggled one day in her hearing about the "spot" with the result that the "spot" was that evening minus half-a-dozen members of its domestic staff.

MOTOR CRAZE.

Motor driving by society women promises to be the craze of the next London season, and there is every indication that American women are going to play a prominent part in it. The latest among those to take lessons are the Marchioness of Dufferin and young Mrs. Bradley-Martin. Both have been receiving instruction from a well known French expert in Paris, and expect to take a spin in a car even when accompanied by her husband. All this nervousness is now worn off, and she promises to become one of the most accomplished drivers in Great Britain.

CHILDREN REMEMBERED.

The keen personal interest which the Duchess of Marlborough takes in the children's hospital, Great Ormond street, was shown by the fact that when a violent gas explosion took place in the immediate neighborhood of the hospital, a few days ago, she was the first to send a message of inquiry regarding the safety of the institution and the children and nurses housed there. "This hospital is one of the chief objects of her charitable attention, and when there is anything needed to add to the comfort of the enjoyment of the little ones confined there, she can always be depended on to render substantial aid. Every Christmas she sends flowers and evergreens with which the sick rooms and dormitories are decorated.

ARISTOCRATS ALARMED.

Consternation has been caused in "upper tondom" by the announcement that the army council has decided to enforce drastic measures to stop the extravagance which practically restricts commissions in cavalry regiments to men with large private means. This means that this branch of the service will no longer be offered exclusively by the sons of wealthy houses and blue-blooded young aristocrats will have to submit to the humiliation of plebeian association and competition. And worse than that, as the result of giving free play to the latter, they will be distanced by youths who, having no fortunes of their own, will seek promotion and increased pay by taking their profession seriously instead of devoting themselves to cards and sports and other means of getting a good time out of life. But the aristocratic officers have brought it on themselves. For a long time they have had things all their own way in these crack regiments, commissions in which have been regarded as their special perquisites. They have been tried and found wanting—wanting in brains. For their accommodations and encouragement the educational standard was considerably reduced and still there were not enough of them capable of passing these easy tests to fill the vacancies, of which there are now thirty-three for officers of the cavalry of the line. So the flat has gone forth, the doors are to be thrown open, and the man who has to live on his pay is to be given a fair chance. And meanwhile the pets of society are to be denied the solace of making a splash with their cash in the regimental messes. Sympathetic Mayfair echoes their opinion that it is a "bestial shame."

LADY MARY.

TOGO THE IDOL OF JAPAN.



ADMIRAL
TOGO

The kingdom of the mikado gave a wild ovation to the intrepid sailor on his visit home. Togo will now sail forth to intercept the Russian Baltic fleet near Rostevsky. The meeting should afford one of the greatest naval engagements of history.



SCENE DESCRIBED BY THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
Homeless and Hungry Men Awaiting a Chance to Earn Meals and Lodgings.



A CORNER IN A CHURCH ARMY WOOD YARD.
Where the Unemployed Are Given a Chance to Earn Food and Shelter.

Work of Duchess for the Church Army.

Conuelo's Latest Fad, Her Aristocratic Friends Call It, But it is Proving of Great
Benefit to the Society in Grappling With the Problem of
London's Unemployed Thousands.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—To ensure the success of a charity bazaar in London it is essential that some fashionable titled dame should be found to preside over it. That helps draw the crowd quite as much as does the desire to benefit the poor. It is linking snobishness with philanthropy, but the end, it is held by the promoters of these beneficent enterprises, justifies the means. The higher in the social scale are the women who thus lend their presence the more are the purse strings of visitors relaxed. Therefore, the Rev. Wilson Carlisle, head of the Church Army, was well pleased when he obtained the consent of Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Marlborough to preside on successive days over a bazaar for the benefit of the work to which he devotes his life.

BAZAAR A SUCCESS.

The bazaar proved a success. The princess and the duchess were gracious and kindly and bestowed their smiles with tactful indiscriminate on both aristocratic and plebeian purchasers. That is all that is expected of these titled figure-heads and as a rule it is all that they do. But in getting the Duchess of Marlborough to assist Mr. Carlisle had done something more than obtain a drawing card for the occasion. Along with a goodly share of the Vanderbilts millions this daughter of the Vanderbilts has inherited no small measure of the shrewdness and practical common sense of the old Commodore who founded the family's fortunes. Also she has some distinctly modern notions about the obligations of wealth, especially when possessed by those who have not earned it. When the affair was over she surprised Mr. Carlisle by telling him that she would like to see something of how the Church Army did its work among the poor. That was a delicate way of intimating that she wished to see how the money that had been raised would be expended, for it is well known that she is no believer in indiscriminate alms-giving which saps independence and increases pauperism.

Mr. Carlisle was delighted. He felt certain that the Church Army's relief work, as organized by him, could well stand investigation. There is nothing snobbish about him. "I am neither a High Churchman nor a Low Churchman," he once said, "but all things to all men. I would don a brown paper suit if by so doing I could help along the Church Army." He figured it out that if he could convince the duchess

that the work of the Church Army was well and wisely done it would at least mean a substantial check for its treasury which never stood in greater need of contributions than in these dark days when thousands of poor wretches are homeless and vainly seeking work in the biggest and richest city in the world. So he volunteered to pilot her around his home.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

In one of the duchess's motor cars they made the tour of inspection a few days ago. A strikingly contrasted couple they made, seated side by side, as the automobile threaded its way through London's crowded thoroughfares and sordid slums. The duchess, looking like a duchess in furs and Mr. Carlisle, with somewhat worn and chapped features, dressed in the plain, dark-blue military garb of the Church Army which he wears as proudly as a crack guardsman does the king's showiest uniform. "Conuelo must have found some new fad," commented some of her aristocratic acquaintances on shopping in the West End as they noted the figure by her side. "I wonder what she is up to now."

PROBLEM OF LONDON POVERTY.

She saw some sights that day which gave her a new insight into the perplexing problems of London's poverty—its vastness and hopelessness. Of course she had heard the familiar story to which much credence is given in fashionable circles, that sheer laziness and improvidence is at the root of the evil and that the unemployed are merely a bunch of idle loafers who have found some new fad. "Conuelo must have found some new fad," commented some of her aristocratic acquaintances on shopping in the West End as they noted the figure by her side. "I wonder what she is up to now."

may exchange its rags for the comfortable cast off garments of the well-to-do.

Finally the duchess and her guide visited Mr. Carlisle's church—St. Mary-at-Hill and the rectory attached to it. The work that Mr. Carlisle has wrought here is one of the sights and wonders of London. The church is one of the 50 remaining old city churches 40 of which contain far more empty pews than worshippers on Sundays. The living was bestowed on Mr. Carlisle as a sinecure to provide him with an income sufficient for his support while managing the Church Army. At that time his congregation had dwindled to six. It was the most conspicuous example that could then be cited of what is called the "scandal of the City Churches." Now it is the one striking object lesson which shows what may still be done with these old places of worship if men of the right stamp be put in charge of them. At every service at St. Mary's almsdome more than fifty of the poor who were once regarded as virtually the private property of wealth and fashion.

RECTORY TRANSFORMED.

The transformation wrought in the rectory would surely appal the ghosts of some of the former rectors if they haunt it. In the cellar bin which used formerly to contain the choice port wine of some former ease and luxury-loving beneficiary of the living is a carbolic bath for purifying the clothing of those who first must be cleansed before they can get a fresh start in life. The ample kitchen is devoted to cooking meals for the poor and destitute, which, however, are invariably earned before they are eaten. Other apartments have been changed into workrooms of various kinds. What was once the rectory garden is chiefly taken up with sheds where at all hours of the day men weary of starvation by chopping wood. It is a sacrifice of the picturesque to practical piety. Most of the rectors of the other old city churches sacrifice their rectories also in a different fashion. They lease them for business purposes, parking the large rentals while they live in suburban ease far from their fast dwindling flocks. Doubtless the contrast suggested must have occurred to the duchess, and very likely she thought about it much as the old commodore would have done, but it may be taken for granted that she did not express her opinions in the same vigorous language that he would have used.

AT RELIEF STATIONS.

At the various relief stations they visited Mr. Carlisle pointed out how at all of them the great principle that underlies the Church Army's work for the unemployed is applied. It is self-

help. If a man will help himself the society will help him; but if he is one of those who seek merely to be maintained in idleness by others the society after giving him a fair trial drops him. And no attempts are made to cram religion down anybody's throat. No premiums are placed on mere professions of piety. To save a man for this world is recognized as the most important step towards saving him for the next.

The Church Army fund received a far bigger check from the duchess than Mr. Carlisle had ventured to anticipate. Nor was that all that came of their motor car trip. The Duchess of Marlborough knows that what a duchess says in England counts for a great deal more than what might be equally well said, or better said, by some woman who occupies no particular social position. So she wrote a letter to the Morning Post appealing for help for the Church Army.

"At this moment," she says, "when the problem of the unemployed is becoming more and more urgent and serious both political and economic are being discussed, it would perhaps be a good time to remind the public of the work the Church Army is doing to relieve the present distress. In the search after more radical measures it would be a pity to forget existing institutions, and people desiring to help immediately could do no kinder act than to assist the Church Army in giving work to the unemployed."

STARVING MEN.

Then she describes some of the scenes she witnessed. "Hundreds of starving men were standing for hours waiting for enough work to supply them with food and lodging. As the price of two hours labor they receive a good meal and a bed for the night. It will be seen, therefore, that the relief given is not pauperizing. The police expressed themselves as satisfied at that point and declared that the large majority of those relieved were real working men and not loafers. Some of them have been unemployed for months through no fault of their own. Trade is slack and they suffer in consequence.

She points out the inadequacy of the relief work undertaken by the various borough councils since they are able to give employment only to a restricted number each of whom must be an inhabitant of the borough that employs him. "Thus," she says, "a great fluctuating population which has wandered from place to place in search of occupation is in no way assisted. In this class I saw many old soldiers, laborers, plumbers and able artisans; and it is these men whom the Church Army helps. Every day 1,000 of such homeless men have been saved from spending the night in the streets, frozen and starved.

"It is impossible," she adds, "to see the terrible suffering caused by the cold and the scarcity of labor without feeling the necessity of such relief as is given by the Church Army. This relief must cease unless sufficient orders for work come in, as it is most difficult to dispose of the quantities of fire-wood made by the men during the hours they work to pay for their bed ticket and food.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

"Surely," she concludes, "such good work must not be allowed to suffer for lack of funds. I therefore, pray all those who feel disposed to help alleviate the terrible distress which exists at our very doors to do so through the medium of the Church Army, for they have grappled the question in a practical way and are accomplishing a work for which there is the utmost need."

A good many society people who did not chance to read her letter, have since found out what is "Conuelo's latest fad." She is trying to persuade as is her friends to visit some of the Church Army's stations. One of her motor cars is always at their disposal for the purpose.

The Church Army has found a most valuable ally in the Duchess of Marlborough," said one of the officials to the writer, "and I don't doubt that other American peeresses will follow her example. She is using her influence in our behalf in the most practical and useful fashion. What we especially desire is that those who can so abund-

(Continued on page 14.)

EMINENT JUDGE IN POLICE COURT.

English Jurist a Victim of Pettling
Rural Dogberries Who
Round Him.

HE GIVES WAY TO WEEPING

Sir William Grantham, Subjected to
Ignominy of Prosecution, Breaks
Down and Sobs Bitterly.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Seldom has there been a more striking reversal of things judicial than that presented by the extraordinary spectacle of one of the most eminent, experienced and respected of English judges on trial in a rural police court charged with breaking the law which he has so long ably administered. Sir William Grantham is accused of violating the building enactments of an inconspicuous country council by outraging their dignity and setting their powers at defiance by persisting in the erection of cottages on his estate after they had refused to pass his plans and declared them unintelligible. The legal drama abounds in elements of Gilbertian humor which might well furnish material for a companion comic opera to the "Trial by Jury." And its farcical elements have been relieved by a touch of genuine pathos. At one stage of the proceedings the venerable judge, overcome by the sense of the indignity thrust upon him, and the ingratitude shown him by his neighbors, gave way to sobs and tears. The story of it is worth more than the outline of it which has been conveyed in cable dispatches.

JUDGE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Sir William Grantham is now verging on 70. He has been 15 years on the bench. Prior to that for many years he had an extensive practice at the bar. Both as a lawyer and a judge he has had much to do with cases involving disputes concerning buildings, plans and architectural details. On such matters he ranks high as a legal expert. He inherited a country estate at Barecombe in Sussex where he has played the role of a benevolent landlord proprietor for half a century. During that period he has expended over \$200,000 in building construction and improvements. Among his tenants he is regarded as a model landlord. One of his hobbies is the erection of cheap but commodious and healthy cottages for workmen on his property. That is a matter at present engaging much attention in England among enlightened men who recognize the evils of over-crowding in the big cities and are striving to make it possible for a larger proportion of the laboring classes to dwell in the country.

Sir William drew up the plans and designs for a number of these cottages himself. As required by law he submitted them for approval to the collective wisdom of the Chalfley rural district council. Included in that august body are ten farmers, two retired clergymen and two retired tradesmen. Their presumptive lack of technical capacity to pass judgment upon matters unconnected with agriculture, theology and groceries is supposed to be compensated for by the abundant practical knowledge possessed by the chairman, Mr. Scartlett, who united in his person the professions of a barrister, architect and surveyor. On cross-examination he

TO ASSIST TOGO.



ADMIRAL KAMIMURA

Admiral Kamimura will be the second in command of Japan's united fleet, which will soon sail to intercept the Russian Baltic fleet. Kamimura is full of daring and brave a sailor as Togo, and the pair of them will make a hard combination for Russia to go against.