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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

If You Are Just "Waking Up" To the Fact of Want "Advertising" in the Possibilities for YOU—Why, "Better Late Than Never!"

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

SCOTCHMAN TO REBUILD ARMY.

Richard Burdon Haldane, New Liberal Secretary, the Man in Mind.

FRIENDS AND FOES APPROVE.

A Prodigious Worker With a Great Capacity for Mastering Facts—An Explosive Expert.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, April 25.—England has at last found the right man to reorganize her army. That is what nearly everybody is saying of Richard Burdon Haldane, the new Liberal secretary of state for war. There could be no more striking evidence of his extraordinary capacity to impress others with confidence in his ability to perform the herculean task he has undertaken than the chorus of approvals from political friends and foes alike which greeted his speech in the house of commons introducing the army estimates. And yet, though representing an administration pledged to retrenchment and reform, he has reduced the Empire's Army bill only by a beggarly \$85,000 and demands \$148,000 to keep it going another year. In almost any other man that would have been regarded as a confession of failure. But with Mr. Haldane it is different. "I am convinced that if I do anything in a hurry," he frankly told the house, "I shall do it badly." The nation has had enough of army reforms in a hurry. After listening to Mr. Haldane's statement of the principles that will guide him in remodeling the army, by an overwhelming parliamentary majority he has received a mandate to go ahead with his scheme. After all, it is not the big bill which the country pays for its army that causes so much dissatisfaction, as the knowledge that it fails so lamentably in getting an army that comes within measurable distance of being "worth what it costs." What "Jackie" Fisher has done in the admiralty, it is believed that Mr. Haldane will do in the war office. Anyhow, the country is willing to wait and give him a fair chance to "make good."

WHEN HE "ARRIVED."

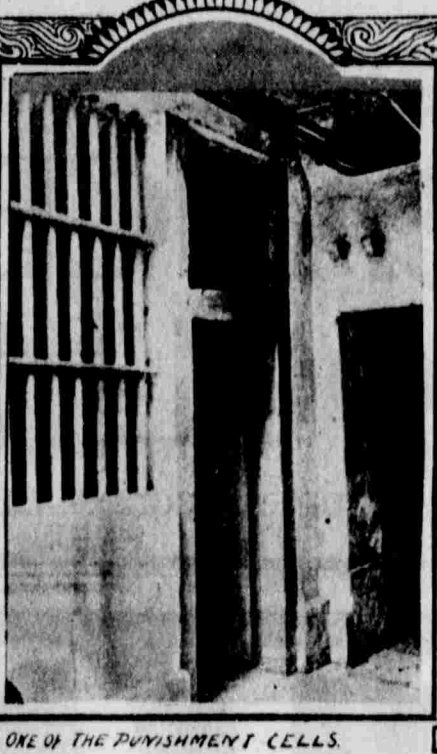
Not many people in America, probably, had ever heard of Mr. Haldane before he was made secretary of state for war, but he "arrived" here several years ago. Like most of the members of the cabinet, he is by birth a Scotchman. He was first elected to parliament in 1885, and had long been marked out for high office by those in the inner circles of the Liberal party. Physically he is a man of considerable substance; intellectually he is one of the giants of politics. By profession he is a lawyer, and one of the ablest at the bar.

ALSO A PHILOSOPHER.

Like Balfour, he finds recreation in philosophy—he has translated Schopenhauer, and published "Studies in Philosophical Criticism"—but in almost every other respect, physically and mentally, he is the antithesis of the ex-prime minister. He is a man of strong convictions with a gift of clear statement. Nobody ever has to ask twice what he means. Square of shoulder and comfortably rotund, he is little of the student and nothing of the ascetic in his appearance. And yet the broad, masterful, clean-shaven face, with its high, full forehead, over which there curves a little hook of a curl—the miniature of that which adorned the brow of the greatest of all capitulators—tells of great mental force. He is a prodigious worker with a great capacity for mastering facts, and a memory that retains them without the aid of notes. As a lawyer, he was once involved in a famous trial concerning the rights of the state. By profession he is a thorough knowledge of explosives that he was given a seat on the



ST. LAZARE PRISON.



ONE OF THE PUNISHMENT CELLS.



CALLING THE ROLL OF THE CONDEMNED.

Famous Paris Prison To Be Torn Down

Grim and Heary St. Lazare, Haunted by Evil Memories and No Longer Fit to be the Abode Even of Those Who Have Fallen Under the Ban of the Law, Must be Pushed Aside by Modern Progress.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, April 25.—St. Lazare—since the destruction of the Bastille the most famous of Paris prisons—is to be sacrificed at last to the march of modern improvements. Vast, grim and sinister looking, haunted by evil memories, insanitary, no longer fitted to survive even as an abode for those who have fallen under the ban of the law, its demolition will cause rejoicing in Paris. Only those antiquarians to whom everything that is old is precious, will regret its disappearance.

Situated in the most populous region in the city, the Faubourg St. Denis, it has gone through many phases, and the uses to which it has been put from time to time, reflect the startling changes and vicissitudes that have attended the growth of the French capital. Could they speak, its hoary stones might tell strange stories—stories of peace and charity; of piety that in after time served as a mask for hypocrisy, levity and debauchery; of the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity; of crime and depravity.

HABITATION OF DESPAIR.

It is strange to reflect that it was the beneficent charity taught by the gentle Lazarus which gave birth to the gloomy structure which has long seemed a fitting habitation for misery and despair. St. Lazare was founded in 1116 as a hospital for lepers, as its name implies. By a charter granted in 1147, these lepers were given the right to choose out of the king's cellars, 10 hogsheds of wine a year. Some years later they exchanged this privilege for an allowance of beef and bread with a few bottles of wine.

LEPERS WERE OUSTED.

In 1515 the lepers were ousted and monks, vowed to piety and poverty, took their place. As an easy means of soothing the consciences of the powers that were, they were granted from time to time large increases of revenue, and the temptations of wealth proved too much for the monks, as they do for many folks in these modern days. They abandoned themselves to riotous living and consumed many more than the 10 hogsheds of wine a year that had been granted the lepers. For many years, they enjoyed a high old time and waxed fat, but their conduct caused such a public scandal that in 1622 the good Vincent de Paul received a commission to reform the establishment. He was the right man for a job of that sort and did his work most thoroughly. The monks that he could not reform he got rid of and replaced them with men who were in sympathy with his own lofty ideals. He founded at St. Lazare, the Congregation of the Lazarists, called the Priests of the Mission. At St. Lazare he ended his life and was buried at the foot of the altar; his tomb with a commemorative inscription was still visible in 1789, but not a trace of it now remains.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A portion of St. Lazare was set aside

EVIL DAYS APPROACHING.

Evil days were fast approaching for St. Lazare. The monks had grown more worldly again. Instead of laying up for themselves treasures in heaven, they stocked their cellars and lofts with corn and maize and wine, salted meat and fowls of all descriptions. The people got wind of what they were doing, and on the evening of the taking of the Bastille, they stormed the monastery believing that the monks intended to turn a public calamity to their own profit by selling their stores at big prices. The monks protested that they had only enough of the plainest fare on hand to supply their own simple daily needs, but the mob swept them aside and ransacked the building. When they found their suspicions confirmed, they returned to wreak their vengeance on the monks, but the latter, meanwhile, had made their escape by a secret passage.

TRANSFORMED INTO A PRISON.

During the Reign of Terror, St. Lazare was transformed into a prison— which for many of the suspects there incarcerated, proved but the ante-chamber for the guillotine. The murderous tyrant, Robespierre, made the ferocious Venger governor of St. Lazare. Venger did his best to make the lives of the prisoners entrusted to his care a hell on earth. He flouted over the sufferings which the shadow of impending death caused them, and adopted every device that his malignant ingenuity could suggest to add to theirs. The cruelties that were practiced at St. Lazare are excelled only by those of the Inquisition. No prisoner was allowed to take his rest there at night without some grim reminder of the guillotine. Many accepted death as a welcome relief from the horrors of existence in confinement there. It was at St. Lazare that Andre Chenier, the young poet, wrote his famous verses, "La Jeune Captive," inspired by Mlle. de Coigny, a fellow prisoner. It is a scene at St. Lazare which is depicted in Muller's great picture, "Appel des Condamnes," when one of the agents of the terror is seen calling out the names of those to be led to execution. Because of its melodramatic effect and the vividness with which it portrays the varying emotions of the unhappy wretches—despair, rage, resignation, hope—there are few pictures that by means of reproduction have attained such wide popularity.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.

After Napoleon had triumphed over the terror with his "whiff of grape shot" he made St. Lazare a prison exclusively for women and such it has since remained. It comprises five separate buildings, surrounding three

A PLACE OF MISERY.

The latter, in this house of misery, form the bulk of the prisoners, and are again subdivided into three classes: the seniors, the unrepentant and the young. To the miserable elderly women, St. Lazare is a home which they never want to leave. Poor wretches, what awaits them outside? The pavement for a bed! No sooner is one discharged in the morning than she is liberally set to work to commit some offence that will ensure her being brought back at night. Reckless, ribald and coarse, lost to all sense of shame, the assemblage of the "unrepentant" constitutes a veritable inferno. The young girls are most to be pitied. Like the seniors and the unrepentant, they have a ward to themselves, but their efforts are made to reclaim them, but they are seldom successful. The system pursued is a bad one. No discrimination is made between those who are innately vicious and irreclaimable and those who are simply morally weak. They are all herded together promiscuously, and those who might be reformed under proper conditions are subjected to corrupting influences to which they speedily succumb. In the vast majority of cases, the girl who has made her first false step becomes hopelessly lost, when she is sent to St. Lazare under the pretense of seeking to make a decent woman of her.

WITH SEPARATE SELLS.

Prisoners under remand are of course, provided with separate cells, and can order their food from the outside, provided they do not indulge in what the authorities regard as luxuries. All the famous celebrities in the Parisian world of crime, for many years back, have, while awaiting trial, been lodged in St. Lazare. Among them, the murderer of Bouffier, Mme. Limousin, the woman who traded in decorations and compromised Wilson M. Grey's son-in-law, and Mme. Humbert, now doing time at Rennes, passed through the cells of St. Lazare. At the present time, the most interesting of its inmates is la Merelli, the mistress of Gallay, the absconding bank clerk.

MAURICE LECLERC.

BIG SCHEME FOR UNHAPPY IRELAND

Sons of Erin Launch an Ambitious Undertaking for Their Country.

COMPLETE OUTLINE OF PLAN.

How Tim Healy Would Recover That Which Ireland Has Lost by Unjust Taxation—Gossip.

Special Correspondence.

DUBLIN, April 25.—While the Irish Parliamentary party are endeavoring to remove Irish grievances through the agency of constitutional agitation, there is a new body of men who have a more drastic and ambitious scheme to effect the regeneration of their country. They desire to be known as the party of the "Sinn Féin" policy, which, translated from the Gaelic, means "Ourselves Alone." They have no faith in parliamentary agitation, and they are at the moment organizing a scheme by which it is proposed to form a parliament of 300 of the most representative Irishmen of all classes and creeds to deal with affairs essentially Irish, though as matters are at present, of course it could exercise no legislative functions. They intend to establish a trade consular service, found a national stock exchange, and reforest the country without any appeal to the imperial parliament. C. Gavan Duffy, son of the great Australian statesman, Irish rebel and literature, is the moving spirit in the new movement. He asserts that the Irish Parliamentary party have in thirty years squandered \$250,000 on aimless debating, and that the Irish people in the colonies and America can no longer afford to be contributing money when no tangible results are seen.

EXTORTIONATE RATES.

Through what is regarded as extortionate rates for carrying merchandise, the Irish railways have always been a source of embarrassment to the industrial development of Ireland. A ton of eggs can be carried from Odessa to London for \$2.25, while for the same quantity, the Irish and English railways combined would charge \$7.50 from Cork to London. A movement is now on foot in Ireland by which it is hoped to buy up the railways. It is estimated that \$200,000,000 would be necessary for the purpose, and although there is more than one mode of raising the money, it is considered by some of the most practical men in the country, that the most satisfactory and equitable way of doing so is through the medium of the British government.

WHAT TIM HEALY SAYS.

"The only thing wanted," says Tim Healy, M. P., "is to put the act of 1844 in force, which empowers the general council of the county councils to borrow money for the purchase and construction of railways and other means of transit. England, according to the financial relations commission, which was appointed by a Liberal government, agreed that she owed Ireland



IVAN ILITCH PETRUNKEVITCH.

PRESIDENT PICKED FOR RUSSIA'S COMING DOUMA.

Ivan Petrunkevitch—"the famous Petrunkevitch" he is called in Russia—the man whose name for a score of years has been in the forefront of Russian liberalism and who now as the accepted candidate of the constitutional Democrats will be the president of the coming Douma, is one of the few Russian statesmen who have defied the imperial bureaucracy and dared to tell the czar his duty.

When Nicholas III mounted the throne all the zemstvos sent addresses of felicitation. The addresses of the Tver zemstvo was an extraordinary document. To felicitations and formulas like those of other zemstvos it added that for the welfare of Russia the new monarch should grant a constitution. "A continuance of the old regime," it said, "will lead the country to perdition."

This was the first time the word constitution could be said to have been openly pronounced in Russia. Petrunkevitch and Rodcheff were the authors of that historic document.

England Depends on America for Bread

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, April 25.—Several important bills introduced into the new British parliament apparently threaten seriously some big American industries. In the first place, the new land tenure bill, which aims to give small holdings to peasant proprietors, seems on the face of it likely to affect disastrously the vast wheat shipments which come to England from the United States. By bringing large areas of agricultural lands into cultivation, England, it is thought, should be able to raise its own food products, and thus do away with foreign importations. Another very powerful agent toward the cheapening of food is the proposed opening up of canals all over

England. This will allow farmers to ship their products to the most available markets, and bring down railway freight rates, which, in England, are, at present, prohibitive.

With such vast American interests apparently menaced, the writer investigated the subject as to whether or not the importation of American wheat would be affected by the building of English canals; and by bringing vacant lands under cultivation.

One of the members of the London corn exchange—directly in touch with the great grain importers—gave his views on the subject.

"The building of canals from one end of England to the other, as is proposed," said the member, "will undoubtedly cheapen freight transportation. All the great centers—Glasgow,

Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and other places will be connected with London; and railway freight rates will be compelled to come down. At the present time they are prohibitive, but, of course, with our great canal systems open and working, the railways can no longer hold their prices. Food stuffs will be reduced, naturally, and the price of wheat will fall.

The new bills for enabling small farmers to get land for cultivation will also encourage the raising of agricultural products all over England—which at present is a branch of industry sadly neglected."

"And will not the raising of grain in large quantities, especially wheat, affect importation from America?" I asked.

"England at present handles a vast quantity of American wheat, but I do not think the American farmer need fear a discomfiting of his English orders. As a matter of fact, there will



THE RT. HON. R. B. HALDANE.
The Famous Scotch Lawyer Who is to Reorganize the Army of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.