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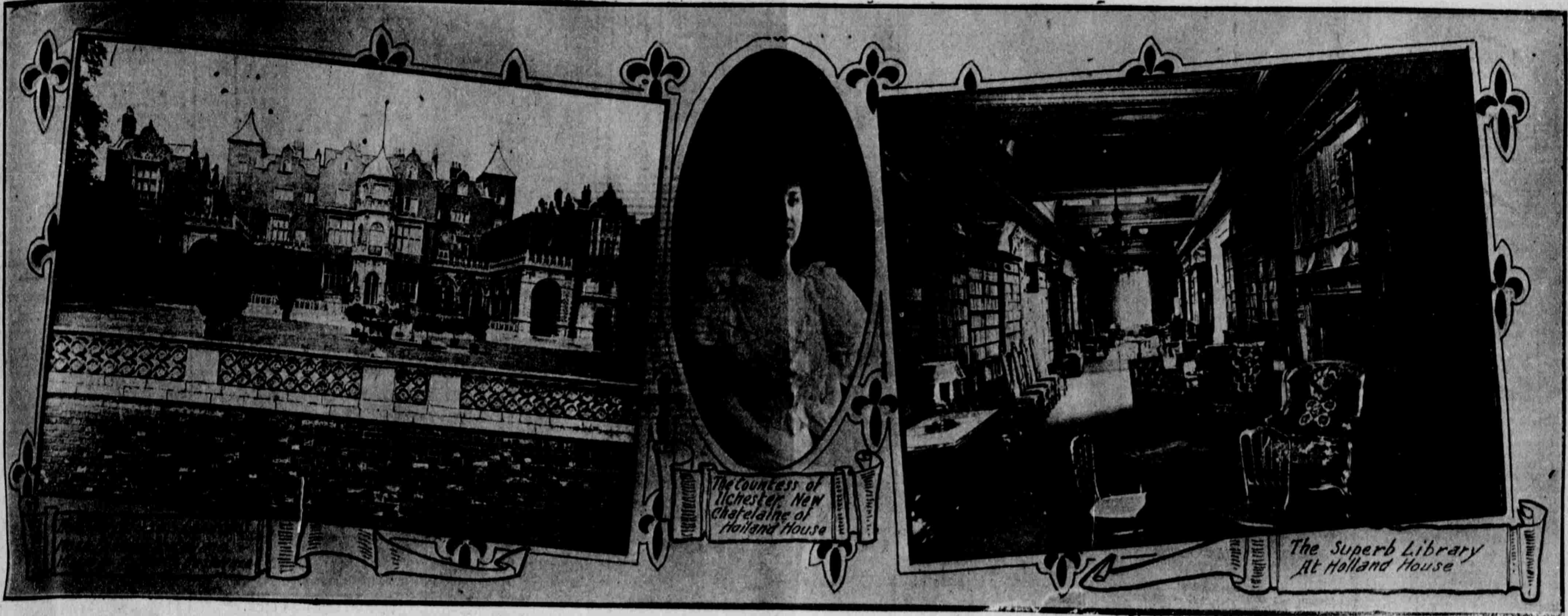
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 3 1906 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



STARTLING STORY; STOLEN MILLIONS

Swiss City of Basle Sued for \$20,000,000 Taken in Alleged Robbery.

FOUNDATIONS OF FORTUNES.

How Dangerous Witnesses Were Employed by Poisoning and Other Forms of Shocking Murder.

Special Correspondence. BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 26.—Ever since the star of Madame Humbert rose and set, an undentable glamor has attached to the fabulous "heritage," and to its mythical "hundred millions." The notorious Tuerces has found numerous imitators, and now there has arisen in Switzerland a case which, in some of its features, is scarcely less puzzling than that of the once irresistible "Coffy fan."



CLEMENCEAU

CLEMENCEAU, THE FRENCHMAN OF THE HOUR.
All France is watching M. Clemenceau, the new premier, whose enemies charge him with planning to lift the torch of war by his unmasked intention of obtaining absolute control of the cabinet and aiming at a dictatorship in which he will administer the finances of the navy and army departments with a view to subjecting the German emperor to a "diplomatic chastisement" for the bullying which Clemenceau's adherents assert France has suffered at the hands of Germany in the past.

—has by long persistence come to acquire some of the status of "romance founded on fact," and has become almost venerable by a tradition of 66 years of litigation. Viewed with the cold eye of suspicion, one may almost wonder whether this amazing story from Switzerland does not really throw some light upon the Humbert fraud, reducing it to the grade of a merely clever adaptation.

The case has just been heard before the civil tribunal of first instance of the City of Basle, of which the municipality was sued by a certain Herr Weber, of Munchenstein for the sum of \$20,000,000.

A PLANTER'S DEATH.
His case is that in 1832, one Johann Peter Thomann, a planter in Luzern, South America, died, leaving a fortune of the immense sum named. By a will properly drawn and executed, he left the whole amount, in the absence of direct descendants, to collateral relatives in the two half cantons of Basle. This will, it is alleged, was duly forwarded by the South American authorities to Basle, as also was the money—all in gold, and packed in 13 huge chests, which are stated to have been stored in the cellars of the municipal buildings. Herr Weber claims that his wife is the direct descendant of one of the original "collaterals."

BECOMES MARVELOUS.
It is at this point that the marvelous begins to appear. Without mincing matters, the astounding charge is made, not only that the councillors of the 1832 period suppressed the will and divided among themselves the whole of the treasure, which became the bases upon which were built some of the largest fortunes in the canton, but that poison and other forms of murder were used for getting rid of persons capable of throwing light upon the facts. As might be expected the case of the municipal council is that the story is a fable from beginning to end; that after

(Continued on page eighteen.)

New Glories For London's Famous Mansion.

Young Countess of Ilchester Planning to Make Holland House Once More the Mecca of England's Fashionable and Intellectual World—A Private Palace Where Once Gathered the Most Notable Men and Women of Their Times.

Special Correspondence. LONDON, Oct. 26.—Society is looking eagerly forward to a revival of the glories and hospitalities of Holland House, the most famous of London's historic mansions. Its new chatelaine, the reigning Countess of Ilchester, whose husband succeeded to the title early this year, is a brilliant woman and ambitious of social distinction. With Holland House at her disposal, and ample means, she is in a position to take the leading place among the great hostesses of the day. She is an Irish lass, the only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and possessed of all the charm and vivacity for which Erin's daughters are famous.

HOLLAND HOUSE HISTORY.
The history of Holland House, for a hundred years from the middle of the 18th century, is almost the history of the British nation. It is of special interest to the United States, for two of its occupants in different years were William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Fairfax, who gave so many illustrious Virginian descendants to the United States. Its history deals with kings and queens and princes of the church, of politics, art and literature. Romance, culminating in elopement and in marriage weaves its way through. Deadly duels have a place in it and ghost stories find a niche there. The greatest mystery of London society, concerning a woman, now a princess, had its day here. Here it was that the "great" Lady Holland had her salon, where congregated the wits of Europe. Here her amiable husband entertained the poets, authors and artists of his day. Here statesmen gathered and held their councils and to the men and women of wealth, position and celebrity it was almost the center of the universe.

300 YEARS OLD.
Holland House was built in 1607, shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth, but it only began to be celebrated on the advent of Addison, who married the widow of Lord Holland, the first of the Hollands to own it. It was built by Sir John Cope, who willed it to his daughter Isabella. The land belonged to the De Veres, and was bought from them just before the Earl of Oxford's head was chopped off and his property seized by the crown. Isabella married Sir Henry Rich. He was a younger son of the first Earl of Warwick by the latter's marriage with Penelope, daughter of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, the Earl of Essex. She was the "Stella" of Sir Philip Sidney. Sir Henry was one of the leading courtiers of his time. He tried to negotiate a marriage for King Charles with the Infanta of Spain, but the lady refused. However, for his good intentions, he was made a baron and took the title of Lord Kensington from the location of his wife's property. He was soon afterward raised to an earldom and, taking the title of Earl of Holland, the house was christened Holland House. On his father's death, he became also Earl of Warwick.

He championed the cause of King Charles in the civil war, and when parliament had gained the upper hand, was arrested and lodged in the Tower of London. He secured his release and headed a plot on behalf of the deposed monarch. For that he was beheaded. The commonwealth seized his property and Holland House became the headquarters of Cromwell's army. Gen. Fairfax resided there, and a huge staff of his officers turned the beautiful rooms into military offices, while Cromwell's bodyguard and several regiments attached to headquarters camped in the magnificent grounds.

given back to the widow of the Earl of Holland and Warwick. She did not live here however. From that time until the House of Hanover came to the throne of England, Holland House was let on short leases to a number of tenants, who were then, or became in after years, famous. One of the tenants was William Penn. He lived there for three years. Fox—the Fox of George IV's reign—was the last tenant and he bought the freehold. When he was raised to the peerage, he took the extinct title of Earl of Holland. The house had already become celebrated in the literary and political world, for in 1716, Addison married Charlotte, widow of the Earl of Holland and Warwick, seventh of his line and the last of the line of original owners of the property. Addison is believed to have coaxed the widow into marriage by his beautiful writing. He wrote an imaginary story about her and himself, telling of his love, of their marriage and of their great happiness. He went to Holland House one evening and read the story to her. She was enchanted and Addison quickly asked her to turn it into a true story. But the enchantment soon vanished after the marriage. Dryden and Swift were notable visitors at Holland House, but despite their efforts, Addison drank himself to death because of his marital unhappiness.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.
It was when the Hon. Henry Fox had bought Holland House that the romance of an elopement occurred. Fox was smitten with Lady Georgina Caroline Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. She returned his affection, but her family looked much higher and had a suitor whom they said she must marry. She was to meet this suitor on a certain day and her father ordered her to prepare an elaborate toilette on the day appointed. Instead, she cut off her eyebrows, and when her father saw her in this plight, he sent her to her room and dismissed the suitor for the time being. Lady Caroline took advantage of the lull to elope with Fox in a chaise. They were driven to the Fleet Prison and there married. She ruled as mistress of Holland House and was very happy.

Charles James Fox, a son of Lord Holland and the celebrated statesman and opponent of Pitt, succeeded to Holland House, but it reached the zenith of its fame during the occupancy by Henry Richard Fox, third Earl of Holland, the nephew of Charles James Fox. He was a mild, amiable and scholarly man, absolutely ruled by his wife, who was the "great" Lady Holland. She gave another twist of romance to the house by eloping with Lord Holland from her first husband, Sir Geoffrey Webster. After the divorce, Lord Holland married her. She was Miss Elizabeth Vassal, a great heiress and a born politician. Without question, she was the greatest "grande dame" of her time and perhaps the greatest England has ever had. Her salon was famous the world over. All the wits of the period, the best known men and women in Europe gathered beneath her roof. Some adored her, others hated her, all feared her and bowed the knee before her. It was hard to gain the entrance, much harder than to go to court. Lady Holland with her smiles or frowns could make or mar great and small alike. A famous Italian scientist

who hated her, said, "In the hereafter, if Lady Holland goes to heaven, I pray I may go to hell."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.
Among those who were frequently to be found at Holland House at this period were: Wilberforce, the philanthropist, Prince Talleyrand, Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Macaulay, Tom Moore, Lord King the Bishop-later, Theodore Hook, Lord Lansdowne, Garrick, Rogers the poet, and the Duke and Duchess d'Anguine. He was succeeded in possession of Holland House by his son, the fourth and last earl, who died in 1859. His widow sold the reversion of the property to the Earl of Ilchester and in the Ilchester family, it is likely to remain.

The mystery of the house was during the time of the "great" Lady Holland. Among its inmates was a young lady always introduced as Miss Marie Fox. She was supposed to be a very close relation and was treated by Lord and Lady Holland as their daughter—in fact, she was their adopted daughter. She was a very beautiful girl and quite the belle of London. The young and immensely wealthy Marquis of Bute proposed for her hand, but Lady Holland absolutely refused to tell him anything of her parentage and abruptly broke off the match when he insisted on knowing. Lady Holland proved to be the one woman who could keep a secret, for her ward's parentage has never been revealed. London society for years was on the tip-toe of excitement regarding the mystery, and it only died out after the young lady became a royal highness through her marriage to Prince Lechtenstein of a minor state in Germany.

TRADITIONAL GHOST.
Of course, there is the traditional ghost at Holland House, but he only haunts one room, known as the Gilt room, which was the old ballroom. The ghost is said to appear at midnight and walk from one end of the room to the other, holding his head in his hand. The ghost is said to be that of the first Earl of Holland, who was beheaded by Cromwell.

Holland House is a huge palace, mellowed by age. It is built of brick with stucco and stone dressings, and in shape resembles the letter "H." It has a tower and a mass of turrets, parapets, gables and mullioned windows. New sections and decorations have been added from time to time. The late Lord Ilchester built a ball room to it, costing \$150,000. The many sumptuous apartments of the house are filled with treasures in the way of pictures, vases, china, glass and other ware, tapestries, antiques and relics of tremendous value. It is surrounded by terraced gardens for a full half mile in every direction. There is the Italian garden, the Japanese garden, the old English garden, the semi-tropical garden and the modern garden. The rose-walk is a solid mile of roses of all colors and sizes. There are arbors planted and named after great statesmen or poets or writers. There is a beautiful garden stairway of rustic beauty built by Inglo Jones and a poet's floral corner dedicated to Rogers.

SPAIN IS BUILDING AN UP-TO-DATE NAVY.

Special Correspondence. LONDON.—Spain is making rapid progress with the rebuilding of her navy. The expenditure of about \$70,000,000, authorized by the cortes last year is being laid out to cov-

er a construction program of six years. It comprises eight 14,000-ton battle ships, nine cruisers, and several smaller vessels. Half the ships must be built in Spanish yards, and besides the construction now under way, a complete reorganization and equipment of the arsenals, docks and yards at Ferrol, Cadix and Cartagena has been undertaken. King Alfonso is an active partisan of the navy and gives every encouragement to that branch of the government.

Among other vessels now building are the Emperador Carlos V, a protected cruiser of 10,000 tons, three belted cruisers, Cardinal Cisneros, Catalina and Princesa de Asturias, and the protected cruiser Reina Regenta. A contract which has just been signed in London for electrical power doors for the Reina Regenta, now nearing completion at Ferrol, shows that Spain intends to make her new warships as up-to-date as possible. Old style bulkhead doors had been provided for, but when the authorities found out about the new method of closing water tight doors by electricity a change was promptly made. These power doors, known as the "Long Arm" system, are the invention of an American naval officer, and are installed on nearly all the new ships of the United States navy. The object is to make ships unsinkable by providing this means of closing all their important bulkheads in time of emergency from an electrical central station located above deck. According to the latest information, Spain has in commission three second-class battleships, four armored cruisers, nine sea-going gunboats, 30 river gunboats, five destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and 23 miscellaneous vessels. By the time the program now being carried out is completed, she will have brought her navy up to such formidable proportions that it will have to be considered as an important factor in the balance of European sea power.



KING CARLOS NOT WANTED IN ROME.

Just as the vatican authorities had succeeded in warding off the intended visit of the Spanish sovereigns to Rome because of the long standing refusal of the church authorities to allow a Catholic sovereign or chief of state to visit the pope while the guest or visitor of the Italian King, information has reached Rome from Portugal that King Carlos intends to pay a visit soon to his royal relatives at the Quirinal palace. Vatican authorities lost no time in conveying an intimation to the Portuguese government that such a visit would prove disagreeable to the church authorities. King Carlos' journey will be watched with interest.

WOULDN'T SEE KING'S FRIEND

Incident Which Has Caused Coolness Between American Duchess and His Majesty.

MONARCH MUST BOW FIRST.

Latter Admires Yankee Woman for Her Independence—General Gossip By Lady Mary.

Special Correspondence. LONDON, Oct. 26.—Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, is back at her house in Grosvenor square. Although in the heart of the smartest part of London, as far as decorations are concerned, this is a commonplace residence. The hall door with its trumpet brasses prepares the guest for the very ordinary style within. The duchess, of course, has some lovely bits of furniture, but they are mixed up with quantities of indifferent modern articles which ruin the effect from an artistic standpoint. For the last few months, there has