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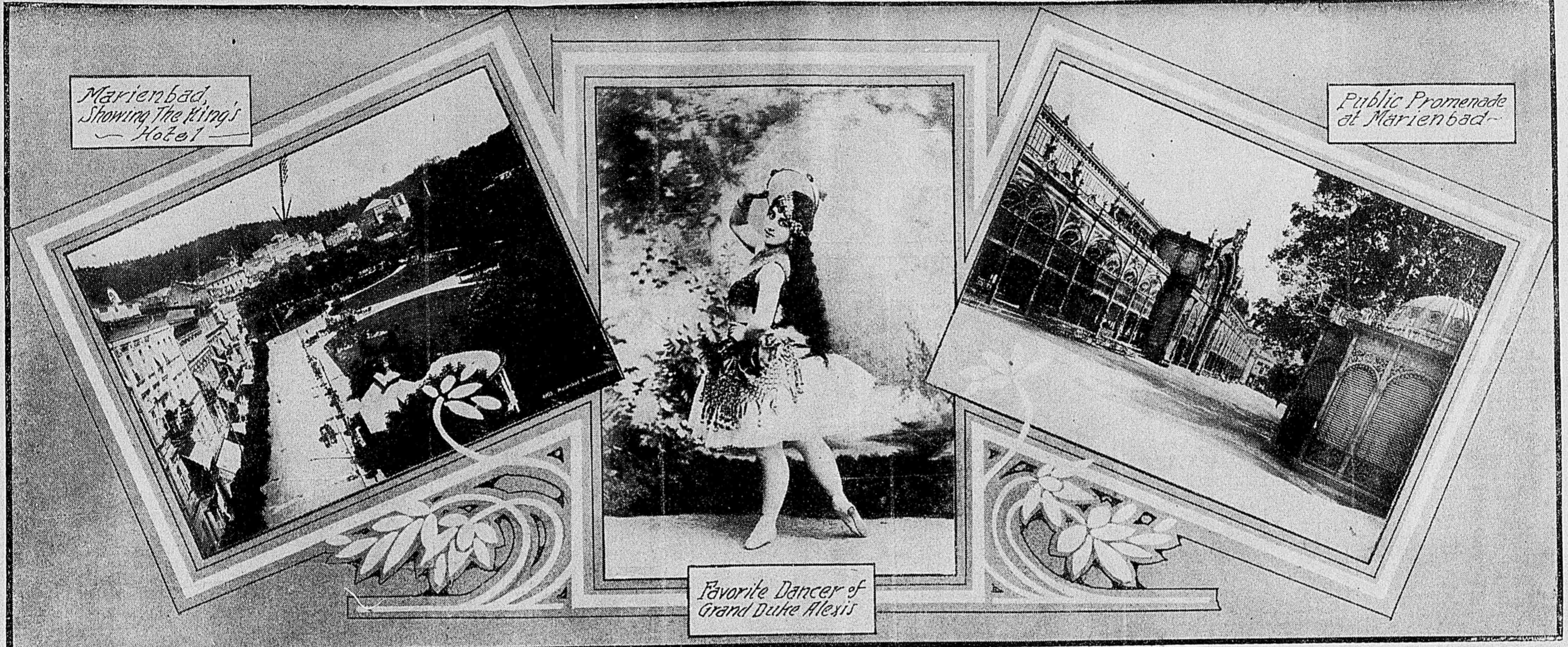
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

PART TWO

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



Lady Mary's Gossip of London's Smartest Set

Special Correspondence.
LONDON, Oct. 1.—Directly the king arrives in Scotland, he has promised to spend a day with Captain and Mrs. Beatty at Invercauld. Although a comparatively small mansion, Invercauld fetches the largest rent of any house in Scotland, owing to its proximity to Balmoral. From it the view is matchless, and the shooting is far better than on the royal preserves, as since it has been leased by Captain David Beatty and his American wife last year, they have lavished a fortune on the preserves. The flat has gone forth that no shooting is to take place at Invercauld until the arrival of the king, the host and hostess desiring each season that he should have the privilege of firing the first shot. On these occasions the king and any guests he may have staying with him at the castle, walk across directly after breakfast. The party is met by the "guns" from Invercauld, and shooting is engaged in until luncheon. This is a particularly sumptuous repast, at which Mrs. Beatty manages to introduce a surprise dish of "grilled foie gras" from which is practically never served in these islands. It is a delicacy much liked by the king, who favors it when he is staying at Marienbad, where by all accounts it is prepared to perfection. Mrs. Beatty sent a special messenger abroad for this fish which arrived carefully packed and which she drank with this delicacy, and which can only be procured in Austria. This, too, was obtained by the last occasion of King Edward's visit to her.

BRIDE'S NEW PALACE
 When Miss Mary Hasell, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cruger, arrives in New York, she will be the bride of George Borwick, son of Sir Robert Borwick, who will find in readiness for her one of the finest houses in Berkeley Square. It is now in the hands of the king. According to present arrangements, the wedding is fixed for December, and the Borwick family, including the bridegroom's parents, Sir Robert and Lady Borwick, are going to Scotland. The Borwicks are a very wealthy family and move with the best set, so the bride-elect will have a very high position socially. Mr. George Borwick believes there is a future before him. With an American wife to help him, no doubt his road will be made easy. He is a fine game shooter.

WARD REMAINS WITH KING.
 "There was an idea that 'Johnny' Ward would resign his post in the royal household on his marriage to the daughter of the American ambassador. But his majesty would not hear of it. 'You are indispensable to me,' said the king, 'I have allowed you to take the longest honeymoon on record and now I expect you to attend to me. I have missed you more than I can tell.' The Dudley family, from the late King George, have all been invited to the wedding with the king and queen, and the Hon. Johnny, who has his best spirits and, like the Marquis de Soveral, is a first rate hunter, will be a very special friend of the king, who before all things delights in the company of lively entertaining people—indeed, of late he will have no other than him. When recently asked how it was he managed to keep so youthful, Edward replied, 'The secret is to surround yourself with a younger generation than your own and to live up to it.'

ACCEPTS INEVITABLE.
 The Hon. Mrs. Ward is not in her heart of hearts, at all pleased at the idea of her husband having to be at the back and call of the king. She is fully aware that her husband knows more of the king's inner life and "state secrets" than any man of the present day and

RULE OF THE GRAND DUKES RUINS CZAR'S ARMY AND NAVY

Grand Duke Nicholas Distributes all the High Positions in the Army, With Fat Salaries Attached, to Members of His Family, Although They Have Not The Remotest Knowledge of the Duties of Their Exalted Positions.

Special Correspondence.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—That the czar's recent sensational dismissal of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch from his exalted position of president of the council of national defense was anything more than a sop thrown to the indignant public, no one who knows the real conditions that govern the Russian army and the true strength of the grand dukes believes. That it presages a reform in the service even the most optimistic cannot bring themselves to hope.

There is a very general opinion abroad, based on nothing tangible, that the inevitable result of the Russo-Japanese war would be the institution of widespread reforms in both the army and navy of Russia. The glaring defects then shown to exist in both departments, the deplorable state of rottenness and stagnation due to incompetency and dishonesty, would arouse the country and the bureaucracy, it was thought, at universal national housecleaning. But far from such being the case, both branches of the service are in a far worse condition today than they have ever been at any previous date. The enormous losses of the war with Japan have not been made good and it is a fact that sources of the land of the czar is absolutely at the mercy of even the smaller of its neighboring nations of Europe.

Despite the fact that the average Russian soldier gets only four cents a day, the czar's immense peace army of about 2,000,000 men costs \$75,000,000 a year to maintain and when it is taken into account that this sum is supposed to be spent entirely upon maintenance and that it does not include the building of new barracks or fortifications, the purchase of ammunition, the up-keep of hospitals or the supplying of the modern soldier's equipment, which form a heavy item in the army budget, it will be realized that what an extent the Russian people are being robbed by those entrusted with the expenditure of this immense amount.

To what extent this national robbery has been going on can be judged from the fact that in the opinion of the leading military authorities of Russia no less a sum than \$150,000,000 is needed immediately to provide absolute necessities for the army—to provide hospitals for the sick, barracks for the well, guns for the proficient, ammunition for the rifles and clothing and food to make the soldier fit to stand the rigors of Russian service.

POWER OF GRAND DUKES.
 And all this deplorable state of affairs is due to the rule of the grand dukes, the chief culprit being the czar's Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch commander in chief of the guards and president of the council of national defense and the ruling spirit of the war office, who has blocked every reform, curtailed every expenditure and has juggled the immense amounts of money that passed through his hands for his own advantage.

With a powerful party behind him, this incompetent relative of the czar has given the most important posts in the army to his nephews and cousins, so that the Grand Duke Serge Nicholavitch presides over the artillery, Peter Nicholavitch rules the engineering corps and Constantine Constantivitch is the autocrat of the military academies. None of these profusely decorated gentlemen has the slightest idea of his duties. They learn nothing, see nothing and do nothing. The only two phases of their duties in which they take the slightest interest are in appearing on horseback from time to

time at reviews and drawing bloated salaries. Their practical inexperience is equaled only by their theoretical ignorance.

COURT FAVORITES.
 These officials in turn give all the best places to their favorites, men whose sole interest in life is the constant pursuit of pleasure and who openly use the funds intended for the army on themselves. This system of dishonesty runs all through the army, and the two reasons for such a deplorable state of affairs are, first, their very small pay, and second, the system of supplying the army with food, horses, fodder, etc., by means of contractors. An officer cannot live on his pay. At the same time he usually is the son of parents belonging to a class of officials and small landowners who have no money to spare for their sons. His life is spent in some more or less provincial town where he has nothing to do but drink and gamble. It is a notorious fact that officers of the line and artillery generally to such an extent that by the first of the month when pay day comes they get nothing but their receipts for money already paid. Their only resort is to bribes and factors.

SEEK FOR BRIBES.
 Bribes are of two sorts, and come from the sons of well-to-do people who have to serve in the ranks, or from those who wish to supply the regiment with necessities. The consequence of this sort of bribe is that the soldier who is able to supply money to the impecunious officers need never appear on parade, attend drill, or get up early in the morning to attend the riding school. He can come in when he pleases and go out when he likes. His uniform is better made and his boots more comfortable than those of his poorer comrades. He eats different food, brought from a good restaurant, because he can pay for it, and is permitted to do so by his superior officers. When his time is up he stays on as an officer—having had no training whatever—or goes into the reserve, a useless adjunct of the army only called upon in case of war, and makes up for his lack of training by staying in service, having learned nothing but the color of their uniform or the length of their swords, but although this scandalous state of affairs is recognized, nobody says anything, because it is convenient that each regiment should have its number of well-to-do recruits to supplement the officers' pay.

The second source of bribes to officers comes from the factors who are ready at hand to the unscrupulous of the factor business well. They supply the regiment with everything, food, clothing, fodder and even ammunition. Their contracts depend chiefly upon the number of recruits. The result of this system is that the colonels are each in receipt of yearly bribes, ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, from the entire political staff of the regiment. The court martial probably will sentence them to death. I want you to give me seven discharge sheets, and I will sign and seal them. I will see that they are delivered to them. The explanation will be that we Socialists have forged your signature.

At first the colonel waxed indignant and roared at Birnbaum to leave the place at once. But the factor stood his ground.

"Very well," he said calmly. "I have made up my mind to persuade you in another way. If I have not these discharge sheets within an hour I shall send in our corn and hay accounts to headquarters, by which they can see at a glance that you have defrauded the government of 200,000 roubles" (\$100,000).

The colonel lost no time in furnishing the factor with the discharge sheets, which today are looked upon as the

number of men, he will send just half that amount, though the accounts will show that the regiment has been served with the regulation pound of meat per head. The prunings does not stop there. The other officers take their part in it, and after the colonel, each officer gets one ounce from every man's piece of meat. In some regiments, more honest or more cautious, the officers are satisfied with half an ounce, but neither soldier nor officer would think the regulation amount any place but a madhouse if he gave any more. The regimental cooks one pound per head per day.

In some regiments this system of stealing has reached such a pitch that only half-sized pieces of meat and a few bones are thrown into the soup on Sundays and holidays, and on other days its place is taken by cabbage or dried peas. No other form of meat is given, so that, with a particular unscrupulous colonel, the men are half starved, weak and unable to do their duties properly.

GRAFT UNLIMITED.
 Practically the same thing happens with their boots, uniforms, blankets and even with their rifles, horses and other things. The leather out of which their boots are made is of an inferior quality solely because one account is rendered to the war office and another totally different to the general public. On very rare occasions this dishonest way of adding to his pay gets an officer into an awkward position. Not long ago the governor of the Warsaw fortress, Col. Kasek, reported that seven political prisoners, under his charge had walked out of the fortress in broad daylight after showing forged discharge sheets signed with his name and sealed with his seal. The forgers were done so splendidly that even the clerks in the office were deceived by the documents and gave the prisoners every facility to get out. The incident, which would have caused a tremendous sensation in any other country, was hushed up, and the newspapers were allowed to ignore it. It was said that a Jewish factor had smuggled the discharge sheets into the fortress and bribed the guard, by means of brandy and cigarettes, to give them the keys. The true cause of the affair is much more startling and sensational. The colonel used to arrange with the factor to supply the fortress with hay and oats. It was generally the factor's practise to deliver half the amount that figured on the bills. Incidentally the colonel secretly pocketed several thousands of roubles a year, with which he used to travel to the south of France every winter.

One day the factor, whose name was Birnbaum, made an unexpected call upon the colonel.

A FACTOR'S STRATEGY.
 "I have to ask you a favor," he said bluntly. "Seven Socialists, who happen to belong to the entire political staff of the fortress, are imprisoned in your fortress. The court martial probably will sentence them to death. I want you to give me seven discharge sheets, and I will sign and seal them. I will see that they are delivered to them. The explanation will be that we Socialists have forged your signature."

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Fashions for the Year Are Born at Marienbad

Special Correspondence.
MARIENBAD, Oct. 1.—King Edward of England notwithstanding the fact that he is now approaching his 70th year and has come to be regarded as one of the most astute diplomats and statesmen in the world, is still recognized as the first gentleman in Europe in matters of fashion, and in accordance with his reputation as the acknowledged leader of men's modes, all those male inhabitants of European countries who desire to be regarded as smart and up-to-date in regard to their personal attire, model their clothes as nearly as possible after those worn by England's monarch.

Although King Edward is popularly supposed to be a democratic sovereign closely in touch with the nation over which he rules, it is erroneous to suppose that he moves freely in public in England. His appearance in the streets of London or any other public place would be the signal for so much mobbing on the part of the curious crowd, that it is impossible for him to live and move among his subjects like an ordinary mortal. Although he is not guarded by military forces and legions of police, like the czar of Russia, or the German emperor, he is nevertheless actually secluded from public observation and his movements take place behind a certain veil of exclusiveness. When he pays visits to his friends and lords who enjoy his favor, their country residences and estates are carefully closed to the general public, so that the king can walk about in their magnificent parks without being molested by his enterprising subjects.

AN EXCLUSIVE KING.
 Generally speaking it is thus only possible to procure passing glimpses of the king of England, so that those who wish to study the king's tastes and to design the articles of male attire are not able to pursue their studies to their satisfaction. The only opportunity during the year which offers to the designer of male attire is offered by King Edward's annual summer holiday at Marienbad, and consequently, the leading tailors of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Budapest and the smaller European capitals come here to carry out a systematic observation of the king during the three weeks in which he drops the bathing waters of the springs and lives the simple life, to cure himself of the results of rich and luxurious living in England. When the king arrives towards the end of August, a swarm of tailors and outfitters from all the capitals of Europe are waiting to pursue their studies of the way in which the first gentleman clothes and decorates himself. It is noticeable that the king has an especial liking for red in his dressing himself, for on nine days out of ten he wears a red tie and almost every day red stockings can be seen peeping forth between his turned-up trousers and low shoes.

A HUNDRED TRUNKS.
 The king takes with him to Marienbad more than 100 large trunks for a stay of three weeks, so that he has a liberal choice of clothes from which to choose every morning. It is noticeable that he dons a different suit each morning, and that he varies the color

of the shirts and hats in the same way, the best socks being the only point in which he prefers sameness from day to day. If he appears in a gray suit one morning he wears a brown suit next day, a blue suit on the third day, another shade of gray on the fourth, a different hue of brown on the fifth, green clothes on the sixth, and so on until he has exhausted the stock of suits which he has brought with him and begins again at the beginning. The color of the soft felt hat always corresponds to the color of the suit, so that a gray hat accompanies a gray coat, and a green hat a green suit.

HIS COLORED SHIRTS.
 Many of the king's colored shirts are made with the collars attached to them, and the collar is made of the same material and is the same color as the shirt itself. Sometimes the king wears a white collar on a colored shirt, but the collar is always of the same color as the material of the shirts. The king's handkerchief also corresponds to the color of the suit which he is wearing. If the weather be cold the king wears a variety of overcoats and ulsters of all colors, lengths and styles, and altogether his early morning promenades yield a world of observations in regard to the kind of clothing to be worn on unceremonial occasions.

SOME OF HIS STYLES.
 If the king goes out to lunch or to afternoon tea, as is often the case during his Marienbad visit, he wears, by preference, gray frock coats or gray cut-a-way coats with tails, surmounted by a gray top hat, a style of dressing which is sometimes varied by a blue frock coat, or blue cut-a-way, also surmounted by a gray top hat. In the evening the king either goes to the opera, or attends a small and comparatively informal dinner party given by some English, French or Austrian aristocrat in his honor, and on these occasions he wears a dining jacket with a black tie. Once or twice during his summer vacation there may be a more formal dinner to attend, and then the king always goes out in full evening dress and white tie. Every Sunday morning he religiously attends the little English church, and then he dons the traditional tall black silk hat typical of the English. Sunday together with a black frock coat, colored waist coat and gray trousers.

FASHION STUDIES.
 The makers of European fashions have thus ample opportunities for study. Every morning on the promenade they can be seen note-book in hand, jotting down particulars of their observations, or making sketches of this or that feature of King Edward's outfit. If he goes for a walk they shadow him, and if he takes a drive they are again on the lookout to spy out any other alterations in his costume which may be worthy of imitation. On Sundays, their rush to obtain seats in the English church became such a nuisance, inasmuch as they occupied seats which ought to have been available for English worshippers, who were thus excluded from the services, that the king was obliged to give orders to exclude them, and now they have to content themselves with watching the king as he walks through the little churchyard.

THEATER STUDIES.
 In the theater, however, they have a fine field for observation, and many of their engage seats for every performance which the king attended. They invariably wear a lounge suit, but whatever the color of the suit may be he always wears a colored shirt and brown shoes. It is noticeable that the king has an especial liking for red in dressing himself, for on nine days out of ten he wears a red tie and almost every day red stockings can be seen peeping forth between his turned-up trousers and low shoes.

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