ing or selling Real Estate.

ON SATURDAY NIGHTS the Real F3-tate columns of the "News are closs-by studied by those interested in buy-ing or selling Real Estate."

PART THREE.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

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THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

All About the Greatest Military Establishment ØØ of the World.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

belong mostly to the cavalry, and are among the finest horsemen of the

among the finest horsemen of the world. Indeed, it is said that the av-erage Cossack can ride bareback, stand-ing up like the athlete of the circus. These men are professional soldiers, and the caar keeps as many of them as he can in the army. They are loyal but are very independent, and are better treated than the other soldiers. They know but one thing, that is, to obey, and they will fight to the death. It was these Cossacks who gave Napoleon so mach trouble when he retreated from Moscow. They hung about him and kept up a continual attack. When the

kept up a continual attack. When the French soldiers threw away the gold and silver they had stolen at Moscow.

the Cossacks gathered it up and gave it to the Kagan cathedral of St. Peters-hurg. If has been monified into a silver

the army are taught to read and write

command 25 per cent higher wages in almost any pursuit than those who

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

have not served

that church.

and throw surrounds the alter of

T. PETERSBURG,—The czar is in favor of universal pence, but he has the largest army of the world. He has more officers than we have officers and men than we have officers and men in our regular army, and even in these piping times of peace his troops exceed 1,000,000.

Should war be declared he could increase, them to 5,000,000, and could put into the field 560,000 of the best horses in the world.

For the past 30 years military service has been obligatory apon all Russlans. Every boy on becoming of age is liable to service and there are \$70,000 new recruits every year. Of these 219,000 are taken into the active army and fleet, and of the rest the majority go into the militia. They serve off and on until they are 43 years old, and ars always ready to be called out in case of war.

It takes a vast number of troops to keep this great empire in order. The keep this great empire in order. The frontiers are enormous, During the Chi-nege war 200,000 men were gent into Si. beria and a great wall of fortifications has to be kept up along the western frontier to guard against invasion from Europe. The frontier guard now amounts to 350,000 men, and in addition vast numbers have to be scattered throughout the various states and the Russion territories in Asia. vast numbers have to be scattered throughout the various states and the Russian territories in Asia. SOLDIERS FROM EVERYWHERE.

put into the regular service, while the most of the others are assigned to the militin. Those in the active unity serve five years and later on have 18 years in the first and second reserves. The Russian army is one of the great civilizing forces of this country. The peacents are very ignorant, and there are but few schools. Those drafted into the army are leader to conduct and These Russian soldiers come from everywhere over the empire and they serve everywhere. Some of them are sent to Russian Turkestan, where they form part of camel troops taking long marches over the desert. Others are Cossacks serving in southern Russia and different parts of Asia, and also with the regular troops in other sec-tions. There are Finns from Etpland, ind they are sent back home with new ideas gotten through their service. In different parts of the Russian world, In-deed, the change is so marked that a man who has had military service can tions. great Russians and little Russians, Tar-tars and Circassians and Indeed so many races that some regiments could not possibly make themselves under-stood outside their own army division. I see many of the different of I see many of the different characters there in St. Petersburg. The uniforms are of all colors. Here is a long-haired officer from the Caucasus with a coat Russia has a large number of mili-tary schools. It has academies which will rank with West Point, and also subordinate schools for every branch of the service. There are three such schools in St. Petersburg and one in Moscow. St. Petersburg has a cavalry school, an artillery school and a school for military engineering. and the set of the set

AMONG THE COSSACKS.

I am much interested in the Cossacks, hey are dark-faced, rough-looking into these schools, and they are also

Russia Has More Officers Than America Has Men-A Million Soldiers at One Cent a Day - Low Salaries For Officers - Fifty Thousand Dollars For a Russian Husband - The Cavalry and Its Five Hundred Thousand Horses - The Czar as a Horse Breeder - Russian Fortifications-The Police and the Spy System-How And Why George Kennan Left Russia.



d. Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter. desemble set and set of the deserver of the set of the set

## THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

attended by the sons of the nobility and military officials. About 8,000 new officers are needed every year, and the in-crease of the service owing to the pushing forward of matters in Asia gives many chances for advancement.

ONE CENT A DAY. On the whole, however, there is little On the whole, however, there is little inducement for a poor man to go litto the Russian army as an officer, and none whatever for him to serve as a soldier. The common private does not receive, all told, more than 1 cent a day the year through, although his food and clothes are found. His regular al-jowance is little more than a rouble a year, but he has other extras which bring it up to a little less than \$4.

"that is a good round sum, and such things are not customary here, but I will see about it. He did see about it, and as the story goes he raised \$50,000 and put it in the bank before the wed-diby look place. ding took place. I am told that most of the higher

officers are rich. They are the sons of robles or well-to-do families and they constitute to a large extent the aris-tocracy of the country. They are spir-ited fellows and high livers. Many of them gamble and some are very ex-travagant. The social standard of military men is very high all over Eu-rope, especially in Germany, where they are fast building up a military aristocracy. It is less so here and

will serve in time of war. Even the commonest of the plow animals are good trotters and they are made to go like the wind. The chief race horse here is the Orloff trotter, a breed originated by Prince Orloff, who imported Arabian and Eag-lish stallions and crossed them with Dutch and Danish mares.

THE CZAR AS A HORSE BREEDER. The czar spends vast sums in the imrovement of Russian

within the past few years Russia has been building great forts in Asia. I was in eastern Siberla just before the war with China and Japan. There were something like 50,000 men there at that time and enormous fortifications had been erected about Viadivoscock, Port Arthur, is now strength fortifications. Arthur is new strongly fortified. It is about 10 miles from Duiny, the Russian commercial metropolis at the Manchur-ian end of the Trans-Siberian road, and is the czar's naval station in the far east. There are forts about the Black sea and in the Cancasus, so that there

s little danger of the empire being sur.

THE POLICE AND THE ARMY.

Every one fears the Russian police and the average fourist who comes here imagines that spies are always tagging at his heets. As far as I can see nother the police nor the grup are anything like so prominent or officious in St. Petersburg as they are in Berlin The German policeman is everywhere The Russian policeman, provided you have a passbort and register it proper have a passbort and recipiter it proper-ly, does not bother you. He is a very decent follow and mania his own hasi-been. He is more polite than the New York policefram and more gentle and kind to the provide. Indeed, one might for all over Russia and hardly know that the police exist. I have traveled thousands of miles here at one time or another and have had no trouble, and that at the same time that other Amer-

that at the same time that other Amer-icans imagined they were being perse-cuted. One correspondent claimed that he was expelled from the country, when I personally know that he left because he was scared to death by the ghosts of his own imagination.

HOW KENNAN LEFT RUSSIA.

At the same time the government At the same time the government does not extend its hospitality to those they believe ready to shander and villi-fy it. This is the position that George Kennan holds in the eyes of the offi-Kennan holds in the eyes of the offi-vials. Every one knows how he has attacked the Russians and many here think very unjustly. Notwithstanding this he came to Russia about two years ago and took up his residence here. He had just gotten settled when a po-liceman called upon him and informed him that the goverament thought he





Within the past few years Russia has could do Russia most good by leaving een building great forts in Asia. I was it. The policeman had an order to this effect, and at his direction Mr. Kennan went to his room and remained there until arrangements were made for his departure. His meals were served in his rooms. He was allowed to write departure. his rooms, letters and his friends were permitted to call upon him, but further than this he was a prisoner. He was sent away within a few days.

THE POLICE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

The police corps of the Russian cap-ital numbers about 2,000 men. I don't know the number required for the Greater New York, but I venture if is double 2,000. The city is divided up into 42 police districts, each of which has its police station and police court. has its joint is kept of every ritizen, and the police can tell in a moment the lis-tory and standing of every man. I am tole that these recerds are kept on papers of different colors. Blue, for impapers of different colors. But, for in-stance, may mean "a political suspect," yellow may bean "criminally danger-ous" and white "eminently respectable and a triend of the government." I don't say that these are the colors, but there is no doubt that the government there is no doubt that the government Leeps lists of the names of then dan-gerous to it, and that such lists are sent to the agenus of Russia all over the

POLICE SPIES.

The 2,000 policemen of St. Petersburg dress in uniform, and are hence easily known. There are thousands more in the secret service who dress in citizens' the secret service who areas in criticals elothes, indeed, it is mid that every house in the city has its police agent, and that the janitors of the various flats give monthily reports on their ten-ants. The landlords of the hotels are responsible for their guests. The Hotel de Europe, where I am stopping, has a police burgent right next to the office. police bureau right next to the office, and I had to leave my passport there upon my arrival. It will be returned to me when I depart. Every notel takes



Photographed for the Deseret News.

AN OFFICER OF THE COSSACKS.

bring it up to a little less than \$4. Think of \$4 a year for sper spending money, including cigars and drinks and you have the condition of 900,000 of Russia's military men. Of course many get money from home, but the families of others are too poor to send them of others are too poor to send them any. Do you wonder at the occasional extortion? I don't. The officers are a little better paid, but not much. A lieutenant in the infantry gets about \$200 a year, a captain about \$300 and a major \$450. The officers are expected to receive support from their families, and if they mean it much suith soliand if they marry it must be with girls

who are rich. \$50,000 FOR A RUSSIAN HUSBAND.

An instance illustrating this occurred some years ago when the daughter of one of our ministers to St. Petersburg wedded a Russian officer. The officer wedged a Russian oncer. The oncer came to America and before the wed-ding called upon his prospective father-in-law and demanded a settlement. "What settlement do you want?"

asked the old man, who was rich. "I want a settlement upon my wife." was the reply, "I suppose that you intend to give her something to support the family.

"I had not thought of that," said the old man. 'And how much do you think she ought to have?" "Well," said the colonel with a hem

and a haw, "it seems to me she ought to have about a hundred thousand roubles (\$59,000), but two hundred thousand would be better.

aristocracy. It is less so here, and there is more chance for the ordinary soldier to rise to a good position. THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY HORSES

Russia has some excellent cavalry. The men ride like Texas cowboys and their horses are among the finest in the world. The common cab horses of the Russian capital are better than the swell carriage horses of Washington. They are Orloff stallions as black as coal, with fine action and great

speed. There are splendid horses all over Russia, and, indeed, the empire has more horses than any other country in the world. According to the statistics of our agricultural department all the horses on earth number about 55,000,000. Russia alone his 30,000,000, or, estimat-ing four persons to each family, about one horse to every family in the whole empire.

e most of the Russian horses belong to the peasant farmers, but a vast high to the plasmit on the steppes or high binns and in the lowlands. The steppe horses are speedy and have un-limited powers of endurance. There is a bread along the River Don produced by crossing the native horse with the English thoroughbred, which is famous for its riding horses. The czar takes 5000 of them every year for the cavalry. And then there are the Kalmuck horses brod by the wandering tribes of southeastern Russia and beyond the ould be better." "Indeed," replied the old gentleman, bout 30,000 in mares alone: they are floating abtterles.

has a board of horse breeders which has a board of horse breeders which takes charge of the government studs. The finest of Arabian and English horses are imported, and also British, French and Prussian draft horses. The best of these are sent to different parts of the empire. In addition there are 31 state stables under the management of the chief of this board, which furnish stallons to the farm districts free of charge. There are many private so-cleties for horse improvement and bout 2,300 private stables.

about 2.300 private stables. Many of the cavalry horses are bought at the horse fairs, which are held every spring and fall in different parts of Russia, and especially in the stockrnis-ing centers. The horses as a rule are cheap, an ordinary one for general purposes bringing \$30 or \$35.

## RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The Russian empire is well fortified. Poland is defended by four strongholds Poland is defended by four strongholds and there are numerous other forts atong the European frontier. Finland has many fortifications, and there are great forts at Kronstadt guarding the capital. I passed the latter forts as I came here. They are on an island at the end of the St. Petersburg and Kron-stadt canal, and near them are the headquarters of the Russian navy. From this island at the mainiand are From this island to the mainland are a number of smaller islands, each with a fort upon it, forming a string of for-tifications rising as it were out of the water. The islands look like mighty

REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER.

Rev. Dr. Geo, C. Lorimer has been offered the highest salary ever paid to an American preacher. Boston's Tremont Temple wants him so badiy that the trustees are said to have offered the famous divine a salary of \$20,000 a year with the use of a \$20,000 home and the privilege of a yearly three-months' vacation. Dr. Lorimer also figures in the news by his recent proposal to form a committee of 100 Americans to go to Russia and protest to the czar regarding Kigthineff.



HE New YorkWorld has secured | pense to the government of many mil-

the following authentic statement, laying bare the inner history of an amazing network of postal irregularities which are gradually being disclosed to public view. The true

story of this farreaching scanmal has not yet been told in complete, consecutive form. Here are the facts as outlined by one of the very few men conversant not only with recent developments, but also with the antecedent facts which led to the astonishing disclosures of the past six weeks.

The facts thus far established are: . . .

1. That there existed in the postal branch of the government a clique of officials who were using their official positions for personal profit by levy-ing blackmail upon all contractors for suppplies.

- 2. That this clique was supported and maintained in its thieving operations by men powerful in the national Republican organization, by at least one United States senator, several members of Congress and by prominent Republican leaders in various parts of the United States.

That the responsibile heads of departments in the postal service were cognizant of the evils which are now being exposed and that they tolerated them at the direct instance of prominent Republican leaders.

4. That the clique of dishonest offi-cials, some of whom have been removed and others who will surely follow, paid for their protection by expanding for the benefit of their protectors the described by one of the president's most rural free delivery service at an ex- intimate friends and advisers as a

lions of dollars. That the rural free delivery system has been maintained mainly for the puropse of providing patronage for the Republican leaders, there being on the rolls of that bureau the names of the roles of that bureau toe hadnes of 15,200 men who receive \$600 a year . ach from the public funds for performing a class of unskilled labor. The possi-bilities of vast political power and graft n the rural free delivery, in view of what has already been disclosed, may What has already been disclosed, hisy be judged by the appropriations for this branch of the postal service. In 1897 the amount was \$40,000; 1898, \$50,-000; 1899, \$150,000; 1900, \$450,000; 1901, \$1,-750,000; 1902, \$3,993,740; 1903, \$7,000,000, with a deficiency appropriation of \$500,-000 added; 1904, \$12,000,000. The estimated cost of the service when it is com-pleted as now planned will be \$24,000,-

000 a year.

6. That while the creation of this bureau found its inspiration in the de-mand of the farmers for increased mail facilities, it was later transformed into compact and perfectly organized fac-onal machine representing nearly 100,-009 votes, and was intended to be used as a club by members of the national Republican committee and their aides. who were secretly working against President Roosevelt.

7. That the president had full and explicit knowledge of the purposes and intents of these Republicans leaders when he ordered an investigation into the condition of affairs of the postal service, one result thereof being his ex-traordinary demand that the Obio state Republican convention give expression to the preference for his renomination next year

That in the uncovering of what is

purchase of supplies at prices far enough in excess of actual value to permit the payment of a rake-off to officials empowered to contract for such

aupplies. As a result of the president's knowledge on all of these points he has giv-en orders for these moves by the government officials who are conducting the Investigation:

- X - X - X -1. The most minute scrutiny of ev-ery branch of the postal service upon three lines.

2. The apprehension and punishment of all officials in the service who may have used their official power to de-fraud the government or who have alded or abetted in the same. 3. A thorough reorganization of the

so-called rural free delivery system looking to its re-establishment upon legitimate lines and involving a whole-sale reduction in the number of per-sons employed and the curtailment of

all expenses connected therewith. The president is now convinced of the truth of the charges of fraud and ex-travagance in the management of postal affairs presented to him first by either Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Magsachusetta or Robert J. Wynne, now first assistant postmaster general

more than a year ago. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt was acquainted with the exact condition of affairs before Mr. Wynne was made first assistant postmaster general. In addition to the political warning he received he at that time learned of the existence of a system of black mail in the grading of salaries and pro-motions, the allowances for office rent, the purchase of supplies for the depart-

bluntly told that he was powerless to correct these evils, unless he consented to a ripping out of the entire internal structure of the postal service.

A friend of the president, probably Senator Lodge, saw him one night in April, 1902, at a conference in the White House which lasted long after mid-

hight. He told him: "Mr, president, I know that these evils exist. I further know that there is being maintained at the expense of the government a bureau known as the rural free delivery which is simply a political machine with tentacles reaching into every county of every state in the Union, and that it is designed to be used against you. The men who are back of this machine believe they are more powerful than you, and if you doubt it, just attempt to uncover the rascality and extravagance that exist in the postal department and you will soon find out."

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The president is said at first to have been inclined to the belief that his friend had been misinformed or was inclined to exaggerate. However, he sent for Henry C. Payne, the postmaster general, and acquainted him with the information he had received, but with-

out disclosing the authorship, Mr. Payne declared that he had no knowledge of the condition of affairs described by the president to him, and he did nothing.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Payne as postmaster general is declared by many to have known less of the actual condi-tions prevailing in the department than inny other high official connected with it. His policy seems to have been to administer his great office within lines haid down by tradition and without

When the president informed his ad-visers of Mr. Payne's denial they cor-dially indersed it, and for the time be-ing thematier was dropped. Later, when the president each provident dynamic the president, again warned of danger to himself in the postal clique's operations, asked for a more explicit state-ment as to the situation, he was informed that the powerful political leaders were taking advantage of Mr. Payne's ignorance of the inner work-ings of the department, and paid no attention to him, but themselves | controlled the actions of the men at i the head of the rural free delivery and y the subjects and a lowarce divisions. the salaries and a lowance divisions,

## in which the chief evils existed.

The president renewed his inquiries in most vigorous fashion, directing his personal investigations into the official status and influence of A. W. Machen, the superintendent of free deliveries, which includes both city and rural free deliveries, and George W. Beavers, of the salary and allowance division.

He discovered that both Machen and Beavers enjoyed unrestricted power in sometimes done in the case of a change in government. "The president will have no opposi-tion in the convention. He has the great masses of the American public the administration of their respective departments and that their relations with their superiors were of the most perfunctory character.

The president had not probed very far before he became amazed by the direct personal interest Republican senators and representatives showed in the welfare of Beavers and Machen. He discovered that when Beavers and Ma-chen required anything in the way of legislation they did not resort to the legislation they did not resort to the legislimate afficial channel or seek the sanction of the postmaster general, but went directly to the leaders of the sen-ate and house and secured without difty and is a thorough going American. His administration has been clean, digficulty all that they demanded in the

"political conspiracy," the president's investigators incidentally disclosed a system of "graft" in several branches of useless positions at the expense of the postal service, mainly in the buntly told that he was powerless to the postal service, mainly in the buntly told that he was powerless to the postal service of superless of the postal service and financial operations. When the president informed his ad-. . .

ORGANIZED TO CRUSH HIM.

The following statement by Senator Lodge in the New York Herald adds yeri-similitude to the story of the New

York World: Greenfield, Mass.—Senator Henry Ca-

bot Lodge in an interview shere today pronounced Mr. Roosevelt the most wonderful president of his time, and predicted his nomination and election by the Republican party.

"What is your opinion of President Roosevelt's chances in case the trusts oppose his election?" Senator Lodge

Mr. Roosevelt has given the country a spiendid administration. Taking hold of affairs at a critical time, when President McKinley was stricken in the

midst of important duties, then unset-tled, President Roosevelt has continued the McKinley policy, and by so doing has not disturbed conditions, as is

with him, and there is no fear for

I have seen many presidents in my

time and numerous candidates, but President Roosevelt is the most won-derful of them all. He has tact, abili-

nilled and statesmanilke, and the forces

that are at work against him cannot

Senator Lodge, when asked if he

Republican success with such a fol

was asked.

owing.

at the head of the organization. On the question of the vice presidency Senator Lodge said he had heard Senator Beveridge's name prominently mentioned, and that a western man would surely be the nominee.

CARDINAL KAMPOLLA'S ROLE.

The pope's great age and feebleness, The pope's great age and feebjeness, together with certain recent happen-ings in France, have raised serious questions at the Vatican. As a matter of fact, Leo XIII is now very much in the hands of Cardinal Rampolla, and the cardinal's policy has never been more subservient to French policy than during the present time of stress for the relations orders. One of the cardinals "There is absolutely no doubt in my mind," he replied, "as to President Rooseveit's nomination and election. eligious orders. One of the cardinals ells me that the majority of members of the Sucred college are indignant at what is now taking piace. No official protest has been heard against the dis-persion of the congregations: and the diplomacy of the Vatican, formerly rearded as one of the most fur-seeing in urope, has completely failed. Another cardinal whom I have seen confirms the statement of his colleague. When the pope is gone, Cardinal Rampolia will in all probability be permanently shelved. -London Express

THE EETORT FINAL.

"And you won't rent the rooms to us ecause we have a child?" "Sorry, ma'am, but we can't admit

children into this apartment house." "You seem to have forgotten that you were once a child yourself."

"Yes, but that was before the day of apartment houses, ma'am,"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

leagu Evan war: FOR > the C., J Fran