

Even if it seems like work, at first, it will pay you to add to the list of your daily habits, that of reading about all of the want ads.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

There Have Been About as Many Women Maimed and Hurt at "Pink Teas" As At "Bargain-Counter Crushes."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GREAT AND HISTORIC HOUSE OF OLDENBURG.

HARD BLOW FOR TOBACCO TRUST.

American Combine Will Have to Disgorge \$11,000,000 to Englishmen.

HOW BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

Story of One of the Greatest Legal Contests on Record by Man Who Waged It.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—American trusts of every description have just received a severe blow in England. The decision given in the court of appeal in the litigation brought against Ogden's Limited, the great tobacco firm, by retail tobacconists, will have a far reaching influence on every American industry which attempts to establish a monopoly in England.

Retail tobacconists are publishing over their really great victory. They will be able to compel the trust started in England by Mr. Duke to disgorge the best part of \$11,000,000 and besides this the trust will have to pay an additional \$3,500,000—making the colossal total of \$14,500,000.

The legal fight has been one of the most gigantic battles of the law courts; though the public attention. The next step in this litigation, however—when the assessing of damages goes before a British jury—will undoubtedly be the one topic of conversation among smokers all over the world.

WON "HANDS DOWN."

The man who has conducted the fight on behalf of the 4,500 retail tobacconists organized to oppose the Duke combine is Henry Jerrold Nathan, chairman of the Ogden's Bonus association. Seen at his office, 10 Throgmorton avenue, Mr. Nathan said:

"Our organization—the Ogden's Bonus association—is the only company ever formed for the express purpose of litigation. We have won hands down; and all the private dealers in England are rejoicing over our defeating a trust with \$55,000,000 at its back—I mean the American Tobacco Trust.

"When Mr. Duke came to England four years ago, as the representative of the trust, he bought out Ogden's by offering the English tobacco company \$1,000,000 a year for four years; and the whole of the net profits; and at the same time, he obtained agreements from 500 tobacconists that they would not deal with any other concern. When he had all these agreements, he disposed of the good will of Ogden's, which, of course carried the signatures of the tobacconists, to the Imperial Tobacco company, for \$7,500,000. He then sent a check to each of the tobacconists, with a circular, telling him he was no longer in business, the check being the proportion of the \$1,000,000 for the first year.

WHY HE FORMED IT.

"This high handed proceeding resulted in my forming the Ogden's Bonus association for the purpose of claiming the undistributed bonus (as agreed by Duke) of \$5,000,000 and also the four years profits. We went to law over the matter and won. Duke carried the matter up on appeal, and every judge confirmed the lower court; in fact, the appeal was contemptuously dismissed, with costs which are very heavy. The trust was ordered to pay not only our claim on the bonus proposition, but the full amount of the profits. The result is that it has been decided we are fully entitled to the balance—\$3,500,000; and also the best part of the million and one-half sterling—\$7,500,000, as good will.

AFFECTED AMERICAN BUSINESS.

"The action of the American Tobacco Trust in this matter has affected the standing of every American business in England. Up to this time, English business men have regarded the trusts as straightforward business enterprises, seeking fields of legitimate exploitation. The deliberate attempt



GRAND DUKE FREDERIC AUGUSTUS.



DUCHESS SOPHIE CHARLOTTE.



PRINCE EITEL FREDERIC OF PRUSSIA.

LOVE STORY OF KAISER'S NEXT DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

Her Attachment for a Nobleman Now Living in America Was Romantic, but There Was Nothing to Be Ashamed of, Despite the Insinuations of The German Newspapers and Gossip.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The engagement of the Kaiser's second son, Prince Eitel Frederic, to Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, only daughter of Grand Duke Frederic Augustus of Oldenburg, has given rise to so many conflicting reports, so interesting and in some cases sensational in character, that a plain statement of the facts of the case appears desirable. It has been stated, for instance, that Duchess Sophie Charlotte has been forced to engage herself to Prince Eitel Frederic by her stern father in opposition to her own desires, in order that she should contract a brilliant matrimonial alliance. On the other hand it has been suggested that the Kaiser's son has contracted a mesalliance on account of the various rumors and scandals connected with his fiancée's name. These reports which have been very widely circulated in the European press are based on a very slender foundation.

DIFFERENCE OF AGE.

It is true that there is a disparity of age between Prince Eitel Frederic and his future wife. Prince Eitel Frederic celebrated his twenty-second birthday last July and Duchess Sophie Charlotte will be 27 in February, so that she is more than four years older than her future husband. This, however, is the only possible objection which could be urged against the match. Duchess Sophie Charlotte is in every sense a very desirable young lady. She is tall and distinguished in appearance and if not actually beautiful, she is at least charming. Her attainments are varied and her fascination as a conversationalist irresistible. The fact that her name has been associated with an old scandal is due to no fault of her own, but to the malice of irresponsible German newspapers which have given publicity to absolutely unfounded and malicious insinuations against her honor. Those who are intimately acquainted with all the facts of the case are aware that cruel injustice was done to the young duchess.

WAS FADING AWAY.

Some years ago her friends and rela-

tives noticed that she seemed to be fading away. She was sad and silent and seemed to take no pleasure in the youthful joys of life. Her stepmother, Grand Duchess Elizabeth, was greatly concerned, and did everything in her power to ascertain the cause of Duchess Sophie Charlotte's depression. Doctors were consulted, but were unable to find any cause for her perpetual melancholy. Her heart and her lungs were sound and her organism was in perfect condition. She was sent to recruit her energy in the bracing air of the Swiss mountains, but returned in the same melancholy condition. She was sent to the south of France but no change in her demeanor became visible. At last the persons of her environment divined the truth, namely that Duchess Sophie Charlotte was secretly and unhappily in love. The pursuit of this line of investigation soon revealed the fact that the object of her affection was her father's aide-de-camp, Baron von Plattenberg.

A YOUNG NOBLEMAN.

Baron von Plattenberg was a young German nobleman who was as handsome and chivalrous as he was poor. He was as much in love with Duchess Sophie Charlotte as she was with him, and it is probable that at one time he and it is probable that the objections entertained by her father would eventually be overcome. He was certainly inferior to Duchess Sophie Charlotte in rank and birth, but he was nevertheless a member of good family and an ardent ascetic, so that while a matrimonial alliance with him would necessarily have been morganatic, there would have been nothing disgraceful about it for the young duchess. Other members of German royal families, both male and female, have contracted marriages of this kind. Duchess Sophie Charlotte would have had to renounce all her special rights and privileges as princess of Oldenburg in order to marry the man whom she had bestowed her love.

NOTHING UNDERHAND.

There was nothing underhand in this romantic love affair between the grand duke's daughter and the grand duke's aide-de-camp. There were no clandestine meetings or secret rendezvous. The fact that Baron von Plattenberg was attached to the grand duke's household gave the young people numerous opportunities of social intercourse, and what they were unable to express in words they communicated to one another by letters transmitted by a trustworthy medium.

CONFIDED TO HER SIRE.

In course of time Duchess Sophie Charlotte confided to her father that she entertained the hope of being able to marry Baron von Plattenberg. Grand Duke Frederic Augustus was not overjoyed at this communication. He made it clear immediately that he would never consent to the match and Duchess Sophie Charlotte on hearing the reasons which he gave for his decision, bravely accepted the inevitable. She made up her mind to overcome her love and to fulfill the duties due to her name and rank. What it cost her to do this she never told anyone, but it is sufficient to know that she did her duty bravely and obeyed the behests of her royal father.

CONDUCT IRREPROACHABLE.

Baron von Plattenberg's conduct was irreproachable. When the grand duke summoned him and taxed him with an attachment to Duchess Sophie Charlotte he explained his own feelings and hope in plain honest language. When Grand Duke Frederic Augustus made it clear to him that the continuation of the attachment was undesirable, he sacrificed his own inclinations and ambitions in his sense of moral duty. He agreed that it would be better for him to quit the court of Oldenburg and to leave Germany, and the grand duke on his side exercised his influence to procure the young nobleman remunerative employment in the service of the North German Lloyd company. Baron von Plattenberg proceeded to Boston and has resided in America ever since. The fact that Grand Duke Frederic Augustus exercised influence on the young nobleman's behalf is alone sufficient proof that his conduct in connection with Duchess Sophie Charlotte was in every respect upright and strictly honorable. If further proof

of this were required it was given by Grand Duke Frederic Augustus in the spring of 1904 when he took a trip on his own steam yacht across the Atlantic and landed at New York. During his visit in America he made a point of seeing Baron von Plattenberg for whom he still entertained a warm regard and friendship.

ROYALTY'S MISFORTUNE.

It is one of the misfortunes of royal personages that their most simple and natural actions are distorted and misrepresented until malicious gossip convinces the world that they have perpetrated all sorts of moral atrocities. So it was on this occasion. Enemies of the young duchess, or of the royal family of Oldenburg, or of Baron von Plattenberg, circulated a very malicious rumor concerning Duchess Sophie Charlotte's relations with her father's aide-de-camp.

A prominent German newspaper the Brunswick Landesszeitung, edited by Dr. Eugen Sierke, published on Sept. 23, 1903, a communication dated from Lubeck in which various insinuations regarding Duchess Sophie Charlotte's moral character were veiled in language the meaning of which was unmistakable although guarded. The government of Oldenburg thereupon summoned the Prussian public prosecutor to take action against the Brunswick Landesszeitung on a charge of criminal libel against Duchess Sophie Charlotte. The trial took place on June 20, 1904, at Brunswick and the editor of the paper, Dr. Sierke, appeared in the dock to answer to the criminal charge. Dr. Sierke's lawyer stated that his client had had no intention of slandering the young duchess or of suggesting anything unfavorable in regard to her personal character. The publication of the Landesszeitung simply referred to the attachment of the duchess for Baron von Plattenberg now in Washington. Dr. Sierke's lawyer thereupon requested that Duchess Sophie Charlotte herself and Baron von Plattenberg should be summoned as witnesses, and that the proceedings should be adjourned in order that their evidence could be taken.

NOT AS A WITNESS.

The presiding judge ruled that the duchess and Baron von Plattenberg could not be summoned as witnesses. In this ruling the judge said, "If counsel for the defense desires by summoning these two witnesses to prove by their own evidence that they were

attached to one another, I may say at once that his efforts are superfluous. It may be accepted as an acknowledged fact that an attachment existed between the duchess and Baron von Plattenberg."

After the public prosecutor had pleaded for his conviction Dr. Sierke himself addressed the court and denied that he had had any intention of insinuating the duchess. He had offered all possible compensation to the court of Oldenburg and had applied for an audience with the grand duke in order personally to apologize for any misunderstanding which might have arisen from his publication. The court, however, regarded Dr. Sierke's defense as inadequate and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, while Duchess Sophie Charlotte was given the right of publishing the verdict in all the leading papers in Germany. These legal proceedings placed beyond all doubt the authenticity of the reports of the relations between the duchess and Baron von Plattenberg, but at the same time proved with absolute finality that those relations were strictly honorable and in no respect whatever discredit to either party.

GENUINE LOVE MATCH.

Duchess Sophie Charlotte has outlived her youthful attachment for an inferior in rank and station and will make a genuine love match in marrying Prince Eitel Frederic. Those who declare that in betrothing herself to the Kaiser's second son she committed a mistake and thought with regret of her former admirer, are laboring under a misapprehension. Although Duchess Sophie Charlotte obeyed her father and abandoned all idea of contracting a morganatic union, she nevertheless did not hesitate to reject all subsequent royal suitors whose personalities were unsympathetic to her. She has been wooed during the last two or three years by a succession of German and foreign princes. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who afterwards married Princess Caroline of Reuss was one of her rejected suitors. At least four other royal admirers, all of whom were eminently desirable husbands in a worldly sense, were rejected by Duchess Sophie Charlotte. It may, therefore, be assumed with certainty that in accepting Prince Eitel Frederic, who in a worldly sense is a less desirable marriage prize than some of her previous rejected suitors, she has followed the dictates of her own heart. Prince Eitel Frederic is indeed a man likely to win the heart of a woman. He is tall, broad and soldierly in appearance. His face, shaven clean in American style, is handsome. He is described by those versed in court affairs as the most talented of the Kaiser's sons, and as the one who most resembles his versatile father. He is also supposed to be the Kaiser's favorite son. He is a simple, unaffected, healthy minded young man, whose character has been entirely unspiced by the flatterings of courtiers and the temptations of his exalted position. His wedding will take place on Feb. 26, 1906. FRANZ HUTH.

SLEW CHINAMAN TO ADVERTISE BOOK.

Romantic Career of Edward Lionel Terry. Author. Descendant of Napoleon.

WAS TIRED OF HUMDRUM LIFE

Enlisted as a Private in the Prussian Army When Twenty-one to Escape Clerical Drudgery.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Facts that have just come out here shed an interesting light on the career and character of Edward Lionel Terry, the young author who shot a Chinaman in New Zealand to advertise his book and call attention to the danger of the "Yellow Peril." According to his father, who is a wealthy real estate agent and mortgage broker in London, he is descended from a French refugee who was an illegitimate offspring of the great Napoleon and changed his name from Thierry to Terry after settling in England.

LIKE HIS PROGENITOR.

"Several persons have commented on my likeness to Napoleon," said the father the other day, "and the inflexible will of the conqueror of Europe has been reproduced in my son. I never knew him to turn aside from any course on which he had determined. No one could bend or break his will. He would always have his own way."

IN GALLOWS SHADOW.

And that way has now brought him within the shadow of the gallows at the age of 31. Whether or no there runs Napoleonic blood in his veins, Edward Lionel Terry is certainly an extraordinary man who, in different times and under different circumstances might have done great things. Physically he is a magnificent specimen of stalwart manhood, standing well over six feet and with a handsome face. He was convinced that Chinese immigration constituted the greatest menace to the British empire. Failing to arouse public opinion by his lectures and writings against it he deliberately resolved to compel attention to it by killing a Chinaman. He purposely chose as the victim of his fanaticism an old and decrepit man to whom, he believed, he could only be a burden.

DEED SAT LIGHTLY.

The deed sat lightly on his conscience. It did not even affect his appetite. He dined well that night with some friends and it was observed that he was in unusually good spirits. Before going to bed he wrote this letter to the governor, Lord Buckle:

"Sir—Having spent several years in various portions of the British empire inquiring into the results arising from alien immigration and being convinced of the evil consequences arising therefrom, I have decided to bring the matter before the public eye in a manner which will compel attention. To make this decision perfect I have this evening put a Chinaman to death in Haining street."

STILL CHEERFUL.

He was still bright and cheerful next morning and after eating a hearty breakfast he called at a bookseller's and made inquiries about the sale of his book, "The Shadow." He was told that there had not been much inquiry after it and only a few copies of it had been sold. "I think you will find that it will sell better tomorrow," he remarked, and then went to a police station and gave himself up. There was no warrant out for his arrest for nobody had seen him shoot the Chinaman. Suspicion would never have fallen on him and he might easily have escaped, but that would have defeated his purpose. He was quite as willing to sacrifice himself to his convictions as he had been to sacrifice an unoffending old Chinaman.

AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.

He published "The Shadow" at his own expense and his illustrations are by his own hand. It is really a pamphlet and with the execution of the introduction is in verse. The latter exhibits the abundant vigor likely to be found in the outpourings of an ardent but ill-balanced nature on a subject long



PANORAMIC VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE SHOWING THE HISTORIC GALATA BRIDGE.

The sick man of Constantinople is again in trouble. This time the porte refused to accede to the demands of the powers in relation to Macedonia. Just to show the sultan that they were in earnest, the five allied powers sent a fleet of warships to seize the Island of Mytilene, which was promptly done on their arrival at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The customs and postal buildings of Mytilene were immediately seized by the marines of the international contingent on landing.

In the diplomatic circles it is believed that the sultan will yield, as he is already showing displeasure toward the policy of the grand vizier, and rumor has it that a new grand vizier will soon answer the beck and call of Abdul Hamid. It might be mentioned in parenthesis that it is the custom in Turkey to throw all blame on the outgoing vizier.

"ATTEMPTED and BAZAAR where the Jews ROOFTOP were CLIMBED."



SCENES IN ROSTOFF ON THE RIVER DON WHERE THE JEWS STORES WERE SACKED.

The publishing of the czar's proclamation granting a wide measure of political freedom was the signal of a series of outbreaks against the Jews and the "intellectuals," particularly against the former in several towns throughout Russia. At Rostoff-on-Don, in southern Russia, the rioting was more serious than elsewhere. For two days and nights the sacking of the Jewish stores and the burning of several houses belonging to prominent Hebrews went on. A large and handsome synagogue was among the buildings burned. At no time did the police seek to prevent the lawlessness from going on.