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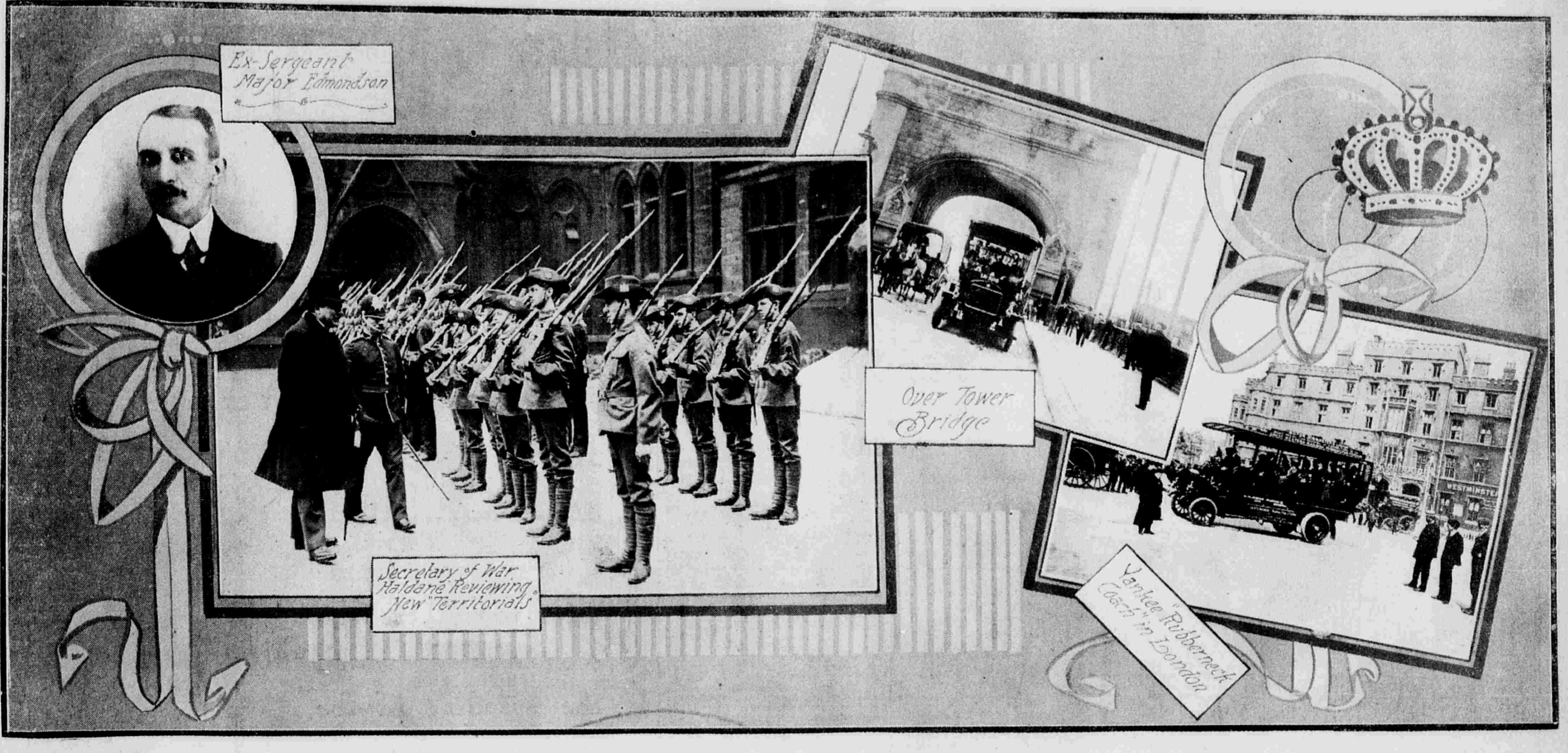
PART TWO

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY AUGUST 22 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



Mrs. Samuel Newhouse Hostess To King Edward of England

Special Correspondence. LONDON, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Samuel Newhouse of Utah will be among his majesty's hostesses. Yet another American lady who is looking forward to entertaining King Edward is Mrs. Henry Coventry, who will spend the greater part of August at Marlborough. She is a comparatively recent bride, whose wonderful personality outshined that of the sister of the Duke of Orleans when it was shown in Paris.

LIKES AMERICAN WOMEN. Half the king's love for Marlborough is explained in the attentions he gets there from American women. The king no more wants a "cure" this year than the fittest athlete that competed in the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. He is in perfect health and he is going to the Austrian "bad" solely for the purpose of being feted by the troop of charming Americans who year in and year out spend money galore on the sumptuous banquets and festivities they organize in honor of the one and only Edward.

NEWS SUPPRESSED. Last season more than one society correspondent had the hint given at Marlborough that it would be taken as a special favor if no mention were made in certain fashionable papers of the king's movements among the Americans. Accordingly much of this news was suppressed with the result that it was commonly reported that the king was at last sick and tired of American news. In the exclusive set which remains true to entirely Victorian snobbery, this statement gave eminent satisfaction.

PAL OF THE KING. Mrs. Harold Baring, a great pal of King Edward, and one of the best dressed and prettiest Yankies in Europe, will repeat her little dinners for his majesty. These have been pronounced by Edward himself as "the best things going." Mrs. Harold Baring is a past-mistress in the art of knowing how dinners ought to be served. Last August she sent to the south of France for some special brand of wine, which she considered indispensable as the beverage to be drunk with an entree which she had herself invented. The king, who is a gourmet of the first order, was immediately struck by Mrs. Baring's delicate and beautiful dishes, which she had called after him and was vastly "fetched" by the compliment paid him by a hostess who had spent especially so many miles for his wine.

England's Great Military Problem as It Affects the United States.

Great Britain Facing Conscription—Military Experts Discuss Present Army Crisis —"Anglo-Saxon Races Must Adopt Compulsory Military Training or Be Wiped Off the Face of the Earth" Says One Leading Military Authority.

Special Correspondence. LONDON, Aug. 13.—England is about to face a grave military crisis which will affect not only the native-born Britons, but all foreign residents stopping in the country. The question of conscription is looming large on the horizon. Many technical military experts point to this measure as the only possible way of "saving the country" and bringing England up to the fighting level of continental powers; while others scout the idea altogether and say that conscription is entirely contrary to the whole trend of English thought.

RECRUITS HARD TO GET. Despite all these efforts, however, the returns from the volunteer enlistment posts point conclusively to the fact that Haldane will not obtain his men. The date set for the fulfillment of the Haldane vision has come and gone, and still the number of men has not been made up. Furthermore, a decided popular feeling against joining the army under present circumstances is manifesting itself, even among former officers and men who have worn his majesty's uniform.

CONSCRIPTION OUTLOOK. From an international point of view, England's present position is one which affects the whole world, particularly the United States. It is considered by many military experts that if England goes in for conscription, America will have to follow suit. T. Miller Maguire, LL. D., principal of one of the most important military colleges in England, and a recognized expert and lecturer on such subjects, considers the interests of England and the United States as practically identical in these matters. In the course of an interview with the writer he pointed out some of the dangers which the United States would have to face if England failed to strengthen her military position.

YELLOW PERIL. "If the weakness of England, from a military standpoint, enables, for instance, the Japanese to obtain a foothold in Australia, it will give Japan the very base she wants for the mastery of the western Pacific. Already our withdrawal of naval force from the Pacific has left the open door for the Japanese, and our weak alliance with them has filled their heads with all sorts of dreams of conquest. The dangerous position of Australia in this respect based on the adoption by Australia, only within the last few months, of a form of compulsory military service much akin to conscription, and I am of the opinion that not only England but the United States will have to adopt some such system if the Anglo-Saxon race is to be maintained at all in the face of the overwhelming hordes of yellow, brown and black races which are today forming themselves into a tangible menace which cannot be ignored.

NOTE-CATCHING POLITICIAN. "So far as the internal affairs of England are concerned," continued Dr. Maguire, "there are many reasons why the recent schemes of Haldane have not met with success. As to Haldane himself, I regard him as simply a vote-catching politician, who does not know the first elements of his business. In a recent article in the New Age, I made this statement: 'Since 1906 Mr. Haldane has been chief of the army council. Ignorance and folly, tyranny and ineptitude, intrigue and disreputable religion supreme in the war office, Whitehall, and our country are bleeding at every pore in order that party and society may retain our soldiers in the leading strings of monarchism. I never heard of any justification of Haldane's from any person except a few who approve of it as a basis for an ultimate system of compulsory service. Some members of the National Service League support it on this ground; otherwise, even those declare that the whole scheme is a farce and a fraud of the worst type.'

ANGER IMMINENT. "My personal opinion is that England, Australia, Canada and the United States will all have to adopt compulsory military service—I do not like to use the word conscription—and that unless some such measures are adopted—and that speedily—the Anglo-Saxon race will stand a good chance of being wiped off the face of the earth. This is a very strong way of putting it, but the danger is so imminent that it must be recognized. Admiral Evans of the United States navy and President Roosevelt have fully realized the situation. It does not necessarily follow that these countries will have to adopt the same kind of conscription as is in force in Germany, but I do not think there is the slightest doubt that

some such measures will have to be resorted to. **MENACE TO PEACE.** "The present weak position of England, I repeat, is a danger to universal peace. This is well recognized by Continental military authorities, including the distinguished French authority, Capt. Sorb, who has even suggested that, as the army of England would be an earthly use to France in case of a threatened war, France should throw over the entente cordiale and seek allies with some power—even Germany—which would be useful to France. If England is to be thrown over in this manner, her only natural ally will be inclined to betray England unless in return England had a force that could be made useful to the United States in case of war, say, with the Japanese. The continental powers—particularly the Germans and Austrians—hate the United States, and if England proved to be an ally of no real fighting strength America would soon learn how many enemies she has in Europe.

TACTICS USED. "Yes, it is quite true, admitted Sergt. Maj. Edmondson, when seen at his home, No. 9 Elm Grove, in the West End of London. 'I and my party are exerting every effort to prevent men from joining the army of Great Britain in present circumstances. We are distributing leaflets by thousands among the soldiers, pointing out to them that if they join the army they come under despotic military law, and, if trade unionists, they are likely to be called out at any time to shoot down peaceful citizens, just as they were in the recent Belfast strike. At the present time, the entire forces of the country are in the hands of the upper classes, and these forces can be used, and are being used, to keep in subjection the working classes of the country. During the recent railway crisis through which England passed it was quite evident that the military would have been called out against the workers if the impending strike had not been settled peacefully by Lloyd George.'

The new bill which the Labor party proposes to introduce to relieve men from joining the army of Great Britain in present circumstances, we are distributing leaflets by thousands among the soldiers, pointing out to them that if they join the army they come under despotic military law, and, if trade unionists, they are likely to be called out at any time to shoot down peaceful citizens, just as they were in the recent Belfast strike. At the present time, the entire forces of the country are in the hands of the upper classes, and these forces can be used, and are being used, to keep in subjection the working classes of the country. During the recent railway crisis through which England passed it was quite evident that the military would have been called out against the workers if the impending strike had not been settled peacefully by Lloyd George.

"Rubberneck Coaches" Threaten Sway of London Horse 'Bus

Special Correspondence. LONDON, Aug. 13.—Among American visitors to London the popularity of the bus for sight-seeing purposes is seriously threatened by the introduction of the "rubberneck coaches." It will be hard for stay-at-home Americans to realize that the sight-seeing automobiles are still a seven-day wonder to the natives, who line up on the curbs and stare the occupants out of countenance. In an American city if a "rube" wagon doesn't roll by every five minutes one expects to see an "extra" on the street announcing a block in traffic.

SOMEWHAT INFRA DIG. It will take many days for your everyday dignified Englishman to bring himself to advertise openly the fact that he is a "sightseer." But with the American it is different. He rushes into the city with a "rubberneck" in hand and doesn't care who knows that he is on sightseeing bent. His time is limited and in the majority of cases his chances of coming again are few. So he takes London in two hours and a half, per the "rubberneck coach."

SOME INTERRUPTIONS. "On your right is the Marble Arch," called the guide, as we turned from Oxford street into Park lane. "It is the finest arch in the city." "Ugh," grunted the man from New York, who was seated with his wife directly back of me. "Washington arch has it beat a hundred miles." A chorus of groans arose from the New York contingent in which they were joined by two men in the rear who before coming to London had spent their Sunday mornings promenadeing on the Lake Shore drive.

BABY SKYSRAPER. We skirted the grounds of Buckingham palace, getting a fine view of the stone wall which encloses them and of the stables, and then ran down a side street to show the visitors London's nearest approach to a "skyscraper"—the Queen Anne mansions. The Chicago and New York men sniffed audibly at the first sight of this 12-story structure and even the lady from Boston was caught by me smiling indulgently through her spectacles.

RATHER POINTED. "I have seen statues to men who, on land and sea, have gained signal victories over the French, the Spanish and the Russians. But, brother, I have seen none to men who have licked the Americans."

GRAND OLD FAKE. A stop was made in front of "The Old Curiosity Shop," immortalized by Charles Dickens, to give some of the passengers a chance to take a picture of the grand old fake. The title of the guide was swallowed cool, dry by his benevolent and most of us licked "the spoon afterwards. It is wonderful how many people still believe that the little, old house is the original Old Curiosity Shop in spite of the columns that have been printed to disprove the assertion, and the testimony of Dickens' own family that the original shop stood further down town in Fetter Lane.

HONEST AMERICAN. At the Mansion house the guide tells us the traffic is more congested than at any other spot on the face of the globe—with one possible exception. By this time he has grown conservative and when he might have spread himself he passes his opportunity. He excepts "Broad Man's Curve," New York, which, with his limited knowledge of the American metropolis, he locates "in front of the general postoffice." Instead of at Union Square. As a matter of fact, there is no place in any American city to compare with the neighborhood of the Mansion house, London, in the matter of congestion, and an American who knows with pride-worth impartiality, told the guide so.

The latter announced the fact in a loud voice, rather in the manner of a man who says, "At last here is a fact to which you cannot take exception." After looking over the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange in a patronizing manner the load of Americans were taken across London bridge to the Surrey side of the city, where the guide announced, "you can gain some insight into the way the great

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