SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

# The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



### "RICH" PAUPERS HAVE FINE TIME

'Poor" Men Who Ride in Broughams, Play Bridge and Live In High Luxury.

AMAZING EXHIBITIONS.

Unemployed Fed on Chickens That Cost a Dollar Each and Given Bet-

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, Aug. 10.- "Splendid paupers" is a term that has acquired a new significance in this us been used to describe certain manciers who, though nominally umptuous mansions, maintain counry seats and keep motor cars. At 'eplendid paupers" applies most diectly to the inmates of various Lonon poorhouses which, as an onicial westigation has just proved, are run n a scale of magnificence which n a scale of magnificence which ould not disgrace the new Ritz hotel, ne Cariton, or any other of the swagor hostelries of which the metropolis

ie hotels conducted on the scale of ependiture and waste that has chartey would have gone into bankruptcy ing ago, for, instead of accepting the lwest tengers for supplies, the manhve paid the highest prices possible and supplied only the "best of everybing" to the tramps and wastrels who harles Dickens generally imagine the nglish poorhouse as one of those rinding institutions which the poor ould almost rather starve than enorhouses of London, and the alleged

spemployed" have been known to cfuse well paying jobs rather than so their opportunity of experiencing he rest and good cheer afforded them certain of the London castles of

#### WEST HAM QUARTERS.

tropolis is West Ham, and here the Vet it was in the West Ham orhouse that during last year 4.658 no fowls" costing over \$1 each were oplied to the inmates, who in their A homes would never taste chicken m one year's end to another. When government inspector recently dis-Bling or 25 cents of the cost of ch fowl, on the ground that no more ve been paid; with the result that se worthics will have to go into ir own pockets to the extent of It was to this poorhouse also at "gili-edged notepaper of the fin-quality" was supplied, and even oiled sheets employed for copying crespondence cost \$5 per dozen. In the Wandswarth workhouse dge has for some time been popular long the inmates, though, to be e, a certain limit seems to have n set upon the stakes. Just where tall, and how it happens that gamog is permitted, is one of the mysleg that are at present taxing the juisitive acumen of the local government board, at the head of which. the way, is the Right Hon, John

Mr. Burns has always been outspokrsea. Last Christmas he attended linner in the Battersea workhouse. a "little speach" to the inmates he d he was ashumed to see so many ebodied men sitting down before n at the public expense, and re-ached them with lack of indepen-Mr. Burns-who, having been a oring man himself, knows the rking class like a book—that vari-i inquiries have been commenced different parts of London. Startling ults have invariably attended the estigations conducted by inspectors resenting the local government rd; and, as stronger light is thrown in the doings of certain workhouses

cellar of this workhouse has been dubbed by the inmates themselevs. "the Horn of Pienty." It was here that members of the board of guard-lats—the directors of the poorhouse were went to assemble and regale themesives at the public expense. Ac. may be ill and who have the doctor walting for the "doctor's orders," many inmates received a daily allow male and female, attended regularly "the Horn of Plenty" for the purpose of absorbing a certain amount o "moist goods" paid for by the public According to official figures, the noney spent on beer for paupers in condon each year is \$200,000, while the tobacco and souff bill runs into an almost equal amount.

Not only Poplar and West Ham, but many other sections of London show remarkable examples of pauper luxur-Last year there was erected at Hammersmith a pauper palace costing \$1,200,000. This building—which is of the most modern design-would compare favorably with many first class hotels on both sides of the Atlantic. The ground on which the building stands was acquired at \$5,000 an acre, having cost \$72,500; making the total sum paid more than \$1.250... 000. The furniture of this really magnificent place cost \$38,735. As the in stitution was built to contain only 758 paupers, the sum expended on each man averaged for shelter alone \$1. 500; which, according to official fig-ures, is just 10 times the capital per head which is spent by builders in heltering the class from which these

paupers come.

All these vast expenditures have to come from the pockets of the very poor in the form of "poor rate taxation"—a certain sum levied each year to a very householder. In on every householder in London, poor sections of the metropolis, such as West Ham and Poplar, where only the lowest orders of the working classes dwell, poor rates fall most heavily. What has aroused the indignation of all sections of the community more than anything else is the fact that the people inhabiting the workhouses have been better housed and more sumptuously fed than the

The facts revealed in the Poplar in quiry have been of a truly astonishing character. For instance, the average poor person in the Poplar dis-trict, who pays about \$2 a week for rent, and lives in a four-roomed cot-tage, never tastes butter, even of infer-rior quality, but has to put up with margarine, or a substitute for it called "dripping," composed of the cold gravy of cheap meat, bought at about five or ten cents a pound. In the Popiar work-house, however, inmates were supplied with the best butter, costing 32 cents per pound. Very good butter is bought anywhere in London for 24 cents per pound. When it is considered that 22. 104 pounds of the "best butter," costing \$10,365.28 per year, were used in the

On the line with the butter was the tea supplied to this particular work-house. It was of a far better quality than that furnished to the house of commons and used by members of par-liament. The house of commons has been said to be the firest club in Europe; and yet it was surpassed in house. House of commons tea only came to 36 cents per pound, while that contracted for in large quantities to be supplied to the Poplar poorhouse was 56 cents per pound—almost double. And nearly 2,000 pounds of eake were also consumed at the Poplar poorhouse last

HIGH PRICED DIARIES.

Another of the rather bigarre items consisted of gilt-edged note-books for Poplar guardians. These diaries were night at the rate of \$40 for eighty books, or 50 cents apiece. It came out in evidence that a tender for 90 of these books at \$10 had been deliberately rejected, though the books offered a the lower figure were of just as good quality as the "gilt eiged" ones,

Damask table napkins, and "art serge for draping statuary" were some of the items criticised by the government in-spector, while the writing paper sup-plied to the Poplar poorhouse was required to be "best artistic parchment, double thick, cream wove."

The tobacco bill for the Poplar poorhouse figured out at \$2,256 for the year. This gave each inmate an allowance of an ounce a week. Of course the tobacco was, like the other things used in Poplar, only of the best quality. Certain of the inmates of this home of pauper luxury preferred shuff to tobacco. To meet their requirements the guardians expended \$450 per year, which gave each

(Continued on page fourteen.)

### SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE A BOON TO VIENNESE.

Theatrical Outfitters of That City Working Day and Night and Sundays, to Replace the Scenery and Properties of Twenty-One Operas, and The Thousand Odd Trunks Of Costumes Destroyed By Fire.

the scenery and properties of 21 operas and the 1,024 trunks of theatrical costumes swept away by the great earth-quake on the Pacific coast in May last

is no easy task. An ordinary man would hardly know where to make a us for organization and an unlimited self into his task with the utmost speed and vigor. Before he had been a day ers had begun the work. They saw before them orders aggregating nearly biggest contracts ever given out at any one time, and they prepared to hustle accordingly.

WILL GO INTO DRESSES,

being made at the Austrian Costume Atelor here in Vienns, the most celebrated establishment of its kind in the world. Conried placed a few orders for ballet costumes in Paris, as the French understand these things better, but for everything else in the way of will be expended on dresses, which are being made at the Austrian Costume theatrical costumes Vienna stands preeniment as the place of production.

Since Director Conried's arrival the
200 odd employes of the Austrian Cosand night and Sunday. The workrooms are crowded with things being got ready for America. There is a bewil-dering mass of materials and colors. But what strikes the amateur as most

SCRUTINIZED BY CONRIED

mer than the New York opera director who knows exactly what he wents and who knows exactly what he wants and insists upon having it. Courled's memory is marvelous, says Winternitz, for completely equipped. There are diessing isoms and trying-on rooms with walls, ceiling and door all covered with plate plars, from which the artist can see his costume from every point of sees of scenery can be painted they. But besides this, these rooms at the same time. The canvas is view. But besides this, these rooms at the same time. The canvas is are fitted with stage electric lights of laid flat on the floor, which corresponds various colors arranged as footights, roughly in width and length to the and use from overhead. Thus one can judge of the effect of the coatume unstage. The artists lay on the colors der all conditions of light and shade. All the new costumes for the Metro-politan have been specially designed by a famous Vienna artist, Prof. Heinrich more elaborate and difficult to paint, as

OPERA COSTUMES.

requires, for instance, over 200 qustumes, while "Hansel and Gretel" takes remarkable is the wonderful quality of by Ewa in "Lohengrin"—a blue silk all the materials employed. There are grantle, with wonderful and heavy gold silks and cloths and velvets and satins | embroideries, and a dress of white crepe equal to any which one could find at a dr chias, also magnificently embroid a tart, bowever, of Director Coureid's

of frecuring so many hundreds of new ostumes is that of getting entirely new he never forgets a costume he has one seen. He has in his head the scenes of every opera, and can tell instantly what particular shades of colors must be scene painting it is impossible to rush this work by the employment of additional tabor, as can be done in most tional labor, as can be done in most other departments of industry.

Dresses for the different operas, of course, vary greatly both in quantity and segree of elaborateness. "Faust" take a month to paint, while a forest or requires, for instance, over 200 gasterness while "Harved and Creatil" takes ed with the utmost care.

Here in Vienna, Conreid went to having been somewhat taken back when she roofly demanded 200,000 kto-nen, or \$40,000 for a seven months' engagement in New York. "She thinks a glass of beer costs a dollar," he re-Needless to say the lady was

A curious feature in this work of engaging artists is that the further they ers living in Hamburg or other Ger tie or no persuasion to cross the ocean, but when it comes to dealing with residents of Vienna, some hundreds of miles inland, it is another matter. These display the utmost fear at attempting such a voyage, and have just as much dread of it as that Russian giant who had recently to be carried on board the Atlantic liner at Dover by sturdy sailors. 'The artists' fears of the journey usually manifest themselves in a very practical form money. They want, besides the highest imaginable pay, to be insured for a considerable sum against all risks and accidents. Then of their families are coming, they want them all insured, too. They have all the vaguest ideas about America and of the cost of diving there and they

INFINITE TACT WANTED.

make the first appearance. It is a work of delicate negotiation to arrange this and then comes the question of re-hearsals and payment for them. It is a long and weary work full of disap-pointments. Artists are what the Scotch call "kittle cattle" and must be handled with infinite fact. For, as Conreld says, "even if the law permitted

especially when one remembers that Pennsylvania and Lake Shore "Limit-ds" and Pullman drawing room cars

contract in Europe will break it in America also, if it stuts him to do so.

BIG SALARIES WANTED.

those of former years. Conveid says the two most striking features are the big salaries demanded and the absence of logennes or young performers. Actual little blood: or even to give a Incennees or young performers. Actuary and singers' salaries have doubled in Europe in the past five years. It is because new theaters are constantly being built while no new talent is coming forward. No less than 30 new Germany and Austria since 1909. But there are no new actors to come on the duck barraices. Leng and mercury built in general to the same resorted to by seconds to make duck barraices. Leng and mercury builties or pour parts. there are no new actors to come on the

(Continued on page fourteen.)

## END OF FRENCH DUELING SEEN

Action of Colonel Picquart, Friend of Dreyfus, Revolutionizing Thought.

SPARED ANTAGONIST'S LIFE.

That, Too, After Being Shot at, and On Ground That the Duel is Absurd.

Special Correspondence.

DARIS, Aug. 10.—Dueling really seems to have received its deathblow in France. The news will come as a surprise to the outside world, long accustomed to regard the Code Duello as one of the most firmly established of French institutions. The sudden revulsion of feeling which has swept over France is, however, the direct result or Col. Picquart's action in his recent duel with Gen. Gonse last month. Though for many years the French Anti-Dueling league has worked assidiously to suppress this barbarous and irrational custom, all its labors have not proved anything like as effective as the unique method adopted by Col. Picquart to show his contempt

quart is one of the heroes of the Drey-fus affair. When Dreyfus was thought guilty by most of his fellow officers. Picquart alone boidly defended him. wrecking thereby all his immediate military prospects; and, finally being degraded and treated almost as unjustly

OUT OF DREYFUS AFFAIR. It was out of the Dreyfus affair that

the recent Gonse-Picquart duel arose, It seems that, during the trial, Picquart and Gen. Gonse had a discussion over the merits of the case. Col. Picquart announced his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent, and gave reasons of weight to back up his judgment. "If you keep quiet," Gen. Gonse is said to have retoarked, "no one will ever know it." These wo.ds Col. Picquart boldly swore to at the court of cassation; and, from that time, a smoldering feud extsted between the two distinguished array officers. It finally reached its climax when Gen. Conse came out in the Parisian Press in a letter giving Pisquart's statement the "lie direct." Of course, a challenge followed. Pic-

Gen. Gonse-who is a fine shot, and policessed of intropid confuess-did his bring down his man, but missed. When Pioquart's time came to fire, he gillited his eye down the barrel of the only furned and threw the weapon on gust. "What good would it do to kill him?" he cried. "Nothing would be decided—the whole thing is absurd." The next day, all Parls was talking logical phenomenon presents likely of Frenchmen agreeing almost unani-mously that Picquart was right. And this after centuries of dueling, during which the cade became an approved fix-ture of French life.

SLIDE TO DISPAYOR.

yor in France is the serious results that fought with awords—deliberately learn how not to kill. A man who kills an-other to a duet in France is regarded

vices are resorted to by seconds to make duels harmiess. Lead and mercury bulstages. For this Conreld says the un- lets are often used, which crush powder on being rammed into pistols; i builets of smaller saliger than the pis-