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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

SPAIN'S BOY KING; 13-YEAR-OLD BRIDE

Queer State of Affairs Causes the Queen to Select Little Princess For Her Son.

"IF IT WERE NOT FOR THEE,"

"I Should Almost Doubt That Any Woman of Unblemished Honor Could Descend From the Bourbons."

Special Correspondence.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—Preparations are now going forward in the royal palace, in Madrid, and the best apartments are being freshly decorated and beautified with splendid and costly new furniture and objects of art, for the reception of the Infanta Dona Paz and her little daughter Pilar. Arrangements are being made for hunting parties and great lawn tennis and football matches, all with the intention of affording the boy King Alfonso XIII and the little Princess Pilar frequent opportunities of enjoying each other's company free from restraint.

First the Spanish newspapers, and immediately afterward some important foreign journals published the notice that the paternal aunt of King Alfonso, the Infanta Dona Paz, princess of Bavaria, would come to Madrid with her daughter Pilar, to sojourn here for some weeks, and that this visit is owing to the desire of Queen Maria Christina to marry Don Alfonso to his cousin Pilar in the foreordained event of official mutual affection uniting the young folk.

The marriage cannot take place before next year, but there are various circumstances which lead to the belief that this interesting royal wedding is extremely likely.

Above all, it must be observed that the official papers have published the news. In the second place, Dona Maria Cristina is extravagantly fond of her sister-in-law the Infanta Dona Paz. Without going so far as to say that she does not also love her other relatives, the Infantas Isabel and Eulalia, still it is well known that she is not satisfied with the manners, tastes and conduct—not always very correct—of these distinguished personages. On the other hand, the severe queen mother is filled with admiration for the irreproachable life of the Princess Paz, who, besides being a model wife and a good woman, has a superior education and is passionately fond of that medical science to which her Bavarian husband has dedicated his life.

"If it were not for thee, I should almost doubt that any woman of unblemished honor could descend from the family of the Bourbons!" Queen Christina remarked one day to Dona Paz, evidently alluding to certain customs of the ex-Queen Isabel II and her daughters Isabel and Eulalia. Besides all this may be added the great love which the queen has manifested for the three children—two boys and one girl—of the virtuous Infanta. She has often invited these youngsters to Madrid and frequently sent them magnificent gifts.

It also appears that this match would satisfy the matrimonial aspirations of King Alfonso. Indeed, with the expansion natural to the age and frank character of the young monarch, he has often observed to his most intimate friends, and to his mother and sisters, that he was anxious to get married as soon as possible in order to secure an heir to the throne. "But the cases of which I have read in history and the examples shown by some of the reigning families inspire me with real terror towards matches made solely for state reasons;"—declared Don Alfonso, at the same time, in characteristically-formal words which have been directly reported to me—"and, although I do not like the idea of being impelled to join in marriage bonds with a girl whose true sentiments, character and customs are unknown to me—because I am well aware that we live in practical times, and that it is an easy matter for a maiden to feign to love a youth of my age in order to become queen—still I have sufficient knowledge of life not to ignore the fact that it is pretty difficult to find a little princess, however austerely brought up, possessing that charming purity and candor which I desire my future wife to have . . . ."

These and analogous declarations Don Alfonso has been known to have made repeatedly to persons enjoying his entire confidence; therefore it is not strange that he should have received with lively satisfaction the proposal of his mother to marry him to the fair girl whom he calls "his amiable little cousin Pilar," with whom he had often played when he was a child, in the halls and parks of the royal palace and to whom he never forgot to write on the occasion of her birthday.

The little Princess Pilar really appears to deserve, on account of her physical and moral qualities, the love of Don Alfonso and the high place to which he seems disposed to raise her. Although she is not yet 13 years of age, having been born in Munich, in March, in 1891, the august young lady is tall, well formed and fully developed. With her auburn locks, her large blue eyes, her delicate skin, and the mild expression of her countenance, she resembles one of the virgins painted by Murillo. Her physical perfections are well matched by her moral and intellectual qualities. Pilar always accompanies her mother in the frequent visits which the latter makes to the hospitals and the poor of Munich, where she usually resides; and like her mother the little princess never tires of comforting and helping the sick and needy. She speaks fluently Spanish, French and English, besides a fair sort of German; plays admirably on the piano and the harp, and, when her studies and acts of benevolence leave her a little time, she takes her workbox and knits nice little things for the poor children of Munich, not forgetting to send some gifts from time to time, to the little ones of the beneficent institutions of Madrid, through her "Aunt Maria Christina," who becomes every day fonder of her and often calls her "su hijita del corazon" ("the little daughter of my heart").

Of the affection which she entertains for Don Alfonso and Spain, the charming little princess has recently given eloquent proof by sending to the International Exhibition of Postcards, organized here for the benefit of the poor, a postcard on which she herself had written the following: "My mother tells me that by writing a few words on this card I can contribute towards helping some unfortunate person. With all my heart I write: God protect Spain, my real fatherland, and my dearest cousin Alfonso XIII. Pilar."

I have hitherto only spoken of the mother of the little princess without mentioning her father. As I should not like this silence to be interpreted unfavorably towards the latter, I hasten to say that Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria is a model husband, besides being an eminent physician who attends the poor gratuitously and has published works highly praised in the scientific world. By way of diversion he plays the violin as a professional every night in the Munich orchestra.

A journal of Madrid has recalled some curious anecdotes concerning this prince. When Prince Louis Ferdinand came here to marry the Infanta Dona Paz, he was about 25 years of age, tall, strong and reputed to possess a most formidable appetite! Indeed, it soon became known that, on one occasion when he dined, he ate, unassisted, no less than a pair of turkeys, which, as he had only a very slight knowledge of Spanish, he modestly called pajaritos (little birds). Well then, as he soon made himself popular, thanks to his amiable and gentle character, every time that he went to the bull-ring and showed himself in his box the people rose en masse and familiarly cried: "Has your Royal Highness digested those little birds?" It may be easily imagined that this little incident always excited tremendous laughter in which the prince, far from being offended, most heartily joined. The following anecdote is equally curious.

Some days after their wedding, the prince and the Infanta Paz prepared to depart for Munich where they intended to reside. When the moment arrived for taking leave of his new relatives and the high dignitaries of the court, the prince, who was very fond of his wife, also bade adieu to the prime minister, Senor Canovas del Castillo, and shaking him warmly by the hand he observed contentedly, "I am going away well satisfied because I take with me the rarest pearl of the Spanish royal family."

Senor Canovas, who at that time had some reason to complain of the royal family, and was, moreover, often shockingly blunt, had the boldness to reply:

"Oh, your royal highness! what a pity it is that you can only take one pearl with you and not the whole necklace!" The nobles, standing round, grew pale with anger at hearing this audacious exclamation, but the prince merely smiled pacifically.

But to return to the principal theme of this article, it may well be observed that if this marriage between Don Alfonso and the little princess of Bavaria really takes place, it will greatly influence the projects of Dona Maria Christina regarding her own future. Everybody in Spain knows that King Alfonso (as well as the immense majority of the people) is displeased that the queen mother should persist in her desire to exercise her influence in all the most important state affairs, and although Dona Maria Christina is aware of this, yet she obstinately refuses to stop meddling; and if the king and the public are tolerant with her it is because they believe that the queen will retire to private life and leave Spain to itself when Don Alfonso gets married, for her position in the palace would become untenable the day on which another woman appeared as the true queen.

But, you see, the situation would not be so embarrassing if the new queen were to be Dona Pilar who loves her aunt Christina so much that she would allow her to do anything she liked. Consequently it may be safely affirmed that if the plans attributed to the queen mother are successful she will have attained a double end; that is, by marrying Don Alfonso to a woman of her own selection and by continuing, as long as she pleased, to be more queen than her daughter-in-law.

MARIE RIOS.

PRINCESS MARIE DEL PILAR,

Reported Fiancee of the King of Spain.

WATER IN A SIEVE.

John Diedrich Spreckels, the son of Claus Spreckels, is the proprietor of a San Francisco newspaper. To an editor, one day, Mr. Spreckels was talking about persistence, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"My father is a great believer in persistence—in patience. Once, when I was a boy, I abandoned in despair some childish task that I had undertaken, and my father reproved me for it.

"'Persistence will do anything,' he said. 'There's nothing you can't accomplish with patience.' And then he smiled slightly and added:

"'You could even carry water in a sieve if you would have the patience to wait long enough.'

"'How long would I have to wait?' I said.

"'Till it froze,' my father answered."

HIS WAY OF SAYING IT.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, collects in scrapbooks specimens of the errors foreigners make in dealing with strange tongues. One of Mr. Fitch's scrapbooks is devoted to French-English—to the sort of English that Frenchmen sometimes use. A new addition was made to this volume the other day. It was a French tutor's advertisement clipped from a London newspaper, and it ran:

"A young Paris man shall desire to show his tongue to classes of English gentlemen. Address, etc."

ENGLAND'S QUEEN BANS "BRIDGE."

Lady Mary Tells the Readers of The Saturday Deseret News Of the Game

COMING VISIT TO IRELAND.

Who Will Entertain King Edward and Her Majesty on Their Visit to the Emerald Isle in April?

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Queen Alexandra has knocked the bottom clean out of bridge playing among distinguished social gatherings. There have been so many card scandals in even the most exclusive set of late that her majesty now refuses to countenance gambling among women at any place she is visiting and she especially stipulates that bridge must not be included in the program, even for men, if high stakes are likely to follow the excitement of the game. Many great ladies are supporting her majesty in her campaign, notably the Duchess of Marlborough, who next to the Duchess of Devonshire is about the smartest player in the high society set.

The success of the gathering which is assembled at the Duke of Devonshire's seat at Chatsworth this week is due to the absence of bridge playing from the program. The queen said she would not go there; neither would many of the ladies who sympathize with her views, if bridge were to be indiscriminately played. The turn that things have taken is most disappointing to the Duchess of Devonshire, who is a devotee of bridge. Even among the queen's friends in the Jewish community—the Rothschilds and Sassoons—in which the gambling spirit is so strong, she will not tolerate any sort of card playing for high stakes, and it is an open secret in society circles that her popularity among certain sections is suffering in consequence of her determined hostility to all forms of indiscriminate gambling. Princess Victoria is like her mother a determined opponent of gambling. Both are, however, expert whist players, but only for the purpose of pastime.

Who will entertain the king and queen during their visit to the west of Ireland in April? The subject is agitating the minds of society at the moment of writing. When the official announcement is made, I can predict that it will be found that the Duke and Duchess of Manchester will enjoy the honor, and that Kylemore Castle will be the scene of one of the most brilliant social gatherings that has ever been seen in Ireland. The extensive alterations undertaken at the castle by the duchess were in anticipation of this royal visit, and when these are completed Kylemore will be one of the most eligible residences in the kingdom for entertaining royalty.

Long before the Duke of Manchester thought of acquiring the property every effort was made to induce his majesty to make it a royal residence, but great as King Edward admired its beautiful surroundings he made no secret of the fact that he feared to be responsible for the heavy expense such an undertaking would involve, and especially at a moment when he was forced to practise retrenchment in other quarters. The castle has already been one of the most expensive residences in the country to maintain, and under its altered conditions it will be more expensive still.

King Edward is animated by two motives in visiting Kylemore. He expressed an opinion once that it stood in the midst of the finest natural scenery in the world, and furthermore, he is anxious to give an impetus by his presence in the neighborhood to the rich marble quarries in the vicinity, which are worked by an American syndicate. The influence with the queen of the Duke of Manchester's American mother doubtless has something to do with the visit, too.

It is all nonsense to suggest that the duke of Roxburghe has plenty of money and did not need a rich American bride, for whatever the Roxburghe estate may bring in, there are so many who have claims upon it that the duke's share probably does not exceed $20,000 a year. For many years Floors Castle has been in the market to be let furnished, and for only one week in the whole year is it usually opened. Then a large house party is gathered and dances given at which the Scotch reels, the Foursomes and the Eightsomes are danced. During the duke's long minority his mother saved and saved until she had over $450,000, but most of this the duke had spent long since. Beside his mother and two brothers, the Duke of Roxburghe has four sisters, all of whom draw from the estates.

The omission of pre-nuptial settlements is spoken of with dissatisfaction as becoming a custom among American brides. Invariably they will, spend money on their homes, which is what they are expected to do, but the lack of security about a regular income for the head of the family is disapproved of, the case of Lord William Neville being continually cited as a case in point. Mr. Murietta when marrying his daughter to Lord William Neville said he could not take money out of his business for settlements, but allowed the young couple $30,000 a year to live upon. Then when the Baring crash came Mr. Murietta went bankrupt and the William Nevilles were left.

In the official Gazette of this week it was announced that the Duke of Roxburghe had resigned his commission as lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. If a London house is to be bought or built for the Roxburghes, there is not the slightest doubt that it will be paid for with the new duchess's money.

Mrs. Henry Allen, the widow of the commodore of the Hudson River Yacht club, has for some time been searching to find a house in one of the most fashionable quarters in London which she might make her London home. She has at last settled upon a dainty little house that is perhaps the very smallest in Mayfair and is situated in Curzon street next door but one to the magnificent house just built for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, which is probably the very largest. Mrs. Allen's house, which she has taken for six years, belongs to Earl Howe from whose family name of Curzon the street got its title.

There is a beautiful confidingness about this little house of Mrs. Allen's, for immediately the street door is opened the visitor finds herself in the dining room out of which leads the staircase to the drawing room directly above. The house is painted white both without and within, the decoration inside being in the form of little raised flowers which go around the panelling on the walls. Since the death of the commodore, Mrs. Allen has been traveling, but is now devoting herself to furnishing her new house, making long searches for dainty pieces of furniture that would be particularly in keeping with this quaint little house. When she first came over from America, Mrs. Allen brought all her furniture with her, but this she presented to her daughter on her marriage to Mr. William Watson of Hawick in the Border country.

It is in this most romantic country that Mrs. Watson is now established, her pretty home being very close to the town on the road through which Mary, Queen of Scots, rode from Holyrood to Hawick to see Lord Darnley once when he was ill. As a most picturesque background to the north of Hawick rise the famous Lothian hills belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, and the Minto chain adjoining, which belong to the Earl of Minto, now governor of Canada. The heart of this border country is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and of border warfare when Lord Percy, the ancestor of the Duke of Northumberland, and others raided that country. So it is no uninteresting place that Miss Jessica Allen of New York now calls home.

LADY MARY.

KING ALFONSO XIII,

Who is to make Princess Del Pilar His Queen.

THE A, B, C, OF THE FAR EASTERN TROUBLE.

A Short but Interesting and Instructive Catechism of the Difficulty Between Russia and Japan—The Situation Summed up in a Nutshell for Busy People.

What is the trouble in the far east?

Japan is trying to keep Russia out of Korea.

What is Korea and where is it situated?

Korea is an autocracy under Japanese influence, about as large as Kansas, says the Star, with a population estimated at between 8,000,000 and 16,000,000. The empire occupies a peninsula just south of Siberia, jutting into the Pacific ocean between the Yellow sea and the Sea of Japan, and reaching within less than 100 miles of the southern end of Japan.

Is Korea a rich country?

Not especially. It is a purely agricultural land and the methods of cultivation are primitive. A few gold mines are operated and there are supposed to be deposits of copper, iron and coal.

Why, then, does Russia want Korea?

Chiefly because of its position. Korea is an extension of Manchuria which practically belongs to Russia. In the natural development of contiguous territory Russian merchants have crossed the boundary into Korea and Russian interests accumulating there under the weak native government naturally look to the czar for protection.

Why is Korea of strategic value to Russia?

For two reasons. First, Russian vessels must make a long detour around Korea to pass from Vladivostock, Siberia, to Port Arthur, the Russian harbor in Manchuria. In this journey they must traverse a narrow strait between Korea and a Japanese island, comparable to Gibralter. To insure free passage Russia seeks to control the end of Korean peninsula. Second, when Russia begins its anticipated absorption of China it would be inconvenienced if a hostile power should have a military base on the northeastern coast of Asia. Therefore it desires to annex Korea.

Why does Japan object to the Russian annexation of Korea?

Because Japan is overcrowded, with a population 12 times as dense as that of the United States, and it seeks an outlet for its immigrants on the mainland. The island empire has hoped, too, to make Korea the base of an attempt to extend Japanese influence throughout China. Furthermore, it now conducts nine-tenths of Korea's commerce and owns Korea's two railways. Its trade and railways would both be threatened and probably be deprived of value in the event of Russia's success. And, finally, Japan holds that its own independence would be menaced were Russia to gain the harbor at the end of the Korean peninsula almost within cannon range of the Japanese island fortress of Tsushima.

Does Japan want to annex Korea?

No. It is satisfied to maintain Korea's sovereignty with the expectation that its natural advantages of situation will give it the lion's share of Korea's trade.

When did the trouble between Japan and Russia begin?

It began in 1895, when by war Japan had forced China to recognize Korea's independence and to grant Japan the southern end of Manchuria. Russia forced Japan to give up Manchuria, seized the surrendered territory and secured a timber cutting concession in the Yalu valley in Korea.

What brought on the present crisis?

Last year Russia advanced the claim that the timber concession extends to the valleys of all rivers tributary to the Yalu and that it gives the Russians the right to build railways and to monopolize the port of Yongampho at the Yalu's mouth.

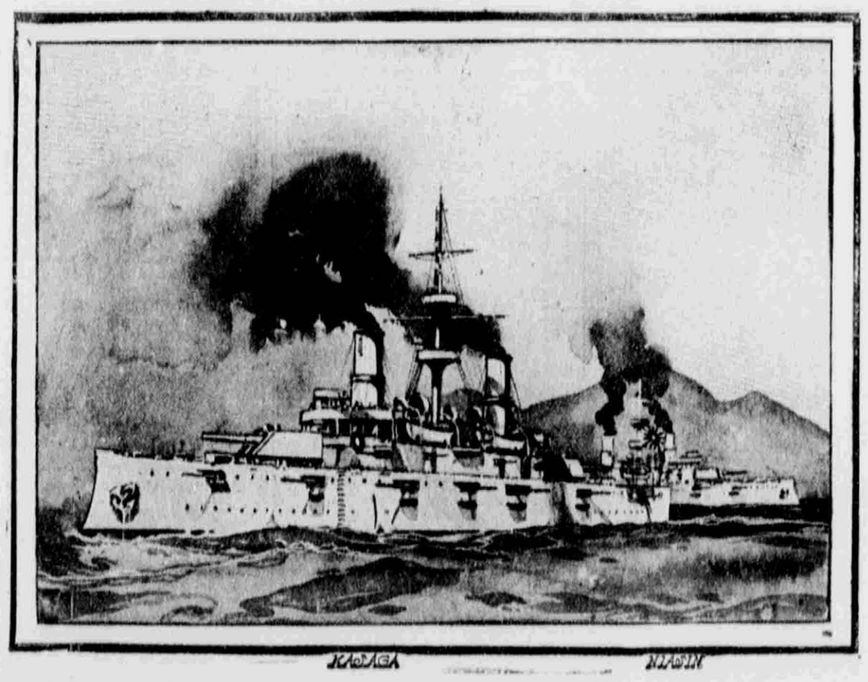
Did Russia announce its intention to annex Korea?

It did not. But Japan took the ground that its procedure meant virtual annexation and so issued a protest.

Is this likely to lead to war?

Japan says it will unless Russia recedes from its claims.

KASAGA AND NIASIN CRUISERS TO JOIN JAPANESE FLEET.



The acute phase of the far eastern question has necessitated the strengthening of her already powerful navy by Japan. The above two vessels were being built for a South American power, from which agents of the Mikado purchased them at Genoa.

FOES OF RUSSIA BOTH IN AND OUT

Startling Spread of Revolutionary Sentiments Among the Subjects of the Czar.

WHAT A WAR MIGHT LEAD TO.

Serious Setback Would Probably Result In Long-Foreshadowed Uprising by Both Aristocrat and Peasant.

Special Correspondence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—War with Japan means greater danger to Russia than the outside world knows. Any serious setback for Russia is almost certain to be followed by an outbreak of the revolutionary spirit that has been brewed by the long, silent struggle between the masses in Russia and the semi-barbarian troops the czar imports to keep them down. Many close observers assert that Russia is absolutely incapable of undertaking a trial of strength with a formidable enemy. Whether things are as bad as this or not, it is certain the growth of the revolutionary movement has become a serious embarrassment to the czar and his government, and that Russia is a far less dangerous foe to meet than she would be if her people were contented and patriotic.

Discontent is just as prevalent among the aristocracy of Russia as in the lower classes. Russia is governed by the czar nominally, but in fact by his bureaucracy, of which he is the slave. This bureaucracy is composed largely of the most corrupt class of the population. Its servants, the minor Russian officials, are almost without exception petty tyrants, enemies of education and culture, and often blackmailers on a large scale. Russian aristocrats despise their own country's police system, and the intellectual middle classes of Russia share these feelings. They travel abroad and learn to appreciate the greater degree of freedom enjoyed by other European countries. They read in foreign newspapers the truth about the actual condition of affairs in their own country, and when abroad purchase all kinds of political books, which are strictly prohibited in Russia. There are many booksellers in Berlin, Vienna and other cities frequented by Russians whose profits come almost entirely from the sale of books prohibited in Russia. On returning to their own country they swell the ranks of the political malcontents, either active or passive, and contribute in some degree to the steady growth of the revolutionary movement.

Coming down in the social scale to the lower middle classes and the intelligent workers in the towns, there can be no doubt that these classes are saturated with revolutionary doctrines. There are four important revolutionary organizations in Russia, all of which are working for a common end, but differ regarding the means of attaining the realization of that end. These are the Russian Social Democratic party, the Russian Social Revolutionary party, the Russian Jewish Revolutionary party and the Russian Students' Revolutionary league.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Russian Social Democratic party aims at the abolition of despotic government, the introduction of parliamentary methods and the substitution of a national militia on the model of the Swiss system in place of the immense standing army now maintained, and at the introduction of many far-reaching political and administrative reforms too numerous to specify in detail. All this it seeks to achieve by strictly peaceful and constitutional methods, and it condemns attempts to assassinate the czar or prominent members of the despotic Russian government as useless and harmful.

The Social Democratic party carries on an active propaganda throughout the czar's dominions in favor of its political and social program. The leaders of the party are nearly all political exiles, who conduct its affairs from a safe foreign refuge in Zurich, where the long arm of the Russian secret service police cannot reach them. The executive council of the party meets regularly at Zurich, Stuttgart, Brussels and other cities outside of Russia, and the annual conference is also held in some hospitable capital where conditions of political freedom prevail.

The party possesses printing works at Zurich, Stuttgart and several towns in Austria, near the Russian frontier, where revolutionary manifestoes, proclamations, pamphlets, leaflets, books and newspapers are issued in millions of numbers. The circulation of all of them is prohibited in Russia under severe penalties, but the Social Democratic party has organized a marvelous system of smuggling its literature across the Russian frontier and of distributing it throughout Russia after it has passed the vigilance of the officials on the border. The precise methods by which this apparently impossible task is accomplished remain, of course, the secret of the leaders, but it is known that a brigade of Russian Social Democrats is permanently employed on the dangerous mission of conveying seditious books and pamphlets into Russia. Now and then one is caught and banished to Siberia, but another self-sacrificing member of the party steps into his place, and the circulation of revolutionary literature goes on merrily.

Some idea of the magnitude of the propaganda campaign conducted by this party may be gathered from the statistics of its literary activity during 1902. In the course of the last twelve months more than 100,000 leaflets, each consisting of one sheet, 15,000 four-page pamphlets, 10,000 revolutionary newspapers and 5,000 political tracts and books were printed abroad, smuggled into Russia and disseminated among the czar's subjects from Archangel to Tiflis and from Warsaw to Vladivostock.

THE PARTY OF BLOOD.

The Russian Social Revolutionary party strives for the realization of a similar program, but it is in favor of violent and sanguinary methods, holding that the end justifies the means.