

BRITISH ROYALTY IS A STEW

Servant Problem is Giving King and Queen Some Worry.

LEGACY FROM THE LATE RULER

Edward's Large Staff of Favorite Household Servants Exhibits Resistance Over Certain New Rules.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—(Special to The Bee.)—Even royalty is not exempt from the eternal servant question. King George and Queen Mary, or at least those officials who look out for such things for their majesties are still hard at work straightening out the servant troubles caused by the death of King Edward and by reason of the great army of those who minister in humble capacity to the needs of the royal family. It may be said that the problems presented are complex and most difficult of solution.

When King Edward came to the throne, he made practically a clean sweep of all who had been in the royal service in his mother's reign, bestowed on each a substantial pension, and brought the staff of servants en bloc from Marlborough house, who, of course, were thoroughly versed in the manner in which his late majesty wished them to perform their duties, and fell readily into the routine at Buckingham palace.

Some Are Retired.

Some of the chief servants in King Edward's household have, of course, been pensioned and are on the "retired" list, but those who remain in the royal service do not altogether approve of the regulations recently introduced which do not exactly harmonize with their preconceived notions concerning the extent and character of their duties.

End of the Snap.

Under the new regime, the number of servants to be put on close wait will be reduced by half, and they will have their meals in the breakfast room attached to the men servants' quarters, and when not on close wait, they will be put on ordinary duty in different parts of the palace.

But apart from these regulations, the prospect of the court being more frequently at Windsor castle than was hitherto the case is rather disturbing to those somewhat luxuriously-minded groome pages who have always regarded Windsor as an excessively dull place.

What the full extent of the changes in the conditions of the royal service will be is not, of course, yet known, but it is surmised that they will be extensive and that several comfortable sinecures will be abolished.

No very great changes beyond those indicated will be carried out just now, for King George desires to become well acquainted with the working of the large household now under his control before carrying out any extensive alterations in its management.

As regards the women servants, a very large number of those who were in service in Buckingham palace, and who have been re-engaged in Queen Alexandra's household, and will go to Marlborough house when it is ready for her majesty and, of course, all the servants at Sandringham remain in her majesty's employ.

Special Training for Maids. The female staff who were at Marlborough house in the late reign will all go to Buckingham palace, but a number of new maids have been engaged who have been in the service and will be trained in their duties at Windsor castle.

A special set of apartments has been set aside at Buckingham palace and Windsor castle for the use of the Prince of Wales, but these will be the general discipline of the servants; as yet no arrangements have been made to provide his royal highness with servants of his own beyond the services of a valet, who has been the servant mainly in attendance on the young prince for some years, but the general discipline of the servants is to be maintained.

Queen Alexandra's Idea. Queen Alexandra intends to maintain a separate court and it is to be no mean one. If the recent appointments of her household is any sign, it is Queen Alexandra's intention to make herself a conspicuous figure at state and court ceremonials, it will be necessary to revise some of the existing regulations as to etiquette and precedence.

It has been the practice for the queen dowager to live in retirement, and Queen Alexandra never put herself forward in any way after her husband's death, and she was very rarely seen on any public occasion. It is only in Russia that the widow of a sovereign has ever continued to be a prominent figure of court.

The Empress Marie has been conspicuous and active since her husband's death, and Queen Alexandra appears disposed to follow her sister's example.

Kings as Money Getters. The fact of Prince Francis of Teck having succeeded in raising the \$108,000 needed to pay off the Middlesex hospital debt, serves as a reminder of the money value of royalties in the cause of charity.

When kings turn beggars they seldom beg in vain. King Edward's appeal on behalf of the hospitals has resulted in the raising, up to date, of something like \$15,000,000 and the end is not yet.

Probably no charitable appeal was ever more liberally responded to than was this one. Nearly \$2,000,000 was raised during the first few months, and afterwards donations came pouring in. Sir Edgar Speyer gave \$175,000, the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Gwalior contributed with \$20,000 apiece, while Lord Mount-Stephen and Strathcona capped all records by presenting the fund with an endowment of \$400,000 a year, equal to a capital-value gift of \$2,500,000.

Queen Alexandra raised \$300,000 to feed poor people on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee, and afterwards she raised \$1,000,000 for the King's India fund, \$1,500,000 of which, however, was contributed in a lump sum by Sir Thomas Lipton.

Finally it may be mentioned that the bigness of the fund, \$75,000,000, raised for the relatives of the men who sank in the battle of Victoria, was largely due to the touching example of the present queen in handing over to it a considerable proportion of the subscriptions for her wedding presents.

Adopted Navajo Woman Returns to Civilization from Visit to Tribe. Sta-may-rue, who is called "the blond lady of the Navajo Indians," has returned to her home in Seattle, Wash., after spending nearly a year among her adopted people on their reservation in New Mexico.

Her real name is Mrs. Bebie A. Churchill. Four years ago she was a trained nurse at Albuquerque, N. M. She was sent out by the government to nurse a score of Indians afflicted with smallpox. The quarantine station was 10 miles from the railroad, and the equipment of the little field hospital was so crude as to make proper sanitary nursing impossible.

The hardships caused the other women nurses to desert their post, but Mrs. Churchill stayed until the quarantine was ended, and then went among the rest of the tribe, teaching them sanitary methods and ministering to their sick.

By her bravery and self-sacrifice Mrs. Churchill won the gratitude of the whole tribe. Keewakee, one of the principal chiefs, adopted her as his daughter. She became a member of the tribe and was given the name of Sta-may-rue, or "blond lady." Mrs. Churchill has spent the winter traveling from one end of the reservation to the other, instructing the squaws in domestic science, cooking, cleanliness and home remedies for the sick. The Indians supply her with horses and often with an escort.

"Once I was annoyed by having an Indian follow me all day," said Mrs. Churchill. "I was on horseback. The Indian was a mile behind me on foot. I quickened the pace of my horse, hoping to draw away from him, but he managed, by a wonderful display of endurance, to keep within sight of me. All day he kept following me through a desert stretch of country. When I reached a village in the distance he completely understood. I told the chief that I had been followed."

"In a few moments the Indian who had followed me came into the village. He was utterly exhausted. Then I discovered that he had been sent out by the village which I had left in the morning to follow me and keep me in sight, because some Mexicans had been seen in the neighborhood. That is the kind of friends the Indians are." It is Mrs. Churchill's ambition to establish a home for young Indian boys and girls. She intends to return to the reservation soon, and will spend the next few years among the Navajos. She hopes that the Indians themselves will contribute to the institution which she intends to found.

Some Things You Want to Know Congressional Campaigns--Revolt of the People

The congressional election in the "off" year of 1828 resulted for the first time in the history of the country in returning to congress a majority definitely and violently opposed to the president and his federal administration. This campaign also was remarkable in that it represented the first popular political protest of the plain people against what was known as the "governing class." Its direct result was to overthrow the political aristocracy which was modeled on the lines of English practice, and which had ruled the country from the beginning. Its indirect result was to establish the American federal system of administration, which in the course of years has developed a political oligarchy of greater and lesser bosses against whom insurgency now threatens destruction.

The movement which resulted in the triumph of the Jacksonian democracy in 1828 had its definite beginning three years earlier. In 1825 Monroe had been elected president by unanimous vote. The congress elected in 1827 had forty democrats in the senate against eight opposition members, and in the house there were 111 democrats as against seventy-two opposition members. The majority of these non-democrats were known as federalists, although some of them called themselves anti-Monroe democrats. As a matter of fact they were not organized and there was practically but one party in existence.

Until that time nominations for president and vice president had been made by party caucus in the several states, and the whole system was chaotic. The electors were chosen by general state ticket, according to the now established uniform practice in some of the states; while in others they were elected by districts, and in others they were chosen by the legislatures. In each state one of these three methods would be selected for each presidential election, according to the judgment of the leaders of the majority in that state legislature, a judgment always based upon considerations of party welfare. As a result, the people had no direct interest in the presidential elections and were concerned with state politics, almost to the utter exclusion of national affairs. It was generally accepted that the leaders at Washington would choose the president, and that the people had no business to interfere with their choice.

Although the adoption of the constitution had set up a government differing radically in form from that of England, it was impossible for English colonists instantly to shake off the influence of British institutions. There were two parties in England, but both of them were represented in all phases of political activity by gentlemen who were acknowledged to occupy a position socially superior to the common people. These gentlemen and their class, regardless of their partisan affiliations, were then and still are known as the governing class. This practice was followed in the American republic. The Federalists Adams, Jay and Marshall, as well as the Democrats Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were all social aristocrats. However radical minded have been Mr. Jefferson's democratic political theories, and however far he may have gone in decrying the superiority of the aristocrats, he was by birth and education a representative of the ruling class.

In the generation of political rulers which appeared on the stage in the uprising of 1820, men like Clay and Calhoun also were of this same class. Violent as they sometimes were in their political disputes, until 1828 they were all agreed, and their position that only men trained especially in the profession of statesmanship should be entrusted with public office, was not questioned in any quarter.

With the exception of the four years of the Adams administration, the president always had been a Virginian, and a member of a certain aristocratic clan. It had become the accepted rule that either the vice president or some member of the cabinet should succeed to the chief magistracy. Washington was succeeded by Vice President Adams, Adams was succeeded by Vice President Jefferson, Jefferson was succeeded by Secretary of State Madison, Madison was succeeded by Secretary of State Monroe, and Monroe's second term was about to expire and as there was but one party, the question of succession was much mooted.

John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, thought that he was in line of succession, according to the practice of years. William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, and Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives, also aspired to succeed Madison in the White House. These three cabinet members and the speaker of the house all were together in Washington, and they had no thought but that they would be permitted to fight the matter out among themselves and the others of their caste of professional politicians.

But they were destined to be disappointed. A new generation of people had sprung up who were not bound in any future by the memories of British customs. They were beginning to demand a more direct opportunity to participate in the affairs of government. In state after state the legislatures, in response to popular demand, had been forced to extend the suffrage by removing or reducing property qualifications.

In the spring of 1828 the citizens of Blount county, Tennessee, held a mass meeting at their county seat of Maryville, and adopted resolutions which embodied for the first time a statement of the new idea in politics, which was that any man has a right to aspire to any office, from president down, whether trained or untrained in statecraft, without regard to his filled or not filled public office in the past. The mass meeting praised Andrew Jackson.

The Tennessee legislature formally nominated Andrew Jackson for president of the United States, at the same time calling upon the people of the other states to overthrow the political oligarchy at Washington to deprive the "King Caucus" and to insist upon the popular election of presidential electors.

Calhoun withdrew from the presidential race and became a candidate for vice president. An attempt was made to convene a democratic nominating caucus, but only sixty-six of the 24 members of congress attended the meeting which solemnly declared William H. Crawford of Georgia to be the regular democratic-republican nominee for president of the United States. The older generation of democrats, including Jefferson, the founder of the party, and Madison and Monroe, were "regular" and supported Crawford. In eighteen states the electors were chosen by the people, and in six by the legislatures. Jackson received a large plurality of the popular vote, and also a plurality, but not a majority of the electoral vote. The election for president went into the house of representatives. Henry Clay was speaker of the house, but as he was the fourth candidate in the electoral college, his name under the constitution could not be considered. The vote was cast by states, the Clay men voted for Adams, and Adams was elected.

The congressional campaign of 1828 was a veritable revolution. The old style statesmen were retired and representatives of the "plain people" were selected to succeed them. When the elections were over it was found that the house was composed of 28 anti-Adams men to eighty-five Adams men. Practically all of them claimed to be democrats, but this revolution was to divide that party and to usher in the new whig party. But the political effect of the revolution was tremendous. Every legislature in the union but one was forced to provide for the popular election of presidential electors and from that day until this political nomination, in theory at least, have had their source in the people. That the same revolution established the modern spoils system and made possible the modern political boss does not detract from its glory in view of the fact that its engineers were plotting to destroy a present evil, not knowing what the future might bring forth.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. Tomorrow -- Congressional Campaigns. VII--A New Alignment of Parties.

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