

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. 29.—(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.

But King George, even if he had wished to do so, could not have followed his father's example in this respect, for the simple reason that his majesty kept a much smaller staff of servants at Marlborough house than did King Edward. Numerically it would not have been sufficient to efficiently staff Buckingham palace. His majesty, therefore, decided to retain a number of the servants in the present royal household.

Some Are Retired.

Some of the chief servants in King Edward's household have, of course, been pensioned and placed on the "retire" 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.

The fact is, King George always thought Buckingham palace was over-staffed with servants, and has been of opinion that the dignity of sovereignty could be efficiently maintained without keeping two men to do the work of one.

The servants perform one man's work. The royal household is those that are grand old-time known as the Grooms of the Chambers and the Pages of the Back Stairs.

From those it has always been the custom to select a certain number for what is termed "close wait" attendance on the sovereign. The servants on close wait, however, have always had an extremely easy time of it. They are only on duty in the corridors into which the personal apartments of the king open, and their work consists merely in ushering visitors into the royal presence or summoning any member of the household to the personal apartments whom his majesty may desire to see.

A comfortable sitting-room is provided for the attendants on close wait, while the hitbest they have had their meals, including an excellent late dinner at 7.30 p. m.

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 grooms and pages who have always regarded Windsor as an excessively dull place.

In the late reign, the staff of servants kept permanently at Windsor was comparatively small, but in the future it will be very much larger, and a number of the palace servants, whose services can be dispensed with, will be dispatched very shortly to Windsor.

Means Real Work.

To fully understand how this arrangement will affect some of the royal servants it must be explained that in the late reign a number of the servants, when not required at Buckingham palace, were allowed to go to their own homes, and these were certainly some who were probably not on duty for more than six months in the year. But in future most of the grooms and pages not required for duty at Buckingham palace will be sent to Windsor castle and several will, as has already been stated, be kept there permanently.

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 since 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.

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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 purpose 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.

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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 no 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.

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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. 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 1828, 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 statecraft 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.

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Corset Bulletin

BRANCH NEMO FACTORY STUTTGART, GERMANY FOR THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT

Vol. 1 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 30, 1910 No. 11

DEAR MADAM: Greatest Reducing Corset TALL STOUT WOMEN

You have often wondered why reputable dealers sometimes offer you actually worthless imitations of Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets, when they could just as well sell you the genuine Nemos. We'll tell you why:

- 1. The spurious "reducing" corsets give the dealer a larger profit for they cost much less to make.
2. Dealers who fully intend to be square with you are often misled by the false claims of imitators.
3. It is woman's right to change her mind; to try something that she thinks is new, even when she is entirely satisfied with what she has already—and the merchant must be prepared to humor her whim.

But the proof of the Nemo is the WEARING thereof. Try any of the imitations—JUST ONCE; then you'll be a Nemo wearer for life.

Self-Reducing at \$3.00

Nemo No. 320, at \$3.00, is worn by a host of stout women who do not require extreme abdominal reduction. High bust, long skirt, sizes 19 to 36. By far the best corset ever sold at the price—\$3.00.

No. 318 is a similar model, but lower bust and under arm, for short-waisted women—\$3.00.

Nemo No. 523, with the wonderful Lastikops Bandlet, gives a short-stout woman a better shape.

Nemo No. 522 is a similar model, for tall stout figures—\$5.00.

A New Element in Corset-making

Our patented Lastikops Webbing opens a new era in corset-making. It provides unheard-of comfort with perfect style. It is already the ONE GREAT FEATURE in corset-construction, and will command the corset situation for years to come. It is a NEW KIND OF A FABRIC. For comparison: LASTIKOPS WEBBING—ALL OTHER ELASTICS—

- 1. Never loses any of its original elasticity.
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3. IS NOT weakened or damaged by the needle.
4. Can be made VERY elastic; or only PARTLY elastic, to provide strong SUPPORT with perfect ease.

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PEOPLE GENERALLY have proceeded on the supposition that OVENS were necessary to MEAT ROASTING—and as a means to this end a myriad and motley array of ROASTING PANS flooded the market.

Pans--Pans!

Pans round and pans oval—pans covered and pans open—pans with racks and pans on legs—pans with air vents—pans with none. Self basters and Woman basters—single pans, double deckers and even pans with miniature meats surrounding the dials where lies the martyred bird in state! BUT—All and Each Necessitates the Heating of OVENS to operate them and to ROAST MEATS!

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Absolutely revolutionizes Meat Roasting. It is operated ON TOP OF ALL STOVES—utterly and completely independent of ALL OVENS. ITS HEATING PRINCIPLE is that of the Broiling Oven of a Gas Stove—which is as near the True Roasting Principle as it is possible to come—and use stoves.

MEATS are Broil-Roasted—so do not dry—hence NO BASTING is ever done or needed—nor is the "TRIPLE-TRICK" a self baster. NOT ONE L.O.P OF WATER IS ever used and SO LITTLE FUEL IS REQUIRED to operate the "TRIPLE-TRICK" that Melting Fats Do NOT EVEN SMOKE!

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