

ENGLISH NOBLEMEN CORNERED

If New Peers Are Created Old Ones May Drop Titles.

REMARKABLE CHANGES PENDING

Plain "Mister" Not Unlikely to Come Into Use by Offended Peers of the Realm to Retitle the Newer Titles.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING

LONDON, March 25.—(Special to The Bee.)—The remarkable political changes that are taking place in England and have been taking place during the last two years are almost revolutionary in extent, the full meaning of which is just dawning on the country at large.

It is rumored that in the event of the government deciding to go forward with the policy of making 500 new peers to enable the cabinet to coerce the upper chamber, a policy which they are now advocating with much vigor, the wider families of our nobility have decided upon the unusual course of dropping their titles and adopting plain "Mr." in front of their names, except, of course, where they are members of the various orders of Knighthood, when they will in future be known by the titles they hold under each order.

By the course they would hope to bring the new peers into disfavor, holding them up to ridicule. All Europe appears to be looking toward London now.

It has been definitely settled that the German crown prince and princess are to represent the court of Berlin at the coronation. They will probably be accompanied to England by Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, who were the official representatives of the court of Berlin at King Edward's coronation.

The emperor of Russia is to be represented by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, who will very likely be accompanied to England by his cousin, the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch.

London is making preparations for the coronation. Westminster Abbey has been closed to the public that it may be put in readiness for the coronation. The official program of the coronation has been arranged.

Queen Mary takes much interest in the relief work being done among the poor of London. Recently she summoned Archbishop Carrile, founder of the Church Army, to Buckingham Palace to receive from him a report of the Army's work and the condition of the destitute and homeless poor in London.

Although London is in for a succession of brilliant court functions this season, home life during the present reign is likely to be far more in evidence than in the last decade or so.

Instead of the royal family, it might, from appearances, be a demoralized and industrious family of the upper-middle classes that sits down to breakfast at 9 o'clock. Above all, the queen is as much a worker as the king.

The late Lady Meux possessed a very valuable and an almost unique collection of Nelson relics, and the fortunate inheritor of these treasures is, appropriately enough, Lord Charles Bessborough.

Many people have owned the necklace since it first adorned the lovely neck of Lady Hamilton, and a very keen bargaining contest took place before it became the property of Lady Meux.

"How does it happen, Willie?" asked the boy's teacher, "that you always have so much money?"

"You earn it?" "How?" "By takin' medicine. I've paid me 50 cents for takin' a bottle of some kind of oil with a fishy taste, and ma gave me a quarter for takin' a bottle of something with hoo in it, and I've tryin' to get grandpa to give me a dollar for takin' a quinine pill every night."

"I'm goin' to let ma give me a dime a day for takin' malt or somethin'."—Chicago Tribune



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Many styles imported. Are probably the most popular suits at the present, in all the best style effects. They are shown in many striking ideas that make them very effective, at—

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These new summer grays promise to be the season's big hit for high class tailored wear. They are the snappy, stylish grays to be so much worn during the summer season, and are most pleasing in effect, at—

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"Fashionseal" Suits for Women Are the Spring Style Aristocrats

Within the past few days we have received new shipments of these "Fashionseal" Suits designed after the newer accepted Spring models. Nothing like them in point of style and workmanship has ever been shown at this moderate price. Every new feature finds representation. The fabrics are exclusive in pattern and texture, having been woven expressly for the "Fashionseal" factory. As a practical moderate priced spring suit the "Fashionseal" has no equal at **\$25**

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These dainty creations are by far the most beautiful we have ever shown. Hand made and hand embroidered on fine nets, chiffon voiles, marisettes and French mulls, trimmed in the daintiest of hand made cluny, Irish crochet and Val. laces, at—

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Stunning New Arrivals in Women's Long Coats for Smart Spring Wear

These popular and necessary garments are now shown in a profusion of ideas that will meet any desire in the way of a summer wrap. Serges in colors and white, black satins, nobby mixtures and worsteds, black and white checks, etc.—at a price range of **\$25-\$29-\$35-\$49 to \$98**

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These always popular garments are more beautiful than ever with the many new style features for the season. Smartly fashioned of high class worsteds, serges, voiles, etc. Shown at **\$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$19, \$22.50, \$25**

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SPENDING CHARITY MONEY

General Secretary Devine Explains the Plan Followed.

METHODS MODERN RELIEF WORK

Preventive and Educational Features Large Factors in the Dispensing of Funds Contributed by the Public.

BY EDWARD T. DEVINE.

General Secretary Charity Organization Society, New York City.

In the year ending September 30, 1910, the Charity Organization society disbursed in direct relief a little less than \$80,000. Some people think that it is too much. Some think that it is not enough. I am among the latter. We need more money for widows and dependent children, more for the families of consumptives and more for many other particular kinds of distress.

What we need for relief we always raise for that particular purpose. We believe in what is called the case-by-case system of raising relief funds. What we mean by this is that if we require \$10 or \$15 a month for a family for a year we prefer to ask people to give that amount for that particular family. We open a special account with the money thus given and we keep it religiously for the family for whom it was raised so long as it is needed. If it is not needed we give it back to the donors if they want it or we transfer it with the consent of the donors to some other similar case.

That does not often happen. Generally we need for a family all that we have secured for them. Our purpose is not the "tidying over" of a family "into next week's misery," but family rehabilitation. We pension widows until children can properly begin to earn wages. We care for the sick until they are well. We move people to a place where they can become self-supporting if possible. We go after deserters and bring them back to their families.

Relief Means to an End.

With us relief is but a means to an end. In some instances we give no relief whatever and in other instances we may spend a large sum of money in direct relief before we get through. Of course, in the vast majority of cases some relief is necessary; and we give what our experience and best judgment suggest whether it is much or little or nothing.

Heavy Items of Expense.

Besides the \$80,000 which was expended

for relief and besides what was expended for other activities which have separate treasuries, the Charity Organization society expended about \$200,000. Anyone who quotes these figures and infers from them that there is a disproportion between relief and the cost of administering relief is misleading the public. What these figures show is that the society is engaged in other activities besides relief giving. In round numbers \$50,000 was the cost of conducting the New York School of Philanthropy. This is a training school for those who are expecting to engage in civic or social work. It is not supported by contributors at all, but by endowment and tuition fees.

Thirty thousand dollars was spent on the work of the committee on the prevention of tuberculosis and its affiliated Association of Tuberculosis Clinics. None of this was for relief and none of it was for the expense of administering relief. It is more fundamental than relief. It is prevention. It is public education. Largely as a result of a campaign carried on by that committee the city was induced to increase its appropriations to the health department and to the Board of Education, and as a result we have open air schools for anemic children and an adequate corps of health department district nurses, visiting the homes of poor consumptives. These things mean more than food and groceries. They mean health and the saving of life. They mean stamping out infection.

Advice and Information.

The society spent a little over \$5,000 in its bureau of advice and information, which is for the purpose of reporting to its members and others of charitable agencies which appeal for financial support. This bureau exposes fraudulent enterprises and gives impartial, reliable information concerning the hundreds of institutions, societies and enterprises of various kinds in the city. Frequently, through this bureau, substantial aid is given in the reorganization of charitable agencies in such a way as to free them from some ground of criticism. One may put a high or a low estimate on this kind of service, but obviously it has nothing to do with the amount spent in relief.

The usefulness of any special activity is not always gauged by the amount of money which it costs. For example, the society spent less than \$5,000 for its special employment bureau, the object of which is to find work of special kinds for handicapped persons—those who are not able to do a full day's work in the ordinary sense, but who can do certain things very satisfactorily if they have some special consideration. Thus employed, they are both happier and better off physically than if they are supported in absolute idleness. This bureau is evidently not doing relief

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upon the heels of this hearing. Its mover is one of those who were astounded of the outburst of public indignation which the raid on the courts aroused when its character became known.

I have accounted for about one-half of the \$200,000 expended by the society. The other half was expended in carrying on seven central office departments and eleven district offices, all of which have to do in a more direct way than do the special activities which I have named with the relief and prevention of distress. One of the central office bureaus is the

registration bureau, which is the means through which we act as a clearing house for other charitable agencies. Another is an investigating bureau, which has nothing to do with the actual relief of distress. It investigates for other charitable and benevolent organizations. We look into cases of relief for them, but we are not responsible for the information gives or withholds it on our report.

Our visitors are not primarily almoners, and the money expended in these remaining activities cannot be described, as the

cost of distributing relief. It is the cost of maintaining convenient offices in the tenement districts where application may be made, the cost of finding employment, the cost of getting people into hospitals and institutions, the cost of locating and procuring destitute husbands, the cost of doing for the families in every way that particular thing which needs to be done. It is the cost of family rehabilitation.

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