

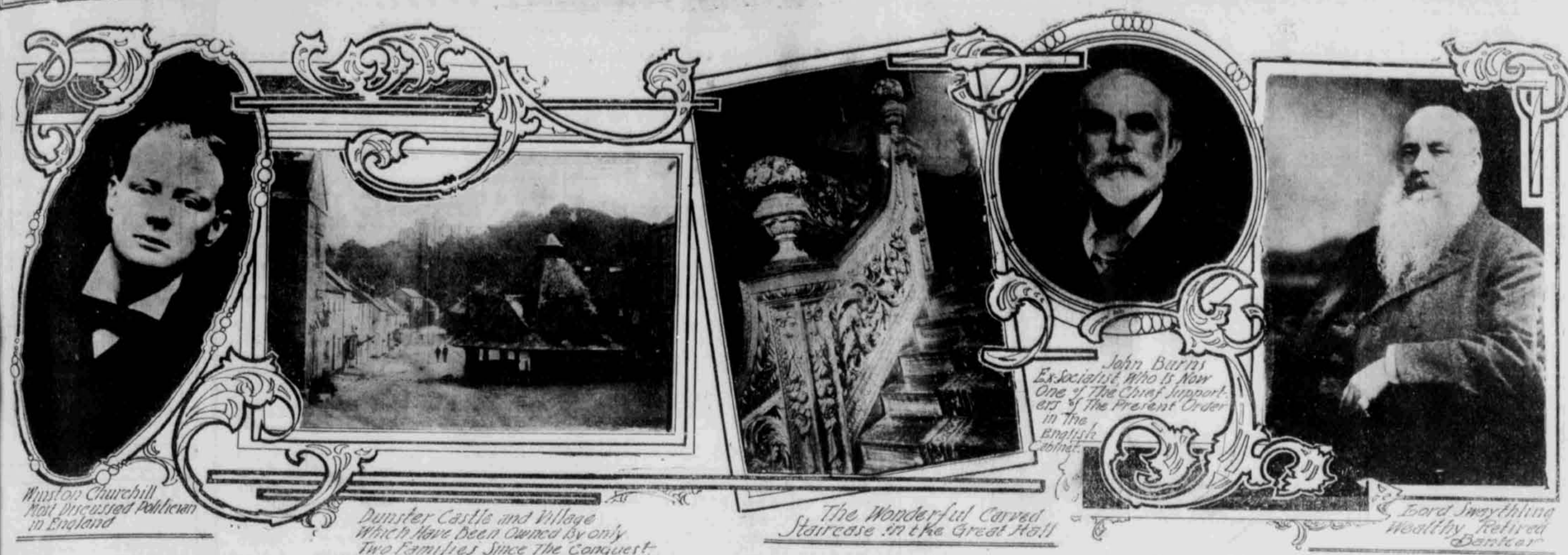
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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



Feudal Stronghold in England Has a History All to Itself

(Special Correspondence.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Dunster in the county of Somerset is one of the picturesque historical sites which make a strong appeal to the imagination of the visitor from over the seas, and unlike a good many other feudal castles in England it never has been in the market. It has been made the subject of an interesting history compiled and written by Sir Henry Maxwell Lytton, deputy master of the public records, whose name is a household name in England. The castle, with its old church, and occasional market-place, its half-timbered houses, and its hedges of holly and ivy, nestles under the shadow of the great Tor, that rises abruptly to the southeast, crowned for centuries with the defensive works of a mighty feudal castle. Higher hills, spires of Exmoor, rise around it on three sides. The fourth is open to the sea, from which it is a mile distant, a clear trout-stream flows around the base of the Tor, passing under the peck-bridge, turning the wheels of the castle mill, and meandering through rich meadows till it reaches the old "Haven" or haven where the lords Dunster levied toll for mooring shipping, until it became filled up with sand and choked with weeds and rushes. As seen from the south end "yard-market," the towers and walls of the castle are partly hidden by the trees which clothe the steep slope. It is approached on foot through an ancient gate-house set half way up the incline. From the summit the eye ranges over the Bristol channel and the distant Welsh mountains beyond, and the whole of the undulating deer park comes into view from the smooth lawn alongside the river, upwards through the heathery moorland, where the broken ridge of an ancient Roman entrenchment is outlined against the sky. Such is Dunster, as the modern tourist catches a glimpse of it when he drives along in his motor car from Tintinhull to Bridport and Lynton, and he would hazard its beauties more than half at the quiet little country inn, opposite the market place, in the famous for many centuries past, and in character, and possessing the old-fashioned windows and a quiet place overmantel.

UNIQUE HISTORY.
Not only is the position of Dunster unique, but its history claims attention, for it has belonged to only two families since the Norman conquest, save only for a short interval during the wars of the Roses, when the owner was attainted and his lands forfeited. The Mohuns held it for 300 years after which it passed by sale to the Luttrells, whose family had owned a neighboring manor, Quantox-head, as long as the Mohuns had reigned at Dunster. Thenceforward the Luttrells held both properties.

Dunster was granted by William the Conqueror to one of his followers, William de Moyon, who had left his home of the same name in Normandy to throw in his lot with his leader, and was rewarded with the honorable and responsible task of keeping order as overlord to a vast extent of the west of England. No less than 40 manors were assigned to him, and 40 knights held their lands under William de Moyon (or Mohun) by tenure of military service. William de Moyon, the second, proceeded to fortify the Tor, and, espousing the cause of the Empress Maud, defended it against Stephen, who blockaded the castle and finally forced him to surrender it, and also to give up the title of Earl of Somerset, with which he had been invested by Maud.

CHURCH BENEFACTORS.
The Mohuns were large benefactors to the church, founding the abbey of New-hum and the priory of Bruton. The last Mohun was one of the original Knights of the Garter and was sumptuously buried at Bruton, but leaving no male heir, his widow devoted herself to any responsibility regarding Dunster, by selling the reversion to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, and then bequeathing herself to court, to spend the revenues which were to be paid to her during her life. Lady Mohun divided her time between London and Canterbury. It was at the latter place that she caused a splendid monument to be prepared for herself, the undercroft of the cathedral. Her effigy may be seen there now, with a splendid dress and jeweled girdle. One of her daughters who had married the Duke of York had a scarcely less splendid monument in Westminster abbey.

On coming into possession of Dunster, the Luttrells were, like their predecessors, soon called upon to help the king of England in their foreign and domestic wars. Sir Hugh Luttrell, in 1415, was made seneschal of Normandy and lieutenant of Harfleur, and was engaged to fight for Henry V. for the space of one year, for which he was to receive £1,450. He chartered a ship at

Winston Churchill, Radical Politician, Boycotted By Order of the King.

Edward is Angry Because the Son of His Old Friend, Lord Randolph Churchill, Has Thrown in His Lot With the Party of Extreme Democracy and He Has Given His Word That Winston is to be Snubbed Everywhere.

(Special Correspondence.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Any man who strikes out a new line in English politics has a hard row to hoe, but doubly hard is the lot of a man who deserts his class and places himself at the head of the disinterested millions in their effort to gain for themselves a larger share of the good things of life which have been monopolized for so long by the small class composed of those bearing titles and their immediate relatives.

This is the position in which Winston Churchill, now president of the board of trade, but who many well-informed politicians predict will be one day prime minister of England, finds himself. Mr. Churchill is the most picturesque and forceful figure in politics today and much of the interest attaching to him is due to the fact that he is the son of one of the most aristocratic houses in the kingdom, is the acknowledged leader and darling of the most extremely democratic faction in the British parliament.

Winston, to give him the only name by which he is known to friends and foes alike, is a young man. He was born in 1874, but he has crammed a lot of experience into his 35 years of life. Just now he is undergoing what is probably one of the most unpleasant social boycotts inspired by no less a person than the king himself, who has told his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, that he is to be snubbed everywhere.

NO USE FOR DESERTERS.
Englishmen as a rule are pretty fair fighters even in politics. Even the king does not grudge against the working-men Socialists and Republicans who occasionally denounce him from public platforms, for he realizes that they are honest, and that moreover they are true to what they believe in. But the king and with him most of the English aristocrats have no use for an adventurer who deserts his class to take the leadership of the party which is doing its level best to overthrow the aristocracy, and although it has not deterred him from any designs on the monarchy, the aristocrats can't be convinced that the monarchy would last long after the aristocracy was gone.

This is the position in which Winston Churchill finds himself. He has betrayed them, and even his own relatives refuse to speak to him. The king is particularly angry at him because he is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill who was one of the king's closest friends and advisers. Lord Randolph Churchill was a man of great power and influence, and his death was a great loss to the country. Winston Churchill, on the other hand, is a man of great power and influence, but he is a man of great controversy. He is a man who has thrown in his lot with the party of extreme democracy, and he has given his word that Winston is to be snubbed everywhere.

PENILESS PEER.
Some of Winston's enemies are charged with the plot in which he will find himself when his party goes out of office as it must do before long. Winston is penniless except for his salary as president of the board of trade, and he is married to an equally penniless girl about a year ago.

Under ordinary circumstances—that is to say, if he were a quiet, respectable Tory—Winston's cousin the Duke of Marlborough does not speak of him for a few years. He is a man of great power and influence, and his death was a great loss to the country. Winston Churchill, on the other hand, is a man of great power and influence, but he is a man of great controversy. He is a man who has thrown in his lot with the party of extreme democracy, and he has given his word that Winston is to be snubbed everywhere.

FINANCING POLITICIANS.
The other way is that some rich man might be tempted to finance him, and that, too, is no new thing. I imagine his father, Lord Randolph, found Lord Rothschild very useful at one period of his career, and everyone knows that Lord Wolvenhampton placed his purse for years at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone. Of course you will say, "What use is that?" Well, Lord Wolvenhampton got his pension, didn't he, and Lord Rothschild might have got something, he wanted it, and he was a very useful man. Winston Churchill, on the other hand, is a man of great power and influence, but he is a man of great controversy. He is a man who has thrown in his lot with the party of extreme democracy, and he has given his word that Winston is to be snubbed everywhere.

Dignity of Trade Recognized By Europe's Aristocracy

(Special Correspondence.)
VIENNA, Oct. 14.—Emperor Francis Joseph's act in conferring the title of count on Baron d'Arenththal, the Austrian foreign minister, marks the final transformation of an old bourgeois family into a noble one, and the recognition by the most exclusive aristocracy in Europe of the dignity of commerce.

Count d'Arenththal's ancestors were merchants of Prague and one of them, John Antonin Lessa, founded the first company for the insurance and insurance against hail in the Austrian empire. It was then, the holy Roman empire. He was employed by the Emperor Joseph II and received the title of Baron d'Arenththal, and his descendants continued to enrich themselves by trade, and obtained fresh titles in recognition of their wealth. The first of them to render direct service to the state in return for which a title was bestowed is the new count.

THE DIVIDING LINE.
In most of the continental countries, as in England, the ranks of the nobility have at all times been largely recruited from the trading classes. The line of division was and is sharply drawn between nobles and bourgeois, but there never was a moment when a wealthy man could not step over it when he chose. The reason that all the wealthy citizens in some continental empires and kingdoms did not step over this line when real privileges were attached to noble rank is that real duties were also attached to it, and comfortable bourgeois did not care to be obliged to raise regiments or companies of soldiers and personally lead them into the field. When the payment of taxes could not be otherwise avoided, the wealthiest merchants took the risk of war and accepted nobility but where they were strong enough the trading communities made themselves "free cities" and thus obtained the greatest of the privileges of nobility, freedom from taxation, without its heaviest burden, army service.

NOBILITY IN FRANCE.
In France, the majority of what remains of the nobility is the nobility existing before the revolution, a descendant from ennobled merchants and magistrates. Under the old regime, ministerial and civil offices carried noble rank and its tax-exempting privilege with it. Nobility in France was recognized as of three kinds: nobility of the sword, nobility of the gown, the nobility of the gown the noblest.

"ROMAN" TITLES.
The titles given by the pope are not those of the holy Roman empire, which was the old Austrian empire, conferred by the pope as "Roman" titles. That conferred on Count Arenththal is an Austrian one, while the first received by his family were Bohemian titles, for according to the strict heraldic law a man might be noble in Bohemia and not in Austria. Long before his nobility was conferred on him, the Austrian foreign minister was allied with the higher nobility, his wife being Countess Pauline Raschinsky.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Emperor Francis Joseph I of Austria-Hungary is the oldest European monarch, being born in 1830. His health is, of course, feeble and his death will be an anxious moment to every first-class power, as Austria has shown a tendency to upset present European conditions.



NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY. High Admiral von Holtzendorff, the successor to Prince Henry of Prussia as commander of the German navy.



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