

Even if it seems like work, at first, it will pay you to add to the list of your daily habits, that of reading about all of the want ads.

There Have Been About as Many Women Maimed and Hurt at "Pink Teas" As At "Bargain-Counter" Crushes.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PART TWO.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

ENGLISH VICTORY FOR HENRY GEORGE

Is Positively Stated That New Premier is Committed to Single Tax.

MEMBERS OF CABINET DITTO.

At Last British Landlords Will Have To Pay on Real Value of Their Immense Holdings.

Special Correspondence. LONDON, Feb. 1.—Upholders of Henry George's principles have cause to rejoice in the great Liberal landslide in England. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new premier, has definitely committed his government to one of the principles advocated by all Henry Georgians from time immemorial—the taxation of land values.

Besides the prime minister, the most important members of the cabinet are well known advocates of taxation of the value of land. Among these are Mr. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Edward Grey; Mr. John Morley; Mr. Haldane; Earl of Carrington; Mr. Bryce; the Earl of Aberdeen; Mr. Herbert Gladstone and others.

There is naturally great rejoicing at the offices of the English League for the Taxation of Land Values. Frederick Verinder, its secretary, who has been connected with this movement in England for a quarter of a century, expressed himself as elated at the results obtained by the agitation which practically began on the street corners in 1881.

HENRY GEORGE'S BOOK.

"By the way," he said, "people all over England have been surprised at the arguments advanced in this election by working men, and the supposedly ignorant classes, on the mooted points of protection versus free trade. So it may interest you to hear that Henry George's book, 'Protection and Free Trade,' in the extent of 30,000 copies, was placed by our league where it would do the most good; and also sent out daily, long before the election, practically hundreds of thousands of leaflets setting forth plainly just what we meant by land-value taxation."

"But is the prime minister sincere in his utterance on that head, or were they only made to catch the popular vote?" I asked.

BELIEVES IN BANNERMAN.

"I have every reason to believe that Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman means exactly what he says," answered the single taxer, "and will carry out all his promises. He is committed definitely and irrevocably to the principle of taxation of land-values, and, even if he were not, there are many other members of the cabinet who are in favor of the principle."

"I suppose, in England—with the great landlords, and all the property in the hands of a few, it was not easy to get these principles before the country?"

ENORMOUS DIFFICULTIES.

"Well, I admit there were enormous difficulties, and now that we have won," replied Mr. Verinder, "I feel that we have a right to feel in high spirits over the real triumph of Henry George's principles."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"Have any of the great landlords been to see things your way; are they willing that their individual property should be taxed on a land value scheme?" was asked.

"The Marquis of Northampton," replied Mr. Verinder, "one of the greatest property owners in England, who has large tracts in London itself, was originally one of the prime movers in the land-value direction; one of our vice presidents was Lord Hobhouse, and so was Earl Compton."

"It does not seem to be at all well known," he added, "that a bill for the taxation of land values has long been before parliament. In 1904 and 1905 it was carried by majorities of 67 and 70 votes respectively; though in the



M. HENRY ARCTOWSKI, THE INTREPID EXPLORER WHO WANTS TO REACH THE SOUTH POLE.

He Believes the Poles Have Not Been Found for the Reason that the Cold and Snow Regions Have Had to be Traversed With Sledges as Shown in the Picture on the Left. The Illustration on the Right Shows an Arctowski Sleeping Bag for Three Men.

Fat Jobs Bestowed On High-Born Liberals

New Lord Chamberlain Appointed at \$10,000 to Run Things "Above Stairs" and Lord Steward at Same Figure to "See Things" "Below Stairs"—Men Who Work One Day and Lay Off Six.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is a singular and significant fact that the only person in the kingdom whose household is affected by the change of government is the king.

There could be no more striking proof that it is the prime minister and not the sovereign who is the real ruler of the British empire than that it is the former who makes the appointments to the best paying and snuggest billets in his majesty's domestic entourage.

Theoretically, of course, the appointments are made by the crown, just as theoretically the crown appoints the prime minister, but it is the prime minister who makes the selections, and the king merely confirms his choice.

KING'S FRIENDS "SACKED."

As a result of the elevation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the son of a Scotch draper, to the position of the first minister of the crown, several aristocratic members of the royal household, all personal friends of the king, have been sacked, and various other more or less exalted personages have been given their jobs. The new batch of court dignitaries are all Liberals. The king is supposed to have no political opinions of his own and is debarred the privilege enjoyed by all his subjects of expressing any, but the wonderful British constitution, which has never been reduced to writing, requires that when a change of administration takes place those members of the household who are brought into the close relations with him should belong to the dominant party.

SNAP FOR HON. BOBBIE.

The post of Lord Chamberlain, from which the Earl of Clarendon has been bannished, has been conferred upon the Hon. C. Robert Spencer, the dapper and elegant half-brother of Lord Spencer. The "Honorable Bobby," as he was long ago affectionately nicknamed for everybody likes him—has for years enjoyed the reputation of being the best dressed member of the house of commons. He is particularly famous for his collars. A story is told of an election meeting at which he was suddenly interrupted by a voice inquiring, "Do tell us how you get into them collars?" The answer, "I shall not lose a single vote by your being ruled!" aroused a roar of laughter; and when "Bobby" was driving off a ruddy hand was thrust into the carriage, an enemy was murmured and a promise given to vote for "the blooming lot who could stand being chaffed." What he will do when it becomes necessary to array himself in the raiment of his stately office, which does not permit a collar to be worn, the imagination chudders to contemplate. But the salary of \$10,000 a year will console him for that deprivation. That he may properly sustain the tremendous dignity of the position he has been created a peer and given a seat among the hereditary legislators of the upper house. He is responsible for the smooth running of things "above stairs" except within the royal sleeping apartments where the first lord of the bed-chamber holds sway.

A PRINCELY PAY ROLL.

The pay roll of the Lord Chamberlain's department amounts to \$250,000 a year. He has under him a host of distinguished officials and titled funkies, including a vice chamberlain who gets \$4,000 a year, a master of the ceremonies, a marshal of the ceremonies, and a deputy marshal of the ceremonies; lords in waiting, grooms in waiting, extra grooms in waiting, gentlemen ushers, pages of the back stairs, pages of the presence and state pages. The vice chamberlain, comptroller, treasurer and lords in waiting are all political appointments, and included among the spoils of office which the new prime minister attributes. The lords in waiting are all peers. There are seven of them—one for every day

in the week—so that except on extraordinary occasions when they all have to be on show, they lay off six days for every day that they have to dance attendance on the king. Considering that fact, the pay, \$5,510 a year, isn't bad, but out of it they have to purchase their own gorgeous outfits.

ALFRED MAY STAY.

The poet laureate is in the lord chamberlain's "department," but although Alfred Austin was chosen as the chief poet in this country by a Conservative administration, it is probable that the prime minister will allow him to retain the honor, for the salary that goes with it is only \$375 a year. If, however, Mr. Austin were to produce another line like that notorious

"And they cry, 'Hurry up, for pity,' or if he ventured again upon such a rhyme as "Ceell" and "wrestle" it is doubtful whether Sir Henry's patience would be equal to the strain for he is devoted to the muse.

When the lord chamberlain is doing official stunts he carries a white staff and a gold key, which never locks or unlocks anything, attached to his person by a blue ribbon. There is a greater than the lord chamberlain—viz., the lord great chamberlain. His office is an hereditary one, and therefore he cannot be displaced when there is a change of administration. He is the most exalted sort of official and is regarded as far too important to be trotted out except on the greatest occasions. He has the Palace of Westminster under his control and among his privileges is that of selecting the peer who makes a lot of other peers envious by carrying the sword of state when the sovereign goes to parliament. He has precious little to do really and few responsibilities, but it is quite in accordance with the British scale of remuneration where exalted funkies are concerned that his pay is more than double that of the hard-worked lord chamberlain, amounting to \$22,500 a year.

BELOW STAIRS.

Below stairs, among the kitchen pots and pans, the lord steward holds sway over the king's household. Lord Hawkesbury has just been given that job by the new premier, displacing the staunch Conservative nobleman, the Earl of Pembroke. The pay is the same as that of the lord chamberlain—\$10,000 a year. Associated with the lord steward in the management of the department is the treasurer of the household and the controller of the household, who are paid \$13,500 a year each. But they are political appointments and for that reason Viscount Valentia and Lord Hamilton have been turned out to make room for Sir Edward Strachey and the master of EBBank. The stock of lords is not nearly so large in the Liberal as in the Conservative party, and consequently less august folk have to be chosen to fill the minor court billets.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

The lord steward, the treasurer and controller and two or three permanent household officials comprise that mysterious institution known as the board of green cloth, one of the most venerable props of the British constitution. In the course of its long career, dating from before Henry I, it has defied the onslaughts of many reformers who would have swept it out of existence. But the reformers have succeeded in abolishing a lot of high-salaried sinners that formerly enjoyed its protection, so that now its payroll, which was once over \$500,000 a year, is only \$145,000, of which \$65,000 represents the amount paid domestic servants. It derives its name from the fact that its members, when they condescend to make a pretense of earning their salaries, sit around a table covered with green cloth.

By way of living up to its name the board has a green seal. It has a kingdom of its own extending 200 yards in every direction from Buckingham Palace. Within this little kingdom—evergreen as it is known round the green table cloth—the board has power to punish all who break the peace, and it has a limited power, too, to save any of the king's servants from arrest. No servant of his majesty can be arrested for debt without a warrant signed at the green table. And no

tradesman can display that highly prized document which proclaims him a purveyor of lollypops, eggs, bacon, or anything else, to his majesty unless it bears the green seal, and signature of the lord steward. The king's cooks and the king's "gentleman of the cellar" are in the lord steward's department, but fortunately for the satisfaction of his majesty's epicurean tastes their berths are not included among the spoils of office.

A CURIOUS DIVISION.

There is a curious division of labor between the lord chamberlain's and the lord steward's departments when the king has his annual spring house cleaning. It is the lord chamberlain who is responsible for the beating and shaking of his majesty's carpets, while the lord steward is responsible for the proper cleaning of the royal chimneys. When it is stated that there are no less than 2,500 of them it might be inferred that the lord steward really does a stiff bit of work or tackle occasionally. But as a matter of fact he never concerns himself with the chimneys or anything else suggestive of labor with which his department is nominally saddled. It is a permanent official, the master of the household, who bosses all the work that has to be done, and gets \$5,700 a year for it. The lord steward simply drops round on state occasions in a gorgeous uniform, pockets his \$10,000 a year, and rejoices that some soft snaps are still reserved for the nobility.

Another sinecure, the best paying of the lot, that of master of the horse, which has been bestowed on the Earl of Sefton, who takes over the job from the Duke of Portland. The latter, however, is too rich to miss the \$12,000 a year which is the salary of the office. Nominally the master of the horse looks after the royal "Mews"—as liveries are called here—and the various equipages of his majesty. But it is doubtful if he ever crosses the threshold of the king's stables; anyhow, his pay would never be docked if he didn't. He is only required to turn up on state occasions. At big functions requiring the king's presence his residence, under the charge of the lord chamberlain until he leaves the palace door. From that moment his sacred person is in the care of the master of the horse, until the place of ceremonial is reached, when the earl marshal becomes responsible for him.

"DEAD EASY BILLET."

The master of the Buckhounds is another dead easy billet which is numbered among the leaves and fishes of office. It pays \$7,500 a year and can be held only by a peer or the heir to a peerage. Similar salaries are also paid to the captain of the gentlemen-at-arms and the captain of the yeomen of the guard—the two bodies which are supposed to do what Scotland Yard really does—guard the person of the king at his royal shows. The captains are shifted in accordance with their politics when there is a change of administration, but it is only members of the aristocracy who can fill the posts.

Some queer billets exist, outside the royal household, which are included among the spoils of office. Of these the positions held by the junior lords of the treasury afford the best illustrations of the absurdities that are sanctioned by the British system of party government. There are three junior lords, and they may or may not be real lords, though under a Tory administration they are usually sons of peers. They are paid \$5,000 a year each for work that they don't do, and nothing for the work that they do do. Apart from their titular function all that they have to do with the treasury is to draw their salaries.

FINANCIAL "EVERYBODY."

When appointed they betake themselves to a certain room in the building where the business of the treasury is carried on, and sit themselves at a table there. Suddenly an official, stately and impressive in demeanor, opens the door but advances no further than the threshold. "Will your lordships," he solemnly asks, "allow your secretary to enter?" At this they all bow and in walks the financial secretary of the treasury. The official who spoke before, now says: "Will your lordships allow your secretary to take a seat at the table?" Again they all gravely incline their heads and the financial

secretary takes his seat. With that the three lords of the treasury vanish and are seen in the place no more. Yet mention of them is constantly made in all official documents, as for example, "I am directed to inform you that my lords do not see their way," etc. The financial secretary who comports himself so humbly is really somebody at the treasury, and does work there for his salary of \$10,000 a year. He is the right hand man of the chancellor of the exchequer in the administration of his department.

HELP THE CHIEF WHIP.

The work which the junior lords do for which they get no pay consists in assisting the chief whip to muster the followers of the government when important divisions take place and seeing to it that they vote straight. In various other ways, too, they are expected to help their party in parliament and at elections.

The transfer of the government from one political party to the other involves no such clean sweep of officeholders as takes place when there is a change in the federal government in America. Still, with the outgoing of one administration and the incoming of another, there are 62 offices which change hands, their aggregate salaries amounting to the substantial sum of \$792,905. Therefore the substitution of "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for Arthur Balfour, as premier, means that 62 men, of greater or less distinction, have had that sum added to their annual incomes and another 62 have lost it.

ELLIS ELLSEN.

Bombastic Titles.

The titles of honor that are bestowed on the little potentates of the far east amuse Americans.

The king of Ava is called "the King of Kings, whom all other sovereigns obey; the cause of the preservation of all animals; the regulator of the seasons; the master of the sea's ebb and flow; brother to the sun; lord of the moon; king of the twenty-four umbrellas."

The king of the little principality of N'Sredu is addressed by his eleven courtiers on state occasions as "Sovereign of the universe, whose body is as luminous as the sun; whom God created to be as accomplished as the moon at her full; whose eye glitters like the north star; a king as spiritual as the ball is round; he who, when he rises, shades all the people of the earth."

The Maharajah of Kachharla is officially known as "Emperor of the Earth, possessor of the white elephant, owner of the two earrings, legitimate heir of Pezu and Brahma, ruler of the twelve provinces of the world, master of the twelve kings, lord of all."

MOTOR CAR TRIP TO SOUTH POLE.

Remarkable Journey to be Undertaken by the Famous M. Arctowski.

WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

Tells the Readers of the Saturday News in an Article Revised by His Own Hands.

Special Correspondence.

RUSSELS Feb. 1.—It is interesting to follow the development of a great idea. More than six years have now passed since M. Henryk Arctowski, the Belgian explorer, first laid before the public his daring project for mapping out the field of international exploration in the Antarctic regions. This was in 1899, when M. Arctowski described his plan before the meeting of the British association, held at Dover. He was then freshly returned from the Antarctic regions, and the renown which already attached to his name for the valuable work he had done as a scientist on board the Belgica on its voyage toward the South Pole, and during the long Antarctic night, which the explorers on the Belgian vessel were the first to brave, secured him the eager attention of the scientific world and that of travelers and explorers.

HIS PROJECT SKETCHED.

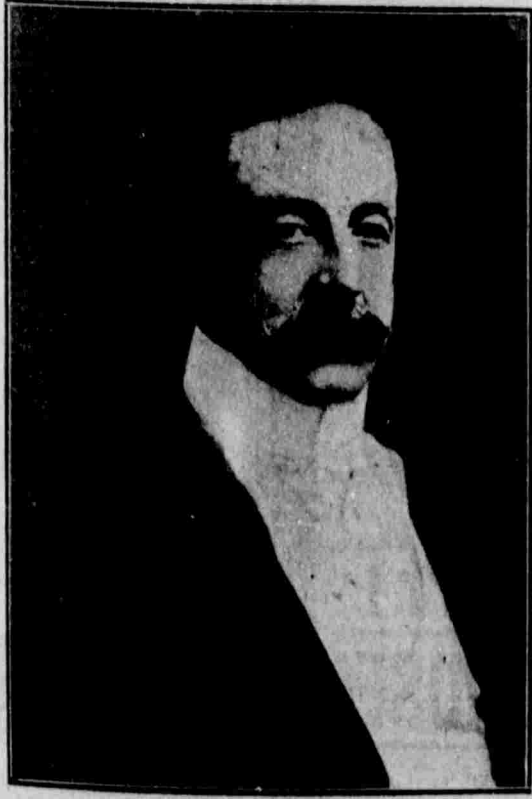
M. Arctowski's project was then already clearly sketched, both as to the great ends to be worked for and the means of attaining them. It was no longer the discovery of new lands alone and the observation of their configuration as its results must be valuable, for in the southern hemisphere not only are there Antarctic lands—Islands or continents—totally unknown, but a very large part of the three neighboring oceans is also unknown.

IN THREE WAYS.

Further, at the present day it is impossible to consider the land alone; the whole Antarctic area exhibits phenomena which remain imperfectly known, and which involve the great questions of atmospheric circulation, circumpolar oceanography and magnetic conditions. Hence, M. Arctowski held that Antarctic exploration should be conducted in three ways: first, at fixed stations arranged between the edge of the ice and the zone of ice, such stations should be supplied with all necessary magnetic and meteorological instruments, and at which work should be simultaneously carried on for at least one year; secondly, during the same year, by Polar expeditions set out from opposite sides toward the South Pole, in vessels strong enough to withstand the pack and equipped for wintering; and, thirdly, by a circumpolar expedition planned to proceed right round the edge of the pack, and specially equipped for oceanographical and zoological work, and including in its program the survey of the accessible parts of the Antarctic coast.

GOT TOGETHER SLOWLY.

At the moment M. Arctowski laid down this great program the interest of the public was only beginning to revive in Antarctic exploration, regarding which it is now so keen. The means were being got together slowly, and not without much difficulty for the National Antarctic Expedition of the Discovery, which later, under Capt. Scott, R. N., achieved such magnificent results; the possibility of the successful organization of the expedition planned by Mr. Bruce—an expedition which has also since then been brought to a highly successful end—seemed at the time very slight; the German expedition under Dr. Dyakowski was only being planned; nothing, clearly, could as yet be done



THE DUKE OF PORTLAND. Who Has Been Sacked From His Position of Master of the Horse to Edward VII.



THE HON. "BOBBIE" SPENCER. The Man Who Has Recently Become King Edward's Lord Chamberlain.