

A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR TIMES READERS

TENANTS OF KING WILL NOT GET OUT

Sumptuous Homes
But They Pay
No Rent

USE ROYAL RESIDENCES

"Charity Tenants" They are Called
Yet Some Well Able to Pay—
—King George and Queen
Seek to Have Some Move But
Have Trouble

(Times Special Correspondence.)
London, Nov. 28.—"An Englishman is master of his own house," runs a proud British boast. Recent developments would seem to prove that King George is one of the exceptions to this rule. He has been trying, by soft persuasion, by firm insistence and by hard threat, to oust some of his tenants, but they stay. And to make the situation all the more ridiculous, these defiant tenants are what are known to the man in the street, who calls a spade a spade, "royal charity tenants," and never pay any rent for the sumptuous apartments they occupy.

Among the "perquisites" of the English monarch one of the most valued is his right to give free housing, and very comfortable housing at that, to some of his relatives and friends. One way and another the English sovereign can find free housing accommodation for some forty or fifty people outside the court.

At Hampton Court, for instance, there are twenty separate sets of apartments varying in size from a small suite of five rooms to a large and commodious suite of twelve apartments, which are tenanted by friends of the king and for which no rent is paid, though the nation has to pay \$10,000 for the upkeep of Hampton Court. The occupants of these rooms are mainly the widows and daughters of officers in the army and navy or men who held minor offices in the royal establishment. The occupants are not, however, as a rule, as generously housed as they are. Before rents are granted there the applicant has to produce evidence that he has not a larger income than \$1,000 per annum.

No such rule, however, prevails in regard to the other free house accommodation that the monarch has at his disposal and which is occupied in many cases at the present moment by people of considerable means who could well afford to pay rent. It is partly on account of Queen Mary's endeavors to make some of the occupants of these "gift" residences do so that there is a two-fold tenancy of these residences and the king has arisen.

It should be explained that it is optional with the sovereign to let any of the gift residences to free tenants, or to grant them as free residences. Rent, however, has never been demanded from the occupants of the royal residences at Hampton Court, but King Edward and Queen Victoria received substantial rents for some of the other free houses.

At the time of King Edward's death, all the gift residences were occupied by persons who were not tenants of the crown. Queen Mary, who has a keen business instinct, has been for some time considering the advisability of compelling some of the well-to-do occupants of these free residences to pay rent, by which means the private income of Her Majesty could be increased by several thousands per annum. Some little while ago some of the occupants of the gift residences were given notice that from September 1st they would be required to pay rent or to give up possession of their residences.

Only One Replied
The first, and only, reply to this notice was from Countess Patricia Glenelg, who occupies one of the best sets of rooms in St. James' Palace, and she pleaded her inability to do so. On request on the score of poverty, the apartments at St. James' Palace are mainly occupied by the officials of the royal household, but there are some half dozen sets of apartments occupied by private persons who are in no way connected with the royal household, and the rental value of these apartments is very considerable. The Countess Patricia Glenelg is a cousin of King George and the rooms were granted to her father as a free residence in London by Queen Victoria and when he died the countess, by the consent of King Edward, continued to occupy them.

The countess is a sculptor of some repute and makes a fair income (certainly not less than \$12,000 per annum) out of her art, which she follows professionally and in addition to this she has an annuity of \$7,500 and a further income from invested money. One way and another her regular income cannot fall below \$20,000 per annum and she has no one but herself to support.

The countess has a set of six rooms and a large studio in the western wing of the palace the rental value of which at a moderate estimate would be \$2,000 per annum. Queen Mary, who is perfectly aware of the income of the countess, has asked her to pay \$2,500 a year in the way of rent. Four other occupants of rooms in St. James' Palace have been consulted to pay rent, but the Countess Glenelg and another lady, Mrs. Whitaker Laking, have so far refused to do so. The latter occupies only three rooms and since receiving notice that she would be required to pay rent for them she has locked them up and gone to live on the continent, leaving it to the king and queen to decide whether they are legally entitled to take forcible possession.

Still Harder Problem
But in regard to the gift residences about Windsor their Majesties have been confronted with a much more difficult and quite unexpected problem. One of the largest and handsomest of these residences is Royal Lodge, which the late king gave as a free residence to

MAKING BOYS
GOOD CITIZENS

Training Them For The Obligations and Responsibilities

THE WINSTON-SALEM PLAN

Principal Characteristics Co-operation Between Schools and Board of Trade; School Government and Economics Department and a Juvenile Club

Training boys for the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship has been undertaken in Winston-Salem, N. C., along rather broad and unique lines. After nearly a year's successful operation the Winston-Salem plan is worthy of careful consideration, and possibly of imitation. The principal characteristics of this plan are, first, co-operation between the public schools and the local board of trade; second, the establishment of a department of government and economics in the city high school; and third, the formation of a boys' department, or a "Juvenile Club," as it is called, of the board of trade.

Work in the High School

At the beginning of the 1912-13 school year, Sept. 8, H. Latham, superintendent of schools, provided, as a part of the high school curriculum, a course in government and economics open to the senior students, and placed the new department under the direction of the secretary of the board of trade, who, with the approval of the board, had volunteered his services. Under this department, the students are taught the elements of government, special attention being given to the analysis and comparison of the city, county, state and federal governments. During the term ending with the Christmas holidays, mock elections were held and the class was organized as city council, state general assembly, and so on. Immediately after Christmas a series of lectures treating of the fundamental principles of government were arranged and the attention of the students directed to the important industrial, commercial and agricultural problems of the country, particularly the problems of the Southern States.

As a result of this work the boys developed a very active interest in public life. The same time money was being raised it was recognized that their historic and theoretical study of political and economic problems in some way be connected with the practical, the experience in the real world. Winston-Salem being essentially a manufacturing community, the means of studying actual conditions were immediately available. As a feasible method of undertaking this it was suggested that there be organized a juvenile club of the board of trade and the establishment of a closer co-operation between the work of the high school and that of the board.

The Juvenile Club
Having declared that "No commercial organization performs its legitimate functions unless it makes an effort to inculcate the principles of true citizenship to the minds of its members, and to advance the social conditions of the people always ahead of the march of industrial and commercial progress," the board of trade readily endorsed this plan to form a boys' division of the board, and the club was organized.

Membership in the juvenile club is not limited to high school boys, for it was Winston-Salem's best to open to all the boys of the city a way to become identified with constructive and active civic work. To become a member of the club, however, the boy must be at least fourteen years of age and under twenty-one years old. Another condition of membership is that the boy must subscribe to and recite from memory before the secretary of the board the ancient Athenian oath, pledging himself to perform faithfully his civic obligations. This pledge is as follows:

We will strive unceasingly to outgrow cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will reverence and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or to set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to outgrow the public sense of civic duty. Thus, in all these ways, we will transmit this city not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

A membership register is kept in which the boys sign their names after subscribing to and reciting this oath. The boys have the privilege of attending all regular meetings of the board of trade, with the right to take part in debates, but without any voting power. They are assigned committee work, and special meetings are held for them twice a month or more frequent if the work demands it. Members of the juvenile club pay no fees. The club has a membership of about fifty boys, the first member being enrolled October 14, 1912. Every effort is made to properly train these boys for the duties of citizenship, to give them a better, greater, and efficient public service, and to actively interest them in the work of making Winston-Salem a better, greater, and more beautiful city in which to live.

(Continued on page 16, first column.)

New World Figure--James Larkin-- Made by Dublin Dock Strike



Snapshot of Starving Women and Children Getting Food From Foreign Friends.

James Larkin
(James Dunn in London Daily Mail)
A big, powerfully built man, dressed like a dock laborer, speaking in a deep, rasping voice, and walking crooked like a prize-fighter entering the ring—that is the first impression one gets of Jim Larkin, the man who is said to have occupied so much of the attention of ministers at the last cabinet meeting.

And afterwards, when you know the man better, you never lose that first impression of being faced with a fighter. His face is stern, one is tempted to say sullen; he smiles rarely, and hearty laughter he does not know. He was born to fight, and his mission is war. If he were not a labor agitator he would be a soldier, a prize-fighter, a pioneer in the wilds, anything and everything where pugacity and fearlessness carry a man to success.

For Larkin is fearless. That is one of the secrets of his power over the turbulent Irish laborers. He may not be able always to convince a man, but he is ever ready to fight him.

I have seen Larkin, in a moment of irritation, cuff a stalwart dockerman in the ear, and the man, who would cheerfully fight a Dublin policeman, has slunk away in shame. Coming from nowhere, he has been fighting the dockers for years, and he has few friends in the powerful Ancient Order of Hibernians controlled by Joseph Devlin. At the same meeting where he defied William Martin Murphy, the strongest employer in Dublin and one of the most influential men in Ireland, Larkin sneered at the Labor Party and taunted the followers of John Redmond. He fears nothing and respects nobody; he has the splendid egotism of a dominant personality, and his strength is also his weakness. He is vain with a vanity born of power over his fellows; and, like most big men, he is lonely. Even in his own camp he is not understood. He is an industrial Napoleon, consulting few, taking advice from none. His powerful figure and compelling voice silence criticism as they obtain obedience. If Larkin at a public meeting is given the lie direct he jumps up from the platform and hits his opponent on the jaw. That is his method

in labor troubles. He finds a place to hit and then strikes.

A Born Orator
Again, like most big men, he has a weakness for dramatic effect. He will keep a crowd waiting for hours outside Liberty Hall and then suddenly appear and make the crowd forget that he has been kept waiting at his will.

A born orator, Jim Larkin has the gift of words, and when he speaks he is primitive, he gets the right word by instinct, and he speaks as he fights—straight talk aimed at the heart.

And the man's memory for faces is wonderful. In his organization there are something like 80,000 workers, and he seems to know every man. I have seen him interrupted in a speech by a laborer whose enthusiasm was more distracting than encouraging, and, stopping in his madden flow of eloquence, he has pointed a finger at the man, named him, and sent him cowering to the rim of the crowd.

I first met Larkin in his Belfast days when he wore a fierce moustache and a wide, picturesque hat. It was during the last riots when 9,000 troops with machine guns were sent to overawe the strikers. In those days Larkin performed a feat that had hitherto been thought impossible: he got Catholics and Orangemen to join in the same labor procession and to meet on the same platform. Now he has discarded his moustache and his hat, and with his clean-shaven face he looks more pugnacious than ever.

Larkin is in goal for using seditious language; it is not his first experience of prison. His heavy flat and aggressive jaw are turned against law and order. He loses friends as fast as he makes enemies, for the man's temperament is incapable of conciliation or concession. He will knock down or be knocked down that is his creed and life's purpose.

A Rebel From the Cradle
A popular belief, and one that Larkin encourages is that he is a son or grandson of that Larkin of the "Manchester Martyrs" who were hanged in 1847 for the murder of Sergeant Brett in the rescue of Fenian leaders from a prison van in Manchester. There are people, however, who dispute this statement. He was born in Liverpool, of Irish parents, some forty years ago, and he has been a rebel from the cradle. Labor agitator of Dublin, his name has given a new word to industrial disputes. If he can keep his head, Jim Larkin will be a great power in any Irish parliament that might be formed. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and he will fight for control of the labor organization which will be opposed to John Redmond's Conservatives.

The question is whether Larkin can keep his head. Already he has made

two blunders in the Dublin dispute—the first when he sneered at the Labor Party and lost financial aid, and the second when he defied the priests over sending starving Dublin children to England and gave the Catholic church the lever it was seeking.

Not Martin Murphy and the employers who follow him, but the priests are Jim Larkin's most formidable enemies. So long as he was obtaining higher wages for underpaid workmen they remained silent, but when Irish Catholic children were being sent to England from the streets they seized their chance and Catholicism proved stronger than Larkinism. What Larkin lost in his fight against the priests he has gained in his imprisonment. He went to prison with a smile, knowing that the sentence of the court meant the clamor of the crowd. And that is why Jim Larkin's name is now a household word mentioned by cabinet ministers, quoted in by-elections, a popular "gag" in music halls, and a power in labor politics.

TO LEARN FROM EUROPE
Saskatchewan Studying Labor and Economic Conditions

London, Nov. 28.—Thomas Molloy, secretary of the Saskatchewan bureau of labor, has arrived here to stay for several weeks during which he will travel through both urban and rural centers, visiting the former to observe industrial movements of interest to his department, and the latter with regard to assisted emigration schemes. He will make a hurried survey of economic conditions in England and Germany, noting the working of compensation acts with relation to workmen.

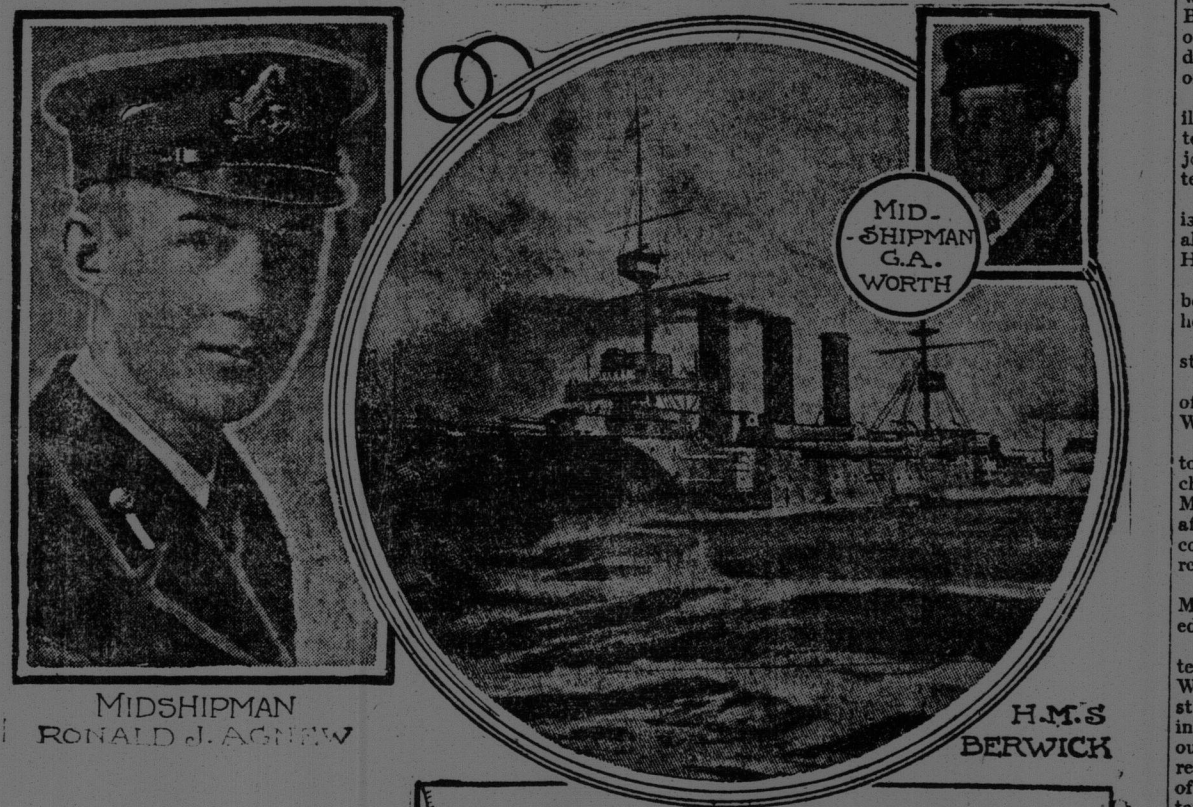
Mr. Molloy says that labor conditions are good in the Canadian west, and that the extent of unemployment is not alarming. In fact, he says, farming and domestic labor are still scarce.

DETECTIVE SHOT BY
THE UNION'S ORDERS

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 28.—Lewis Zancanelli, under arrest for the charge of assassinating George W. Belcher, a detective, who was shot to death in the street here on November 20, has made a confession, according to Adjutant General John Chase. He implicates three organizers of the United Mine Workers' of America, who Zancanelli says, are worth \$25 and promised him \$1,000 more to kill Belcher.

Robert Uhrlich, organizer of district 10, of the United Mine Workers' of America, and president of the Trinidad local, was arrested by military authorities. They refused to divulge the nature of the charges on which he is held.

CANADIAN BOYS ON BRITISH CRUISER IN MEXICAN WATERS



MIDSHIPMAN RONALD LAGNEW
Berwick, who graduated from the Canadian Naval College, at Halifax, and were assigned to the Berwick when the Canadian cadets were loaned to the British navy. Both lads belong to Toronto.

OWNERS OF GREAT WEALTH IN PEARL

FAMILY TRAGEDY
OF KING'S HOST

LORD DURHAM'S WIFE HAS BEEN
In Hospital For Year

LORD ROSEBERY'S SON

A Visit to the United States—
Wedding of Daughter of Sir
William Mackenzie—Other
News of Canadians in Old Land

(Times Special Correspondence.)
London, Nov. 15.—The king and queen will soon be staying, in a man who has been a tragedy and history. Almost since his marriage, his wife has been an inmate of a private asylum with no hope of recovery. A terrible shock was, from the very start it was realized she must go on enduring this living death. The story is so pathetic that it is never discussed.

Lady Anne Lambton, Lord Durham's youngest sister but one—there are twelve of the family—is his "right hand" and always acts as hostess for him. She has spent considerably more than twenty years refusing men who have proposed to her. One great party who wooed Lady Anne said, "You don't mean to say you are going to be an old maid. Think well and realize the shame of such a position." "Oh," replied Lady Anne laughing, "didn't you ever hear of St. Paul who laid it down that those who marry do well but that those who don't do better. And if it is a shame for a woman to lead her own life, I mean to be that shameful woman."

By the time this is in print Neil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's second son, will be in America for a few days. It is not his first trip across the Atlantic, indeed he seems particularly fond of the climate. He is the eldest son of the family, and he has been in America for several years. He is a keen sportsman and a keen hunter, and he has been in America for several years. He is a keen sportsman and a keen hunter, and he has been in America for several years.

Even experts hesitate to set a price on these wonderful collections of pearls. The Queen Mother and the young duchess, who is the daughter of Her Majesty's personal friend Queen Alexandra's pearls have been presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, her sister; the members of the English, Danish, a German royal families, and many of them were heirlooms. Some of the richest and most beautiful of these pearls were worn by the queen at her coronation, these consisting of seven immense rows of pearls, each twenty-four inches in length, and each row of five large neck circles of diamonds of a great compass ornament which coned her entire bodice, while beneath it was a splendid ornament of diamonds with large pear-shaped pearls.

But the pearls of the Duchess of Marlborough are even more interesting. The finest of them were the property of two famous queens, one of them ill-fated Marie Antoinette. The French queen's pearls were presented to her by her father as a wedding gift. They include a necklace of pearls which is valued at \$5,000 and there is one rope where the duke can twist five times round her neck in which even then falls well below its waist.

To the duchess, likewise, came the famous pearls which once were the property of that astonishing woman Catherine the Great of Russia. The largest row of these contains some of the biggest and most beautiful that ever have been seen. One of them alone is said to have cost more than \$200,000 and their value is greatly enhanced by the size of the duke's who had seen between each one of them a small white sapphire. Wearing these world famous jewels, the tall, slender young duchess is veritably a queenly figure especially when the effect is completed by the magnificent diamond tiara with pearls points presented to Her Grace at her wedding by the Duke of Marlborough.

A Wonderful Display
In this connection, a picturesque story concerning the queen and the duchess is worth recalling. One afternoon these two famous women, whose mutual interest in all forms of charity has served to make them intimate, were arranging to dine together when the subject of gems was mentioned.

"Will you put on all your pearls tonight," queried the queen. Of course the duchess did. The queen also wore hers, and then when they met, both arrayed in their priceless possessions, the two ladies, with something of the joy of school girls, one might say, set to count the number each was wearing. The Duchess won—according to the tale—by two.

And who possesses the most valuable collection of pearls in all the world? This is a point which even such authorities as Mayer and Garrard, both of whom the present writer called upon, declared it is well nigh impossible to decide. But the distinction is believed to belong to that renowned Indian prince who still, because of the unfortunate incident at the last Delhi Durbar, is somewhat under a cloud in this country.

Those of Gaek
Are Worth
Millions

SEEMS A PEARL YEAR

Wonderful Collections Owne
Royalty and Others in En
—Queen and Duchess /
Magnificent Display—A C
of Pearls and Diamonds

(Times Special Correspondence.)
London, Nov. 20.—That to many alluring of jewels, the pearl, can occupy the centre of the stage in country and on the continent. Ever would seem to have conspired to keep it in the limelight of European society. The sensational case of the death of Max Meyer's \$750,000 necklace is equally sensational recovery was found almost immediately by the staff finding, in the wainscoting of a stable hotel in this country, of a woman's pearls which were stolen from her there six years and hard on the heels of this case has come a remarkable case of "doctoring" in Paris, which has led to the confiscation of a gem valued at 500 by the syndical chamber of commerce, and has thrown the French trade into a ferment.

The demand for pearls by the le and would-be leaders of society goes with every day. A successful man is named "The Pearl Girl" in an Indian potentate, famous for his r and "pearls," recently explained the practical disappearance of these jewels from his raiment by saying that he was "building up with them," and simultaneously it has been renewed discussion as to actual donor of the wonderful pearls said to be worth more than \$1,000,000 belonging to an international star, the music halls who is well known have inspired admiration in a heart. It is, in fact, a pearl year.

What an amazing story the Roman of Pearls would be if it could be told. In full force, for example, have the bewitching jewels—the ropes, necklaces, and diamonds—such clusters pearls that crowd the strong boxes of the Duchess of Marlborough, which are the jewels of the collection.

Even experts hesitate to set a price on these wonderful collections of pearls. The Queen Mother and the young duchess, who is the daughter of Her Majesty's personal friend Queen Alexandra's pearls have been presented to her by the Emperor of Russia, her sister; the members of the English, Danish, a German royal families, and many of them were heirlooms. Some of the richest and most beautiful of these pearls were worn by the queen at her coronation, these consisting of seven immense rows of pearls, each twenty-four inches in length, and each row of five large neck circles of diamonds of a great compass ornament which coned her entire bodice, while beneath it was a splendid ornament of diamonds with large pear-shaped pearls.

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