

As the Warden of the Cinque Ports Lord Brassey Will Reverse the "Do Nothing" Policy Which Has so Long Made the Post a Mere Sinecure, and Will Work Hard

# PRINCE OF WALES RESIGNS

By Maynard Evans.

LONDON, Feb. 27. — Sinecure jobs there are in plenty in England. Some have big salaries or fees and no work attached to them. Some are merely honorary with pickings of glory. One of the greatest of sinecures in the past has been the lord wardenship of the Cinque ports. But with the advent of Lord Brassey, who, as readers will remember, was appointed to the post just the other day, the "do nothing" policy vanishes. Lord Brassey knows throughout the length and breadth of the United States as the bustling owner of the famous steamship line, is like his father before him a working man. He is now, 72 years of age, but still has a hustle left in him. The British government has appointed him to the job because it wants the colossal work of creating Dover harbor into a naval port completed. The work has been going for 20 years, more, millions have been spent there and the results have been disappointing.

Lord Brassey is going to change all that. He proposes that the harbor be finished in quick time or there will be trouble ahead for those responsible. He is one of the few men in England who can do the job properly. He had a good training from his father, and his father was the greatest contractor in the world, in his day. It was the Brassey who built the whole of the existing French railway systems. The cost of the undertakings was \$400,000,000. Lord Brassey handled an army of 75,000 men.

**Make Way for Brassey.**

To make way for Lord Brassey no less a personage than his royal highness the Prince of Wales resigned the lord wardenship of the Cinque ports. The prince wore the gorgeous uniform once when he was sworn in. The post was such a sinecure that the prince never had to give it a thought again until he sent in his resignation. The prince succeeded the prime minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the job and the latter followed as a son of Keddleston. It will be remembered that it was at Walmer Castle, the official residence of the lord warden, that Lady Curzon had her first serious illness. It was to Walmer that Mrs. Leiter and the present Countess of Suffolk made their memorable race across the states and the Atlantic to reach her bedside.

The most famous men in England have held the lord wardenship. It is some 800 years old and once before King Richard I's reign, was hereditary. The post has always been associated with royalty and admiralty. Henry VIII held it when he was lord warden was to be lord high admiral of the British navy, and when the fees and emoluments were huge. In latter days the prime ministers of the country have generally accepted the post. The Duke of Wellington died in office. Other lords who held Walmer Castle were Pitt, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Granville, Lord Palmerston, Lord Dufferin and Gladstone.

Lord Brassey is neither an ex-viceroy of India nor prime minister. But then he is of the Cinque ports. His whole life has been centered in and around them and moreover he has been appointed in order to do some real work. Side by side with the work Lord Brassey intends to revive some of the quaint customs and ceremonials which went with the high office. He will turn over a leaf which records over 400 years of innocuous desuetude in the conduct of the office.

Despite his years, Lord Brassey is a very active man. One day he is in London at his magnificent Park Lane palace, a neighbor of Whitehall Road; the next he is at Dover working away at his ancient and unique job. He is a hard man to catch for an interview, although when caught he is a ready talker. This is his own statement on the other day regarding his post and his intentions.

### Post of Lord Warden.

"The post of lord warden is one of the greatest of honors in the gift of the king. For years upon years it has been purely an honorary appointment. The growing importance of Dover demands active efforts to develop its commercial resources. The admiralty is completing colossal works, primarily designed to make Dover a secure anchorage for ships of war. The construction of the naval ports has created facilities for commercial development and the town has schemes for the improvement of the harbor. The lord warden of the Cinque ports has all this in his charge. Recognizing the increasing claims of the duties the Prince of Wales tendered his resignation and because of the new conditions the king appointed me to the office. There is a lot of work to be done and I am going to do it. Yet in attending to the government of modern business, I intend to snatch a few hours to revive and enjoy the in-

teresting ceremonials of the Cinque ports, which have linked for nearly five centuries the middle ages with modern times.

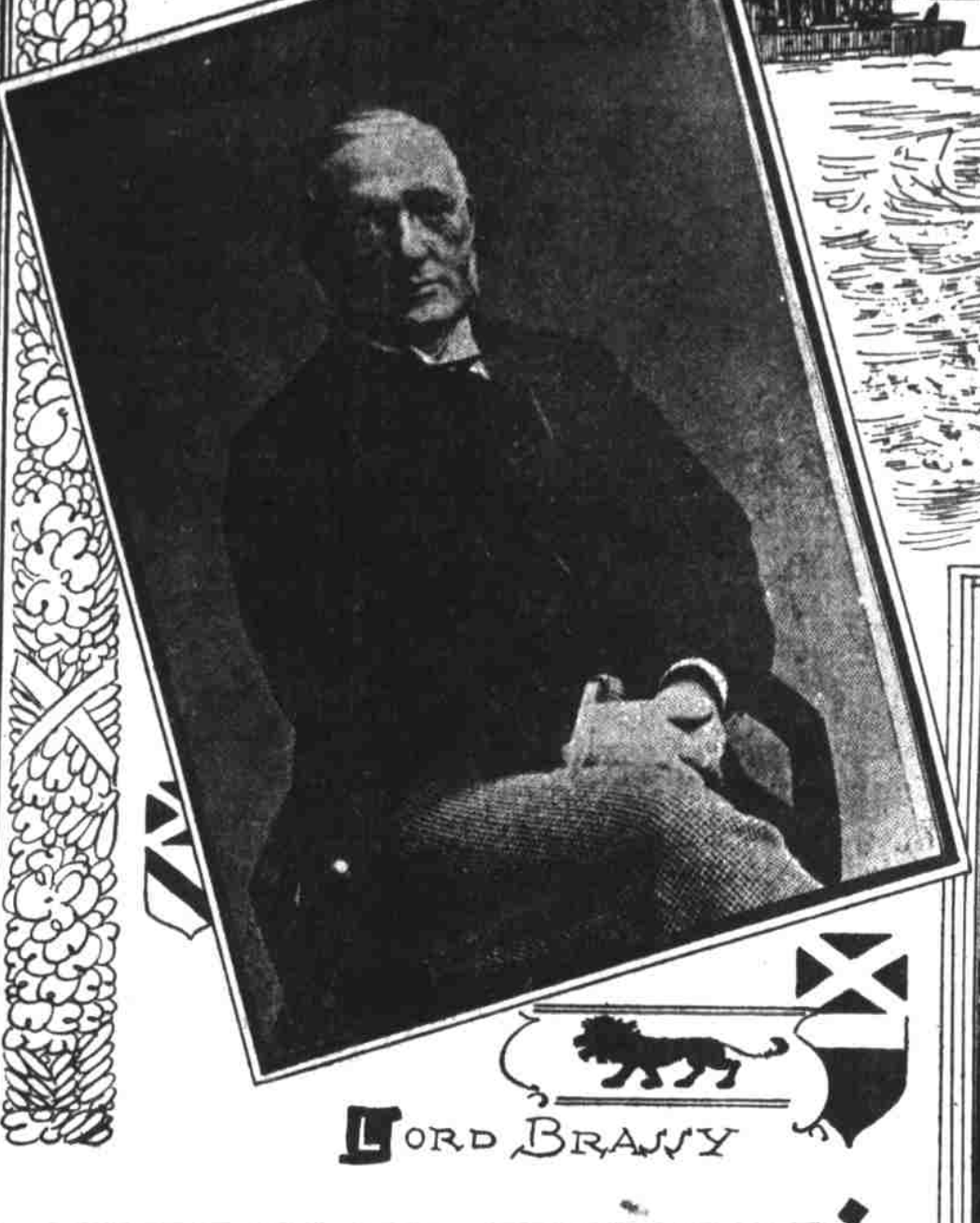
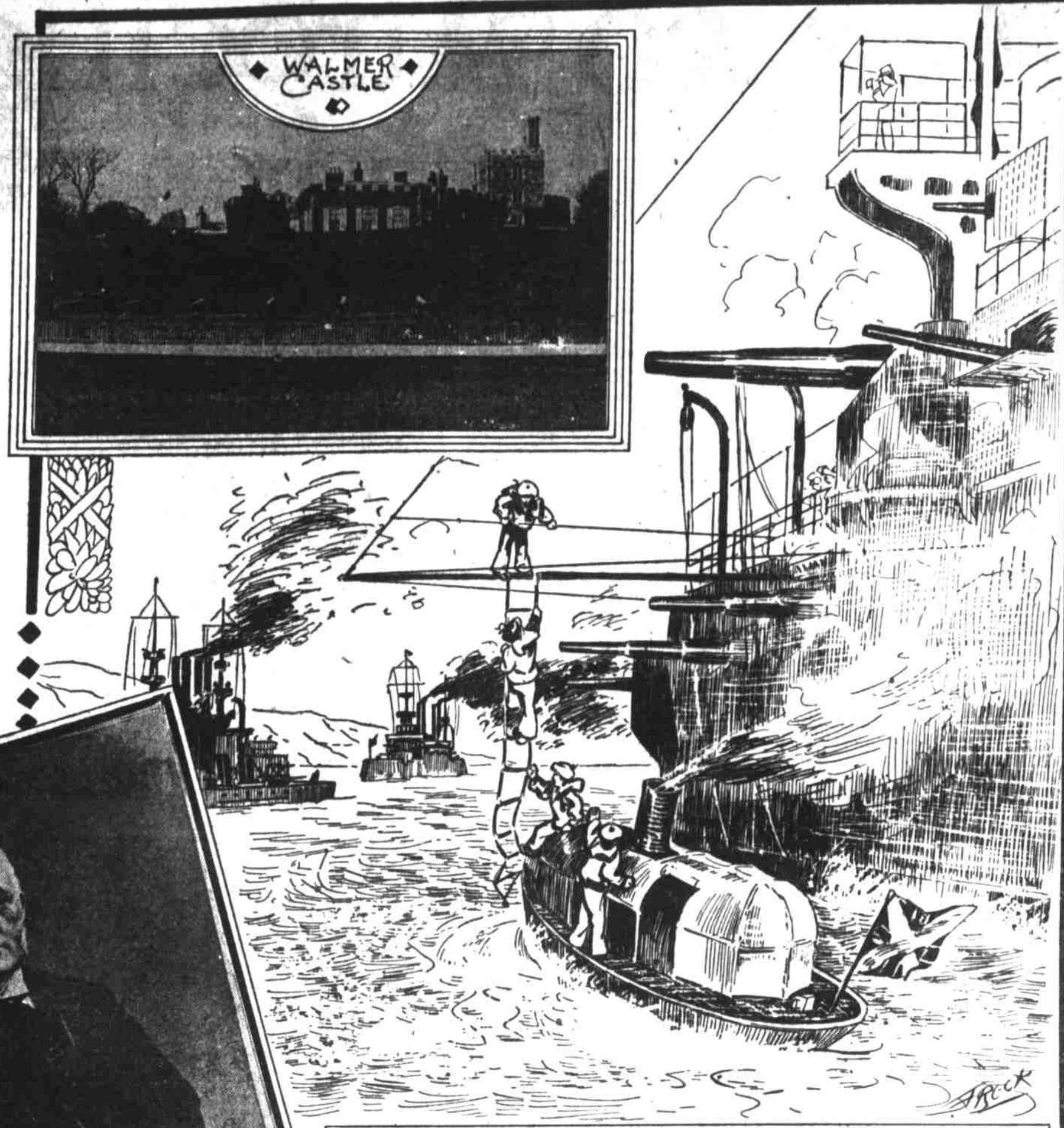
Lord Brassey knows all about these ceremonials and usages, for he is a naval man having been civil lord of the admiralty during the reigns of Victoria and Albert, and the Duke of Devonshire, and the Cinque ports, it must be remembered, dating from the time of William the Conqueror, provided what is now England's proudest possession, the royal navy.

### Battle in Sussex.

Lord Brassey lives in the Cinque port county. His estates, known as Normanhurst, is situated at Battle, in Sussex. His son lives in the same neighborhood. For many years Lord Brassey has been colonel of the Cinque ports artillery.

In reviving some of the ancient usages and glories of the Cinque ports Lord Brassey will have to be careful not to go too far. There are many laws and statutes never repealed which are now the great office he could put into force.

The original Cinque ports were Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney and Hythe. Winchelsea and Rye were added to the Norman conquest and the official title of the two latter was "the ancient Cinque ports." Despite the fact that Cinque is French for "five," in old documents the official title was "the five Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns." As a matter of fact the seven head ports had a number of lesser ports under each. These numbered 13 so that in its greatest glory the "five" ports really numbered 26. In the old days when there was no such thing as a standing navy, or army even, on the great baron volunteered his services with his retinue of men-at-arms, the hardy fishermen, smugglers and pirates of England's southeast coast were asked by the king to supply ships and men to fight the invasions of various enemies which came across the narrow channel from the continent of Europe. It was agreed that each of the towns situated on the coast should supply a certain number of ships and able seamen and a boy to man each. These were called upon whenever required. In return for their services the kings in succession granted a series of most special privileges to the Cinque ports. The entire district was made a species of Palatine country. All citizens



LORD BRASSEY

## ONLY "LADY BARBERS" IN LONDON--Eschew Subject of Weather in Their Attempt to Amuse Customers

LONDON, March 3.—Unfortunate man has received another setback from woman, his competitor in trade. It has remained for the proprietress of London's "only lady barber shop" to reduce the tonorial art to a science as fine and exact as Euclid's. She has put her dozen assistants through a course of mental training that, in any weather, is as it may seem, to maintain a conversation with customers for 10 minutes without once referring to that hitherto inevitable subject, the state of the weather.

How much a blessing a shop peopled by girls of that kind will prove to the people in London it will be impossible for you in the United States to guess. In any weather, it is the one great subject of conversation. From the time a man gets up in the morning until he retires at night every man in London has a weather expert. Every Londoner is a weather expert. He is a storehouse of almost unlimited capacity filled with knowledge on this subject even if he is an ignorant of all others. He can tell you offhand just how today compares with the corresponding day last year, and he loses no opportunity of airing his knowledge.

The mental paces through which the proprietress of this shop is putting her assistants are administered after office hours. As soon as the last customer has been reluctantly and hesitatingly put on his way, the proprietress, who is a "barber" (more or less) for the fascinating "barber" who has shaved him, and has taken his departure, she seizes a copy of the latest literary success and begins reading to her employees. Upon the occasion recently when I happened in and surprised the group, the book which was thus doled out in one-hour installments for the education of the assistants and indirectly for the benefit of future customers, was "The Prodigal Son." The "boss" explained to me that no branch of knowledge was so enlightening as that which comes in a mere shave is embraced by the conversational abilities of my floundering and stays for a haircut, a shampoo and manicure as well. Before I gave it, it has cost him half a crown (60 cents), instead of the nimble three-penny bit (6 cents).

Besides acquiring the nearest approach possible to a college education, these young women are schooled in the modest and surprising group of German and the difficult art of making the most of one's personal charms of both mind and face. Through these

means it is hoped by the enterprising proprietress to do away with the orthodox barber's chair.

### "Boss" Issues Book.

The "boss" has gone to the extent of issuing a book of rules for her assistants on how to act in every circumstance, especially in circumstances where the charms of the barbers have gotten the better of the poor customers. The part of the book which deals with the subject of tips would make the mouth of a mere man barber water. For instance, it finds it necessary to say:

"Never accept a larger tip than a shilling (25 cents). The man who gives a copper or two is indifferent to your charms; he that gives a shilling is willing to love you; he that gives you a shilling has already fallen a victim to your charms."

"Don't flirt, or make love during business hours," says another chapter. "There is a time and place for everything and flirtations and love are especially out of place in a shaving saloon."

One suspects from reading another paragraph of the book of instructions that the young women are given secret instructions in the many art of self-defense. For we read:

"If a man should threaten to kiss you, tell him you will box his ears unless he apologizes; if he repeats the threat make good your bluff. Give him a smart slap on the cheek with your fingers for the rest of the day."

For side-tracking sentimental customers detailed instructions are given. One of the rules reads: "If a man calls you 'dearie' you should answer 'Why do you call me dearie, sir?' All other gentlemen (call them gentlemen) call me Miss. If the man should reply, 'Because I am falling in love with you,' say, 'Indeed, sir, I am sorry to hear it, for to me it seems so unnatural for a gentleman to fall in love with a poor girl like me.'" Sounds like the 10-20-and-30 brand of melodrama, doesn't it?

### Smart Answers.

In another place the little book says: "Be witty at all costs. Anybody can return smart answers, provided they keep awake and talk with smart people. The wit of one person sharpens that of another." Just how much grinding the tongue of the female barbers will get from contact with the flashing wit of the ordinary run of customers in a shaving saloon, is of course an open question.

To such a fine point does the proprietress of this shop reduce the art of

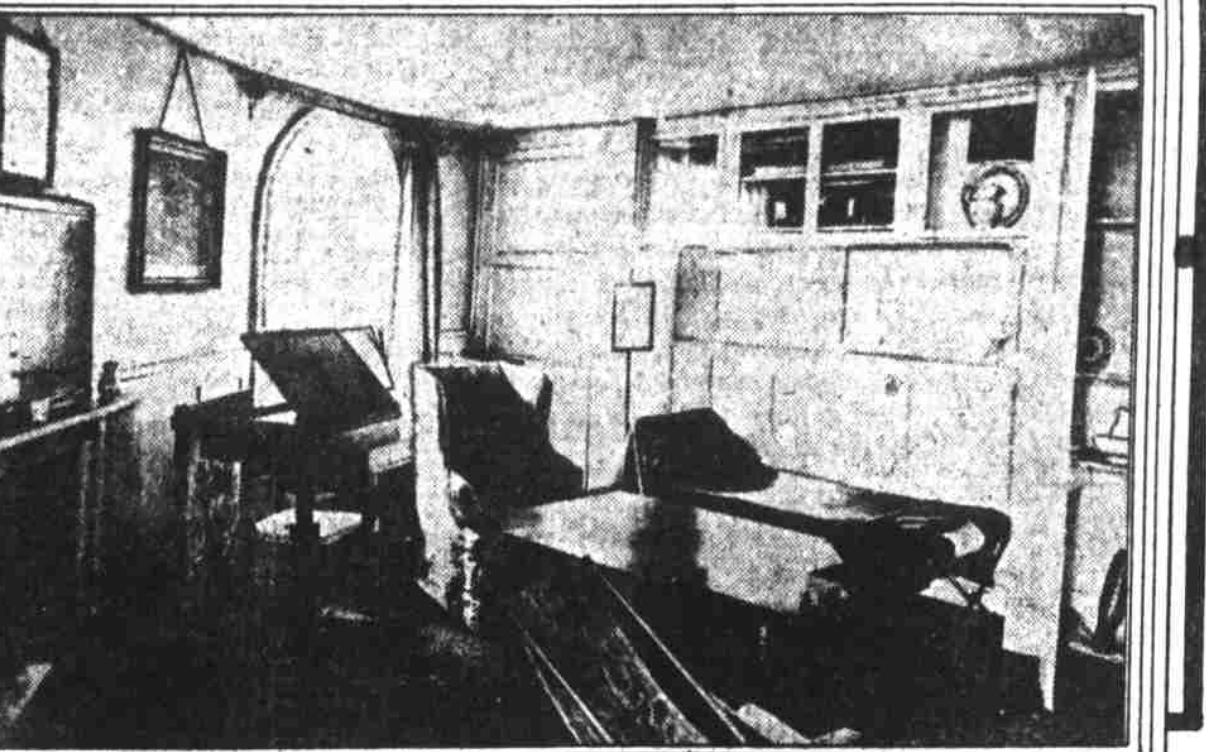
barbering that each wielder of the razor, the brush and comb, and the lather in her model establishment, is trained to immediately detect by exterior signs the calling of her customer. In this respect they out-herlock the famous Holmes. On this point the book of instructions says:

"A butcher can be detected by his somewhat greasy skin and his scarlet face, the one occasioned by eating too much meat and the other by spending many hours every day without a hat, in a cold, open shop; the journalist, by the eagerness and the quickness with which he pounces upon and looks through the publications that happen to be lying about; the author, by the manner in which he treasures his words; the artist, by the streaks of paint on his lips and at the edges of his mouth, acquired by every now and again sucking his brushes; the country gentleman, by the creases in his clothes, for he always comes to London dressed in his Sunday best; the wealthy financier, by the redness of his tip; he rarely gives more than a penny; the detective, by his dark morning coat, rather heavy stick, thick boots, short cropped hair, parted in the center, and carefully waxed moustache."

The reader of this is by this time prepared for the statement that it is in no ordinary shop that these paragons of tonsorial virtue and fitness work. One customer in telling me of his visit there was one of those who leave a shilling tip behind) describes this twentieth century barber-shop as "The wee kingdom of sparkling, twinkling eyes, pointing lips, rosy cheeks, pretty manners, dainty wit, entrancing conversation, sweet odors, and an indescribable something—not an soothing thing." Needless to say, hard-headed man that I am, I did not see things quite in that light, but there is ever so much in the personal equation, you know.

### Finest in World.

Aside from the assistants, the personal charms of whom no man would be ungrateful enough to challenge, the shop is said (by the proprietress) to be the finest in the world. For my limited experience I can bear witness that it is a long way ahead of any other shop in London. The electric lights, which are sprinkled in plentiful profusion about the room, shine through globes of practically all the colors of the rainbow. On all sides are mirrors, soft deep seats for waiting customers, and rare and beautiful flowers; in short, every device to make a man linger and linger, he lost. Painted cupid's hover over one's head on the ceiling and pretty children—disport themselves among fields of bright-hued flowers and delicately-tinted butterflies. Last the reader forbids I must remind him that I am describing a barber-shop and



WHERE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON DIED

## GREAT WORK FOR WOMEN--Ella Wheeler Wilcox Offers Some Reasons, Why They Should Vote

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

TWO women travelers from Los Angeles, California, spent more than a year in India, investigating the child marriage evil. They were deeply impressed by the horrible conditions in that country resulting from child marriage.

On their return to America they were anxious to enlist the interest and sympathy of their countrywomen in the cause of the little wives of India, often married at the tender age of 6. The custom of child marriage was not of religious origin, as the ancient sacred writings prove. Before the invasion of the child marriage idea childhood in India was joyous, and the thought of trying to restore that happy state met with favor at home and abroad.

Child marriage is said to date from the time of the Mohammedan invasion, A. D. 644. The laws which they introduced and enforced allowed them to kidnap any girl not married, and thus to save the girls from this fate it was arranged to have them married as early as possible. Sometimes they were married by proxy, before they were born, when, if the sex proved to be well assorted, the ceremony was considered legal and binding "until death did them part," but if the genders were not all that was desired the whole performance was laughed over as a good joke. From such a source has accumulated this mountain of sorrow and wrong.

All European parents will agree that the marriage of Indian children or of little girls to middle aged and old men is a crime against nature which has no redeeming feature. The custom is a great hindrance to the intellectual advancement of the people, for the little girl must not be taught after marriage must begin at once to be the household drudge of her husband's family—never speaking in his presence, nor in the presence of his brothers, except to re-

present the harem of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

If we are to believe the proprietress of this novel institution the presence of the cupid on the ceiling is by no means without its significance. For in the long run, she says, her assistants always secure desirable husbands from among their customers. It appears that there are busy men in London who so far comb the question of utility and matrimony as to discover an advantage in a wife who can shave him and cut his hair.

ply when interrogated. It also deprives the girl of what she respects she may have, and makes her perfectly passive being, without hope in this world or for the next, as the tyranny and oppression of the husband does not end with his death, but is carried over to the next world, throughout which the little wife must serve on.

A man may be a vile and loathsome creature, he may be blind, a lunatic, an idiot, a leper, or diseased in a worse form; he may be 50, 60 or 70 years old, and may be married to a girl of 5 or 10, who positively loathes his presence, but if he claims her she must go.

The Indo-American Woman's Restoration League is working to secure a law in India which shall raise the age of marriage to 16 years. The following petition has been presented to the viceroy:

His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India—May It Please Your Excellency: The undersigned ladies, practicing medicine in India, respectfully crave your excellency's attention to the following facts and considerations:

1.—Your excellency is aware that the present state of the Indian law permits marriages to be consummated not only before the wife is physically qualified for the duties of maternity, but before she is able to perform the duties of the conjugal relation, thus giving rise to numerous and great evils.

2.—This marriage practice has become the cause of gross immoralities and cruelties, which, owing to existing legislation come practically under the protection of the law. In some cases the law has permitted homicide, and procreancy, would have been criminally punished.

3.—The institution of child marriage rates upon public sentiment, vitiated by degenerate religious customs and misinterpretation of religious books. There are thousands among the better educated classes who would rejoice if the government would take the initiative and make such a law as your memorialists plead for, and in the end the masses would be grateful for their deliverance from the galling yoke that has bound them to poverty, superstition and the slavery of custom for centuries.

4.—The present system of child marriage, in addition to the physical and moral effects which the Indian government have deplored, produces sterility, and consequently becomes an excuse for the introduction of other child wives in

the family, thus becoming a justification for the practice.

5.—This system panders to sensuality, lowers the standard of health and morals, degrades the race and tends to perpetuate itself and so on, and so on, until the end with his death, but is carried over to the next world, throughout which the little wife must serve on.

The lamentable case of the child-wife, Phulmani Dasht, of Calcutta which has excited the sympathy and the righteous indignation of the Indian public, is only one of the many cases that are continually happening. The final results being quite as horrible, but sometimes less immediate. The following instances have come under the personal observation of one of the other of your excellency's petitioners: (The list presented is too horrible for publication in any periodical, save a medical journal.)

In view of the above facts, the undersigned lady doctors and medical practitioners appeal to your excellency's compassion to enact or introduce a measure by which the consummation of marriage shall not be permitted before the wife has attained the full age of 14 years. The undersigned venture to trust that the terrible urgency of the matter will be accepted as an excuse for the interruption of your excellency's time and attention.

Written, prepared and presented by Mrs. N. Monie Mansell, M. A., M. D., Lucknow, India.

Signed by 55 lady doctors.

Any one desiring full information can obtain it of the Indo-American Woman's Restoration League, 702 West First Street, Los Angeles, California. This is one of the greatest movements of the day for bettering woman's condition in the world, and needs the sympathy of all women.

The census for 1891 gives the following returns of early marriages in British India: Females under 10 years of age, 253,760; females from 10 to 14 years of age, 2,201,404; females from 15 to 19 years of age, 6,016,759. And these to men of all ages.

It is surely a condition calling for the protest of all womankind.

Humanity is a continuous chain and when any one part is weak the whole chain is endangered.

But in strengthening the chain we should not fail to first mend the weak links nearest.

There ought to be a league of wives formed in every town and city in America to protest against the destruction of unborn children. This evil is unknown in oriental countries; it belongs to civilization. It is a custom mainly to

were made freemen and called "barons." They paid no taxes and made their own laws and governed themselves entirely, having the right over the king's officials. The barons took part in all great councils and assemblies of the nation which preceded the representative parliament. In Magna Charta there is an exclusive mention of the "privileges" of only two places in England, one is London, the other is the Cinque ports.

It is strange that in this twentieth century but one of all these ports should be a harbor. Yet Dover today is the only place that has a deep sea harbor. Many of the other places are now no longer ports but inland towns and villages. The sea has long encroached the ports and the Cinque ports of the Cinque ports is now the British navy, many of the courts have been transferred to the Cinque ports, and general jurisdiction, the barons have been abolished and instead of 25 barons sitting in the house of commons to represent the freeholders, knights and free members for all the constituencies.

### Number of Privileges.

But there are still a number of privileges which have never been repealed and probably will last for all time.

The lord warden is also constable of some half dozen or more castles, he is admiral of the ports, chancellor of the court of the Cinque ports, chief clerk and chamberlain of the court of shipway and the court of brotherhood and kneeling.

The king's writ is of no value in the Cinque ports unless it has the sanction of the lord warden. He appoints the judges of the several courts, the officers of the different castles and a number of minor officials. He is the first court of appeal in the Cinque ports for all crimes, felonies and capital punishment. He can claim all flotsam, jetsam or lagan that comes floating, cast up, or submerged wrecks.

Lord Brassey's official residence, Walmer castle, is an ungainly pile of ancient building near the sea. The interior of the castle has been much changed in the last few years. Modern conveniences, electric lights and such things have been introduced and the place made comfortable and habitable. For this the lord warden must thank the late Lord Curzon, whose serious illness which attracted the attention of the authorities to the unsanitary state of the place.

There are rooms in the castle which are left unchanged with its old-fashioned furniture and many highly prized objects of art. The castle, which the Duke of Wellington died in, is now a sort of miniature Wellington museum.

Lord Brassey will take up partial residence at Walmer castle. He will be the 18th lord warden who has done so, but the first lord warden in some hundreds of years who will not alone recognize the ancient usages, but who will do some real work.

His father hustled in his shirt-sleeves and made his own bed. Lord Brassey is going to follow his father's example. But he will be dressed in the most gorgeous uniform in the three kingdoms of the lord warden of the Cinque ports.

### A Bishop's New "Arrriage."

From the London Fall Mail Gazette.

Cornwall, which has most demand for faster methods of road transit, has done us shrewdly to bring the motor into being. The proposal to present the Bishop of Truro with a motor car is an amazing compliment to our progress. The Duke of Devonshire, who has the honor of the motor, has determined to give it a trial on the public roads near Redruth. The night was dark, and the inventor thought himself secure from observation. He boiled the water and started his engine, which started off at a pace that speedily left him behind. From the forward darkness came shouts of terror and when he eventually caught up his engine he found that they came from the local clergyman, who had been "hissing and they monster," and took it to be the Devil himself. Dr. Stubbs is not likely to scare any one in the way when he rides abroad on his motor car, for even in remote Cornwall the "dearly engine" is well known. One of the great bishops are taking to this new form of locomotion, and among the clergy of the more ancient faith it is becoming more popular, according to the local clergyman, who had been "hissing and they monster," and took it to be the Devil himself. Dr. Stubbs is not likely to scare any one in the way when he rides abroad on his motor car, for even in remote Cornwall the "dearly engine" is well known. One of the great bishops are taking to this new form of locomotion, and among the clergy of the more ancient faith it is becoming more popular, according to the local clergyman, who had been "hissing and they monster," and took it to be the Devil himself. Dr. Stubbs is not likely to scare any one in the way when he rides abroad on his motor car, for even in remote Cornwall the "dearly engine" is well known. 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