DESERET EVENING NEWS. if it Seems Like Work, at First, VIII Pay You to Add, to the List our Daily Habits, That of Read-About All of the Want Ads. There Have Been About as Many Wo-men Maimed and Hurt at "Pink Teas" As At "Bargain-Counter Crushes." TRUTH AND LIBERTY. PART TWO. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service. PRIVATE "ZOO" AN Quarrel Between Kaiser and the King. The countess has refused emfied young relative of mine had the pre-KING LEOPOLD'S EXPENSIVE FAD. "MAD" MARRIAGE

But American Duchess Has Millions Enough so She May Well Afford It.

HUBBY'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

It is Playing Havoe With Health of Lady Curzon-A "Beauty" Doctor's Disastrous Work.

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, Jan. 10 .- Emulating the Duchess of Bedford, the young Duchess of Roxburghe intends setting up a "Zoo" of her own. It is a fascinating fad, but a very expensive one. However, she has enough of the Goelet millions left to be well able to afford it. Realizing that she has a lot to learn on the subject she has for some time been taking lessons in natural history from Miss Van Alden, who is a professor at some of the public schools in London, and until recently was at Cambridge university. The duchess has commissioned her teacher to procure a collection of living animals for her with which to start her zoo, and which will be established in the neighborhood of Floors castle. She will be content with a comparatively small number at first, adding to them from time to time as she finds out what sort thrive best in the rather rigorous Scotch climate. Botany is another subject which is engaging her attention, and when in London she attends lectures upon it.

WORRIES OF LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon is looking a complete wreck since her return to England. India has played havoc with her constiiution and she appears years older than she really is. It is always a bad sign of a woman's physical condition when she loses interest in her gowns, and Lady Curzon has undoubtedly done this. Balzac says somewhere when a

fense. The countess has refused em-phatically to give away the "beauty" doctor, and in any case she does not wish her own name to transpire. For performing the operation the "beauty doctor" received on account \$1,250 and she has been and is making a royal in-come

DID IT FOR OUEEN

It was this same "beauty" specialist who performed an operation of the kind several years ago with extraordinary success on Queen Alexandra. Her majesty went for a long yachting crulse accompanied by the "specialist." and in the fresh air, far from the region of microbes, the royal patient made a rapid recovery and arrived back in so-clety looking younger than her young-est daughter. But it should be re-membered by ladies who might elect to follow Queen Alexandra's example that her majesty has a marvelous con-stitution, "Vanity," said Disraeli, "that divine virtue which makes woman charming." That may be right enough, but vanity wants common sense to back it, and whether the game is of re-moving the crow's feet is worth the possibility of losing one's sight, as is also feared in the case of the countess mentioned above, is a question that should be carefully weighed by the daring individual who enters on the course. rapid recovery and arrived back in so

NOTIONS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Some of the most stolid judges on the bench in England have at times pe-culiar notions of the extravagance of wealthy Americans. A villa on the Mediterranean owned by the late Col. Harry McCalmont and at which the king was frequently entertained by the millionaire sportsman, was the sub-fect of litigation in the high courts of justice, a few days ago. It appears that the colonel, in the excitement justice, a few days ago. It appears that the colonel, in the excitement of making his will which involved millions of pounds, forgot the French villa with the result that no mention of it appears in the document. The trustees now applied to a judge to have it included in the will and estimated its value at

"No," said Justice Farwell gravely, "an American millionaire may come along, and on account of its associa-tions offer £170,000 for the place. It must be offered publicly for sale, and 1 should advise you to invite the attention of some wealthy American to the

The Two Great Monarchs Are Now Playing Chess With All Europe for the Board, And Thus Far Edward Appears to be Getting the Better of William at Every Move-Interesting Diplematic Disclosures.



THE KING OF ENGLAND AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY

Between Whom There is a Growing Bitterness Which May Have Serious Results .- The Photograph Was taken at The Keil Regetta, an Incident of Which Intensified the Bad Feeling Between the Sovereigns.



monarchs are personally as far removed from one another as the two poles. A long series of personal bickerings has formented and increased the origi-nal mutual antipathy between the two nal mutual antipathy between the two men. King Edward's personal grudge against Germany and Germans was due at first to the fierce and unscrupulous hostillty which his sister, the late Em-press Frederick, experienced in her adopted country. The late Empress Frederick was an exceptional woman of high ideals and noble principles, and she exercised her influence against the pernicious policy of political reaction favored by the German court. On this account she was violently attacked by Bismarck and many other prominent



fied young relative of mine had the pre-sumption to give me advice on how to be a saccessful king. Considering that he, by his eccentricities and indiscre-tions, has done more to discredit the monarchial form of government than any other living sovereign, his offer was superfluous and misplaced." On an-other occasion King Edward is reported to have remarked. "That well-meaning young fool, William, once tried to in-terfere in my affairs, but I promptly checked his interference." Another re-mark of King Edward ran. "The Ger-many navy is nothing more than Wilmany navy is nothing more than Wil-flam's toy." These things are known in every well informed newspaper of-

fice in Lugland and Germany, but no paper may print them. Recently a slight improvement tem-porarily took place in the relations be-tween the two monarchs. When King Elward's nephew, Duke Charles Ed-ward of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was mar-ried to a niece of the German empress at Gluecksburg in October, Prince Ar-thur of Connaught was dispatched from London as representative of the Eng-lish sovereign. He was the bearer of a friendly message from Edward to William, and also of a present from King Edward to the German emperor in King Laward to the German emperor in the shape of a handsome walking sitek. The kaiser responded to this overture by sending several cases of birthday presents to King Edward on Nov. 9, when he was 64 years of age,

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

This Lassing exchange of courtesies, This Lasting exchange of courtestes, however, has had no lasting effect. A week or two later a report was circu-lated that King Edward intended to visit Berlin in February in order to congratulate the kalser on his silver wedding, King Edward's private secre-tary, Lord Knollys, contradicted this report with such emphasis and in han-guage almost demonstrative in its hosguage almost demonstrative in its hos-tillty to the German emperor, that the old feud was again revived in all its former dimensions. Almost exactly at the same time that Lord Knollys the same time that Lord Knollys launched into publicity this slight on the German emperor, the English late prime minister, Mr. Balfour, in a pub-lic speech indicated the German emperor as a modern Napoleon whom it might be necessary for England to crush, and Lord Lansdowne, the English foreign minister, designated the kais-er as an astute potentate whose ambitions must be thwarted. The kaiser attributed both these speeches to the influence of King Edward, and so the

Something of Remarkable Union That Made His Wife Queen In All But Name.

A NEW HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Belgian Janitor's Daughter Who In Now the Baroness Vaughan-How She Captivated the King.

Special Correspondence.

D RUSSELS, Jan. 10.-I can now supply further details than have yet been printed concerning the amazing marriage of King Leopold-details of which I can personally youch for the correctness. But it is

evidently going to be impossible to get in authentic photograph of the bride, If any picture of her has been taken, the negatives have been carefully destroyed, and every effort has been made to prevent any one from getting a snap shot. It can be taken for granted that any photo of her published is a fake,

A WOMAN FRIEND.

For some two years or more it has been known that the king has had a woman friend living close to his Lacken palace, a captive of his amorous bow and spear whom he met at the baths of Gastein whither his majesty goes every year for a cure. The lady gave herself out as an American, a widow named Vaughan, and King Leopold became so infatuated that when he left the lady went to Brussels too. Although every effort was made at Gas-tein to keep things quiet, Leopold II's love affair was very well known,

HER INFLUENCE GREW,

Returned to the capital the clever woman's influence grew every day more powerful with her Royal lover, and as she was firm against all other proby them to obtain possession of their mother's dowry, and partly by a wish to punish both Princess Louise of Coburg and Princess Stephanie, the for-mer for leaving her husband, Prince Philip, and the latter for marrying Count Lonyay. So about a year ago a very private marriage took place in the private chapel of the Lacken palwhere two aides-de-camp were the only witnesses. When the king ex-pressed his commands for the ceremony to the court chaplain this ecclesi-astic was much perturbed, not know-ing exactly on which side his duty lay. ing exactly on which side his duty lay, but Consignor Goosens, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, remembering that the king had always stood by the Catholic Church gave him permission to perform the wedding ceremony, and his majesty King Leopold II of Bei-gium and Madame Vaughan were duly, united in the bonds of holy wedlock.

es she is degenerating!

Besides climatic influence in India there are other things which have told on Lady Curzon's health. When a woman as ambitious as she is, has to against an abnormally sensitive nature there is bound to be trouble. Of late she has become a martyr to insomnia, the result of worry, for so centered is she in Lord Curzon's career and so gravely does she take to heart any political reverses which come to him that it is quite a usual thing for her to spend a week with only a few hours' sleep. It is calculated that Lady Curzon re-

ceives more press cuttings than half a dozen crowned heads, for she has made arrangements that every article and paragraph which mentions Lord Curton's name shall be sent to her not only from the United Kingdom and the not United States, but also from India, the colonies and Europe.

HER FORMER RIVAL.

Lady Curzon will soon be seeing something of her former rival, Lady Monson, as the Mecca of both these ladies will soon be Nice. In the old days at Newport they were regarded as two of the most beautiful girls of the hour, though it was Mary Leiter who sot the greater share of admira Lady Monson, unlike Lady Cu has very few social ambitions. greater share of admiration, ionson, unlike Lady Curzon, She wears her clothes well, has good taste, and is the lucky possessor of a tem-perament that will never be the cause of begetting her a writely If it is true that all's fair in love and

war, it is equally true that all's fair where it is a question of a woman's endeavor deavor to keep her good looks. In the matter of all three, however, discretion is surely an important element. A case of almost tragic indiscretion in connec-tion with the last mentioned came under my notice this week. A well-known and popular American countess-I am it to reveal her name-who is now on the verge of 60 years of age, made the discovery that she was be-sinning to look old and, despite continual "treatment" was showing crow's fest around her eyes.

BOTCH "BEAUTY" WORK.

At the suggestion of a "beauty" speclaist, who lives not a "beauty" spe-field the second of a "beauty" spe-from Bond street, her ladyship was ad-vised to subject her face to a process which is called "skinning." It appears in many cases this is very successful, but when it goes wrong, as it did in the person of the unfortunate countess, the result is disastrous. The process of cialist, wh the person of the unfortunate countess, the result is disastrous. The process of "skinning" means removing the skin from the face which is accomplished by applying a mixture especially com-pounded for the purpose. It goes with-out saving this means excruding torout saying this means excruciating torthe skin has been removed the head and neck of the patient are wrapped up in cotton wool, vari-ous emolients having been previously applied, and she is kept in a darkened applied and she is kept in a darkened room for days and fed on milk and very light food. If the operation is suc-cessful the new skin begins to sphear after ten or twelve days, and at be end of a fortnight the patient's face is like that of a baby-re4, but quite healthy, and every trace of age has disappeared. disappeared.

DANGER OF BLOOD POISON.

The trouble arises when blood polsoning sets in-a danger which must be er present, more especially when it remembered that the operation is is remembered that the operation is a carried out by women with no actual medical knowledge. The countess re-ferred to is now suffering from blood poisoning and another malady, though her large circle of friends fancy she is being treated for nerves and is having a "rest" cure. If only the medical men could find out the name of the "beauty" specialist in question they would put the matter in the hands of the crown, for in England, at all events, this profor in England, at all events, this pro-

LORD LONSDALE.

The British Nobleman Whom Court Gossip Accuses of Fomenting III-Feeling Between the King of England and the German Emperor.

existing between the king of Eng-

land and the German emperor has

become a serious factor in inter-

national affairs. They are fierce com-

batants in the arena of the world's pol-

itics. The uncle, Edward VII, regards

the nephew, Wilhelm II, with anger

mingled with scorn, and the younger

monarch's resentment against his

Herein lies the true cause of the present bitter feeling between Great Britain

and the fatherland. That this feeling

pations are conducted. His vastly

ried experience gave nim a clear insight into character and supplied him with a

VISIONARY IDEALIST.

The German emperor, on the other hand, is a visionary idealist. Brought up within the narrow confines of the Prussian court, he ascended the throne

before he had had time to acquire a practical knowledge of the ways of the

world, so that in spite of his keen in-terest in all branches of human activity

until

mother's brother is still more intense.

place. They will pay what no ordi-nary Englishman would." Special Correspondence. ONDON, Jan. 4.-P. ONDON, Jan. 4 .- Personal enmity

DEVOTED TO HER SON. It is generally believed that Lady Randolph Churchill is far more devoted

to her clever son, Winston Churchill, than to her still more youthful second husband, Cornwallis West. At all events it is furthering the former's interests that she finds her chief occupaion. Her frequent appearance in the Bloomsbury district lent some color for a time to the story that she intended to set up a residence in that neighborhood, but the fact is, it is the British mu-seum which has been the object of her frequent visits to that region in the last two years. She has sought this great store house of knowledge to

should result in hostilities seems inlook up historical facts and data for her son to enable him to carry on his credible, but I was told yesterday by a high official in the English governto politics. She is convinced ment that Lord Lansdowne, who until recently was foreign secretary, had reliterary closely that Winston has sufficient ability and ambition to make him prime minister some day, and in that view she is sup-ported by the more dispassionate judg-ment of John Morley. "Honest John" ferred in private to war with Germany as "the one danger," and the same in-formant declared that Lieut.-Gen. Sir John French, who is British command-er-in-chief in everything but title, is ment of John Morley. "Honest John" is himself a frequent visitor to the Britconvinced that a conflict is inevitable. The causes of this remarkable tension is himself a frequent visitor to the Brit-ish museum library, and on more than one occasion has assisted Lady Ran-doiph Churchill when in difficulties with regard to the selection of the right author for reference purposes. Mean-while, Winston Churchill has made the between the two foremost monarchs of the world are even more personal than political. The original cause of the dispute must be sought in the remarkable difference in the characters of the two royal personages. King Edward is a cool, cynical, experienced and practical man of the world. During more than three decades of manhood in which he pleasing discovery that the political prominence which he has achieved has greatly advanced the value of his lit-erary products. Only a few weeks ago he was offered \$250 for a thousand word article by a leading mornins was free and unfettered as Prince of he was offered \$200 for a thousand word article by a leading mornins newspaper. He is now undersceretary for the colonies, and at that rate may expect to command a higher figure than Wales he traveled about the world and mixed with all sorts and conditions of men, so that he gained an intimate knowledge of humanity and close ac-Kipling when he becomes prime min-ister-if he ever docs. LADY MARY. quaintance with the manner in which practical affairs of commerce, diplo-macy and other professions and occu-

The Age of Detail.

"We specialize in this age." said Richard Mansfield at a dinner. "Each of us confines himself to one thing, studies out that one thing's last detail and thus comes nearer to perfection than was possible in the past. "Let me illustrate the unexpected and

amazing attention to detail that abounds in modern life. "A friend of mine is a clergyman. Re-cently a new pulpit was placed in his church. Meeting him a few days after the pulpit's installation, I asked him how he liked it. "Not at all," said he. 'It hides too much of the figure, and I like every shake of the surplice to tell"

Bismarck and many other prominermans. During all the years of he residence in Germany, up to the time of her death, abuse and insults and indignies of all sorts were heaped upon her DIDN'T LIKE MOTHER'S POLITICS.

The kaiser, although he never failed in his filial duty to his mother, never-theless regarded her political views with intense aversion, and undoubtedly sympathized in the innermost depths of his mind with the opposition directed against her political influence over German affairs. King Edward, who was a most affectionate brother, fiercely re-sented the cruel and unchivalrous hostlifty which his sister experienced in Germany, and extended his ange against Germany and Germans to the present emperor, perhaps unjustly. The personal antipathy thus created and intensified during earlier years by many trivial causes of a personal na-ture, suddenly assumed formidable dimensions immediately after the death of Queen Victoria and King Edward's accession.

Between the late queen and the German emperor, who was, of course, her grandson, a particularly warm affec-tion existed, and the Kaiser hastened to England as soon as it became evi-dent that Victoria's lend was ap-proaching. That the queen and the heir to the throne had had many dis-agreements is well known, and it is declared at court that during her last hours Queen Victoria showed so much more regard for the kaiser than she did for her eldest son that the nose of the Prince of Wales was put out of joint keeper. dly. This episode would have left mark in any event, but Wilhelm badly. Its mark in any event, but withern II promptly made matters worse by offering the new king friendly advice on the way in which he could best rule over this world-wide empire. The kai-ser, who is 15 years younger than King Edward, considered that the dozen years of experience as a monarch which he had gained when Queen Victoria died gave him a right to instruct and advise his uncle how the British empir played quite an important part in the dispute between the two monarchs. should be ruled. King Edward keenly resented his imperial nephew's patronage and administered a snub to the kaiser which left its sting for several years. The incident took place at the beginning of 1901 and the two mon-archs did not meet again until King Edward visited Kiel in the summer of 1904.

PERSONAL CRITICISM

Soon after King Edward's accession to the throne it came to his knowledge that the German Emperor had given utterance to all sorts of personal criticisms regarding his royal uncle's mode of life.. The kaiser, who is frequently carried away by his hot temper to say indiscreet things, designated King Ed. ward in conversation which were over-heard by half a dozen or more persons as an "unredeemable rake" and a "profligate son who had not abandoned The kaiser also referred to the incon-gruity between Puritan England and her pleasure-loving monarch, and re-marked that the ruler of the British empire ought above everything else to be remarkably careful in regard to his private life and morals. The Kaiser, however, did not confine

himself to criticisms of King Ed-ward's morals and of his fondness of cool judgment which rarely fails. King the fair sex. He also criticised the character of several of King Edward's chosen personal friends. He stated that King Edward had a remarkable preference for pleblan and democratic company, whereas his duty as a mon-arch required him to limit his circle of friends to aristocrats and high-born personages. A monarch could, of course, meet plebians on friendly terms at special and occasional times, but it was a mistake for a king to choose his



COUNT WOLFF VON METTERNICH. As German Ambassador in London He Recently Made a Speech Which Was Designed to Improve the Relations Between His Country and Great

Britain, But Which Failed to Accomplish That Object.

slon, "I cannot understand how my uncle can confer his personal amity on that low-born tea trader When Sir Thomas Lipton at tended the Kiel regatta in 1904 on board the steam yacht Erin the kaiser refused to receive him and sent him none of the invitations which were liberally distributed among the other English visitors of distinction. King Edward, who had previously heard of the kaiser's criti-cism of his friendship for Sir Thomas Lipton, naturally resented the slight on the famous yachtsman, so that the owner of the successive Shamrocks has

UNFRIENDLY UTTERANCES.

One of the most potent causes in intensifying and prolonging the personal hostility between King Edward and Emperor William has been the inter-communication of the unfriendly and malicious utterances which the one has made about the other. As often as the German emperor has made a critical remark about his uncle Ed-ward it has been made known to the latter with remarkable precision and rapidity. If the kaiser uttered the remark on Monday, King Edward gener-ally had knowledge of the incident on Wednesday or Thursday. On the other hand, as often as King Edward re-sponded to his nephew's criticism by ounter-criticisms his utterances were likewise made known in Berlin within

a day or two. There is no doubt that a number of courtiers both'in England and Germany ave made it their business to transmit malicious gossip from Berlin to London and vice versa, apparently for the sole object of fomenting the guarrel be-tween the two monarchs. Recently one licent ine two moments. Concerning one of the most influential and serious po-litical journals in Germany, the Taeg-liche Rundschau, denounced the Aus-tro-Hungarian ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff, as one of the most active of those who make mischlef between Edward and Wilhelm. Lord Lorsdale, who enjoys the close friend-ship of the kaiser, has also been men-

tioned in this connection. A collection of all the remarks which the German emperor has from time to the bernan about King Edward would fill a small volume and would flao pro-vide very interesting reading. A simhe has remained an unpractical theor-ist. He is quick tempered and enthusi-astic, and has contaitted many serious mistakes of policy through his impetu-ous temperament. In brief, the two

strife between royal uncle and imperial nephew is more bitter than ever. Re-cently, it is true, Count Metternich, the German ambassador in London, made a German amoussador in London, made a speech at an English club which was intended to create a better feeling be-tween England and Germany, but as this rhetorical effort consisted mainly of an accusation of mischief-making against the English press, the hoped-for result was not achieved. for result was not achieved.

やうちゃく きょうきょう ひろう ちょうちょう ちょうちょう

The enmity between Edward and Wilhelm has not been confined to the personal realm, but has extended into politics. Edward and Wilhelm are engaged in a game of diplomatic chess in which the one is forever trying to checkmate the other. The whole trend of English foreign pol-

tey since the accession of King Ed-ward, whose influence over this depart-ment of the government is well known, has been anti-German in character. The close friendship which has been formed between England and France is directalmost entirely against Germany, England's agreement with Japan will undoubtedly expel Germany from the far east and put an end to Germany's far reaching ambitions in that direction.

Both Edward and Wilhelm are still contesting for the friendship of the young king of Spain; both are doing their utmost to marry him to one of their own female relatives. In this re-spect, as in most others, Edward seems to have outmatched Wilhelm, for Al-fonso has definitely decided to marry an English princess, in the person of Ena of Battenberg, King Edward's niece. In Scandinavia, which promises

to become as fruitful a field of diploma-tic intrigue in the north, as the Balkans are in the south, Edward and Wilhelm are likewise striving to obtain predominant influence. Here again Edward promises to be the victor, for one of his daughters has become Queen of Norway, and his niece is the future queen of Sweden.

TO GAIN RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP,

As soon as Russia recovers from the disastrous influences of her domestic troubles Edward and Wilheim will will strive to gain her friendship, and from negotiations which have already taken place there are excellent reasons for cholas beffaving that Nicholas will reject a proffered alliance with Germany in or-der to conclude a friendly working agreement with England. Edward's anti-German dipiomatic campaign has

(Continued on page 12.)

THE REASON WHY.

An interesting light is thus thrown upon the reasons why Princess Clem-entine left home last winter for the Riviera, which was not altogether er-plained by her wish to wed Prince Victor Napoleon. It seems that one even-ing looking at the windows of the apartments occupied by the late queen, she perceived light in them and immediately made inquiries as to the reason, these rooms having been closed since the queen died. After some difficulty she learned that they were being pre-pared for use by the king's orders. Filled with uncomfortable suspicions, she sent to beg an audience of the king. and found that the apartments were being prepared for the use of Madame Vaugnan, whose constant appearance in the private grounds of Lacken had already prevented the princess from using them. A stormy scene ensued which resulted in the princess leaving Belgium for several months. Whether the king told his daughter that he was actually about to marry Madame Vaughan will probably never be known, but the ceremony took place immediately after the princess left, and the new wife entered into possession of the apartments lately occupied by the late queen, while awaiting the alterations to greater magnificence which are becarried out at Laeken.

HOW THE KING KNEW.

Another point that is only known to the two most interested people is how the story of Madame Vaughan's birth was made known to the king. Though calling herself the widow of an American, she is actually the daughter of a caretaker at Louvain and-which places the Socialist party in a quaint position —is the niece of the Socialist member to the chamber of deputies for Louvain. The king has created his new wife a baroness, and-as readers will already have learned-she recently gave birth to a fine healthy little baby boy. In itself that would be perhaps of slight consequence, were the marriage really morganatic, as has been stated. But as a matter of fact, when the Belgian Constitution was drawn up, though all sorts of provisos were arranged to hedge round the nobility of princes and princesses, no thought was taken of the king, who it may be presumed, was thought above the weakness of wishing te introduce any but royal blood inte the dynasty.

MARRIAGE IS LEGAL.

The marriage is, therefore, perfectly egal, and Baroness Vaughan is in reality queen of the Belgians. Though perhaps it may depend on the king's good pleasure to raise this lady to the rank of a crowned queen, there is no doubt in the minds of Belgian legal authorities that the new little son is the rightful heir to the Belgian crown. Everything now hangs on his life but there is every prospect of his putting his cousin's, Prince Albert's nose out of joint definitely. That is saying nothing of the fact that the king may have That is saying nothing other sons, for he is very well preserved and virile despite his years. It is not difficult to guess the indignation and impotent wrath of the house-