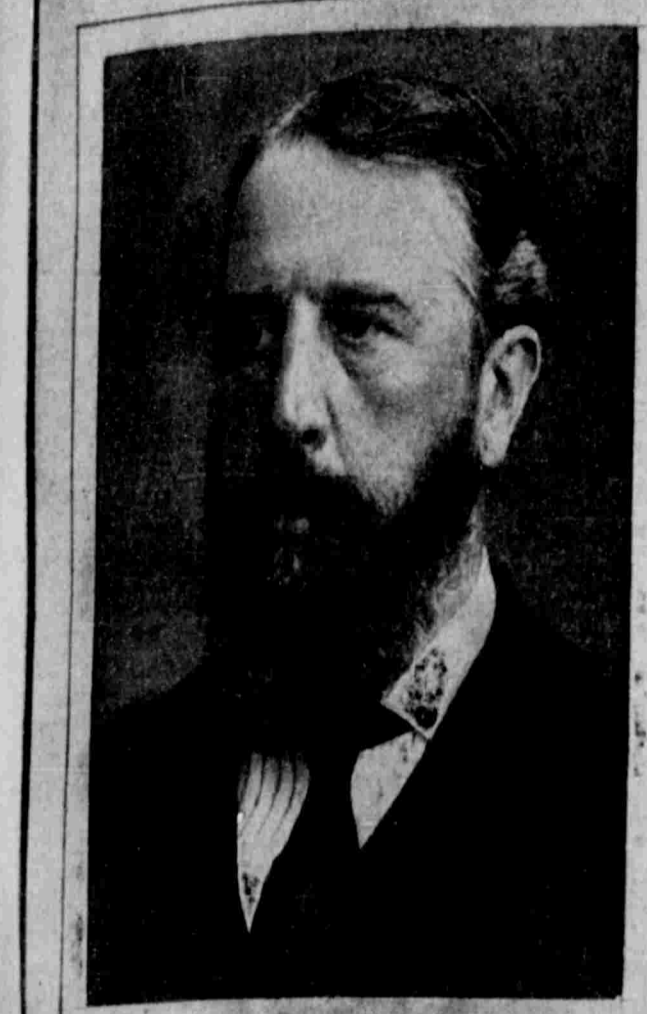


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PART TWO.

Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Sea



The Duke of Devonshire



Chatsworth House The Most Magnificent of the Several Country Seats of The Duke of Devonshire



The Duchess of Devonshire

GERMAN SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE

Aristocratic Gambler Makes Confession of Wrong and Then Commits Suicide.

ORGIES OF INNOCENTS' CLUB.

Miniature Monte Carlo Uncovered in A Frontier Town Established For Swell Regiment.

Special Correspondence.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Sept. 1.—Officers on the continent lead a gay life but the public seldom hear of their gambling and libertine escapades. The curtain has been lifted, however, on the life led in secret by many officers of a Bavarian regiment. The revelations have been so astounding, so sensational that the authorities have finally let the curtain down again. An American heiress, two royal dukes, many noblemen and wealthy men of Germany, France and Austria, queens of the continental demimonde, gambling for high stakes and bacchanalian orgies make up the remarkable tale. It began, so far as the public is concerned, with the suicide of an officer and a count and ended with the imprisonment and dismissal from the army of another officer and count.

DASHING OFFICERS.

The young Count von Freyding was an officer in the Bavarian Chevalier regiment, one of the very exclusive and smart corps of the German army. All its officers are noble and dashing. Some years ago the Count von Freyding caused the Kaiser's displeasure and the regiment was ordered to the frontier. That virtually ended the Count's career. He was assigned to a frontier garrison town but when the Chevaliers arrived there it consisted of a big barracks, a fort and a few straggling huts and houses. It was some miles from a railway and almost midway from Paris, Munich and Vienna was hidden away in a little town by itself on the German-French frontier.

MADE A CONFESSION.

A few weeks ago Count von Freyding committed suicide in Florence, Italy. He left a confession. He was a high-strung young German and his life was dramatic in the extreme. He declared he had been ruined financially and morally by the gay life he led. He told of gambling and bacchanalian orgies, of beautiful women, of parties—all in the Chevalier regiment. He was sent on to the German frontier and thence to his family. He told of his relatives and it amazed them. Such doings at the sleepy frontier town were impossible, they declared, and they investigated. So the secret was out.

The officers invited their friends for a few days' stay—other wealthy men or noblemen from the various capitals of Europe. And the mistresses of the villas invited their friends too—queens of the demimonde from Paris, Berlin, Vienna.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Among the jeunesse of the continental haute societe at finance Dieuze was justly celebrated. So it was among beautiful international women of questionable reputation. Stories abound of the doings of the gay Lotharios and of most frightful orgies. The officers of the regiment frequented the club and took the most disgusting descriptions. But these stories were overshadowed by those of gambling. The Casino became a regular gambling establishment at which men and women played freely at any game for any stakes. The officers of the regiment financed the club and took the profits, or losses if there were any. The bank was never broken. Jewelry, deeds to estates, mortgages and notes of hand were taken at the tables as freely as money. Many men are said to have been ruined there.

PAYING THE FIDDLER.

Such mention of gambling that came out at the court-martial held, was transferred to Munich, but there is no pretensions but that the "Innocents' club" of Munich means the "Innocents' club" of Dieuze. Duke Ludwig said in testimony that he had backed the bills because Count Muehe said they would never be presented as he would soon have means to meet them. When the count was questioned about this he said his parents were wealthy and he thought they would help him, and that he was heir to a 90-year-old uncle who was rolling in money and thirdly that he had projected a marriage with an heiress. Cross-questioned he said the heiress was an American, but at the minute he found she did not have a cent of money as he expected, and so the marriage was broken off. He was to have got \$125,000 as a marriage portion. While the judge was deciding the case the accused coolly smoked a cigarette in court. His sentence was 15 days imprisonment and dismissal from the army.

Machine to Prevent Lying.

"There will soon be no more speed lies," said an automobilist. "There will soon be an end to the country sleuth, rising up with a gun from behind a hedge, showing a stop-watch, and taking the motorist off to be fined \$50. Soon every automobile will carry a speed registering machine which will show the rate of the vehicle at every moment from the time it starts to the time it stops. This speed indicator, a Frenchman's invention, looks on the outside like those self-registering barometers and thermometers the weather bureau use. It has a needle, and this needle writes the machine's speed. It makes a record of the speed. This record speaks for itself. All lies of chauffeurs, all lies of venal motor cops, are powerless against that record. The speed indicator has also a bell and an automatic brake attachment. When the automobile has reached a speed within a mile of the legal limit, the bell rings its warning. If, in disregard of the bell, the chauffeur increases his pace, then, as soon as the legal speed is exceeded, the automatic brake goes on, and the automobile stops. This excellent instrument will ultimately be adopted by every government, an every automobile will be compelled to have one. Then dangerous speeding will cease, speed lies will be impossible, like a religious revival, will cause all those connected with automobilism to stop breaking the law and to stop telling falsehoods."

Devonshire Duchess Victim Of Gambling.

Septuagenarian Leader of English Society and Bearer of One of Its Proudest Historic Names, Has Lost a Fortune at Cards, But Still Cannot Resist Fascination Of the "Devil's Picture Book."

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"He who would write about women should dip his pen in rainbow dye and powder his lines with the gold dust of butterfly wings." One needs not the French poet's advice, however, to write of the Duchess of Devonshire. Here is and has been a strenuous life, a life of action, of doing and daring, of poignant passions. She is a brilliant woman. She has upheld her place in the highest rank of England's nobility with a grace that has endeared her to the nation. She has been England's foremost hostess and has given English society pageants and entertainments that are historical. She is mother-in-law or grandmother to a round dozen of Britain's noblest families. For years she was the intimate friend and adviser of Queen Alexandra, and the steppingstone by which many a German aristocrat has entered the sacred portals of London society.

ALMOST FATAL WEAKNESS.

She possesses one weakness, almost a fatal weakness, judged by results. It is a German, one of the few foreign ladies who have attained the high and enviable rank of leader of English society. Here is her full name and titles: Her Grace the Right Honorable Louise Frederica Augusta Ditch Devonshire, Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Hartington, Countess of Devonshire, Countess of Burlington, Countess of Anhalt of Hanover, Lady Cavendish of Hardwick, Lady Cavendish of Kelghley, Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, and seventh Duchess of Manchester. And the young and beautiful countess had soon bewitched a score of men. Out of them she chose Lord Mandeville, who three years later became his Grace of Manchester. History does not speak kindly of this deed and gone duke. He was an inveterate gambler and wasted practically all his patrimony at the card table. It was he unquestionably who instilled the spirit of gambling into his wife, a spirit which has grown with the years.

MARRIED AMERICAN GIRL.

In July, 1882, the Countess Louise was married. A son and heir was born in the following June. When 23 this son married Consuelo Yngas, the beautiful American, who is now Consuelo Duchess of Manchester and mother of the present duke, who in turn married an American, Helena Zimmermann of Cincinnati. The "Double Duchess" other children are Lord Charles, Viscountess of Gosford, and Lady Alice Stanley, the wife of the eldest son of Lord Stanley of Preston, at one time governor general of Canada. The married life of the "Double Duchess" was scarcely a happy one. After the birth of their last child, the duke practically devoted himself night and day to the quest of fickle fortune at the gaming table. The duchess had taken her place in society. She was admired and loved by the then Princess of Wales. She was the leader of a great social and political set. It was at one of the political receptions that she met her fate and the romance of her life began. The man was the Marquis of Hartington. He was renowned even at that time for his great political activity. He was the right hand of England's great old man, Gladstone, in many things. Later he joined forces with Salisbury and Balfour as a Liberal-Unionist. As a lord of the admiralty, as secretary of state for war, chief secretary for Ireland, postmaster general, and secretary of state for India, he was a valued member of successive Liberal cabinets and a shining light in the high councils of the state. He was never an orator and not by any manner of means a good-looking man, but withal, a clever and fascinating one. He wore a long brown beard, now silvered by years, and was of the same age as the "Double Duchess." It was his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was so foully assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882.

Whether it was a case of love at first sight between him and the then Duchess of Manchester, no one, merely a looker-on, can say. But an amazing friendship grew between the busy politician and the beautiful woman. As years went by and the marriage remained unmarried and kept close to the hem of the duchess' gown, society marvelled. The friendship was pointed out as the ideal platonic affection of the century. Those who were watching the trend of affairs, were on the eve in 1890 when the Duke of Manchester died. His death was followed very shortly, though in the next year, by that of the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Hartington succeeded to the title. The following year, 1892, the Countess Louise married the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Devonshire's husband died. But the sorrows of the "Double Duchess" in these untoward happenings were quickly assuaged, for wedding bells soon rang out happily for her. She was united in marriage to her middle-aged lover and became the Duchess of Devonshire, and of a verity, the "Double Duchess." It was the climax of a romance watched by the whole world; the dreamed fulfillment of a love idyll worthy of a poet's lay.

FAMILY OF ANTIQUITY.

The Cavendishes, of which family the Duke of Devonshire is the head, is of great antiquity, and the estates enjoyed by them are virtually seven in number. First and foremost is Chatsworth in Derbyshire. This is famous all over the world as one of the most magnificent country places in England. It is a perfect house and there are miles upon miles of ornamental walks and gardens. The other country places are Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire; Compton Place, Eastbourne; Holkar Hall, Westmoreland; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire; and in Ireland, Lisnmore Castle, Waterford. The townhouse is that celebrated palace at 78 Piccadilly, known as Devonshire House. Soon after her second marriage, the "Double Duchess" began to entertain largely. Personages of the highest degree esteemed it a privilege to attend her parties. House parties at Chatsworth were graced by the presence of the king and queen, at that time Prince and Princess of Wales. The apex of her fame as leader of society was reached by the duchess when she gave her memorable fancy dress ball at Chatsworth in the history of the ball at Chatsworth, America and the continent. The ball was great enough to become historical—like that of the ball at Brussels the night before Waterloo. Since then, until this present

year, on the night that Derby has been run, the duchess has given a ball at Devonshire House in honor of Queen Alexandra.

WHEN BRIDGE CAME.

When the game of bridge whist was introduced, it took London by storm. The "whist" was soon dropped, and it became known universally as bridge. The duchess quickly became a strong supporter of the game. None of her entertainments were complete without a special room devoted to bridge tables. Dinner parties broke up, not to go to the theater or to listen to a concert, but to while away half the night in the fascination of the new gambling game. With the duchess, bridge became a mania. She is a splendid player—there is scarcely a better one in England—but as the old proverb declares, one cannot be lucky in both love and cards. Soon after the king's accession and coronation, there came the first whisper of scandal in connection with bridge. The duchess was giving a royal house party at Chatsworth. Before the king and queen arrived, a startling discovery was made. This was no less a fact than that a regular system of signaling to partners was practised by noble ladies over the bridge tables. This was, of course, cheating, and the stakes were forced to take notice. The queen was suddenly indisposed and with the king, remained at Windsor. The storm at Chatsworth threatened to break out into a national scandal, involving some of the highest names in the land. Their majesties cut the scandal short, however, by going to Chatsworth the next week. Bridge was tabooed during the stay, and private theatricals indulged in instead.

WORSE SCANDAL FOLLOWED.

Even a graver scandal followed two years later, which, however, was also quickly suppressed. It occurred at 45 Grosvenor Square, the home of Sir Ernest Cassel, a great racing man, friend of the king and Duke of Devonshire. A very noble lady was caught cheating, and her husband verified her awful act, for he was present at the time. Some time later, a magazine, in publishing an article entitled "Do Ladies Cheat at Bridge?" mentioned the incident in an obscure way, and referred to the personage as "Lady D."

The duchess shortly afterwards left England for the continent. The continued excitement occasioned by constant bridge playing had affected her health. There had been so many scandals regarding the upper ten, and the duchess' shoulders, that this also worried her. She had lost enormous sums at the game and the talk of London for weeks was that the payment of her bridge debts had entailed a tremendous sacrifice on the duke, and had strained his resources to the utmost. The duchess' return to England after her few months' search for health, was the signal for some of the highest bridge play known in the history of the game. Many ladies were reported to have lost their jewels and their fortunes. Again were there stories of the duchess' prodigious losses. In the fall of 1904, there were some statements published that Devonshire House had been sold and the duke had been forced to sell it to pay the duchess' gambling losses. The duke in an interview declared that the duke had been forced to sell the palace in Piccadilly had not been sold and would not be sold during his life time. Later, the Pall Mall Gazette, William Walker, Astor's publisher, published a short statement that Devonshire House had been sold to a syndicate for \$5,000,000 cash, but that the syndicate would not come into possession until the duke's death. When it did secure the house, it was the intention to turn it into palatial flats for millionaires. This story was never denied. Mr. Astor, who does much real estate dabbling over here, is believed to be a member of the syndicate.

WENT TO EGYPT.

The duchess last year went to Egypt for her health. The duke went with her. On the steamer out of Marseilles, they encountered Sir Thomas Lipton, en route to Ceylon on a tour of inspection of his tea plantations. Bridge was played on board and also at Shepherd's hotel at Cairo, where the party went for a week. Then Sir Thomas continued his journey. Sir Thomas has helped more than one person out of financial difficulties from Royalty downwards. It was reported that his

meeting with the Devonshires was not an accident, and that a friendly offer from him was accepted by the Duchess. On her return from Egypt, the Duchess continued her bridge playing until a month or two ago, when her health again gave way. She was well enough to attend the recent marriage of her grand-daughter to the future Duke of Montrose, and to help at the reception afterwards at Devonshire House.

NO ANNUAL BALL.

It had been announced this season for some weeks previously, by Derby Day that the annual ball given by the duchess would not take place, and Derby night passed without any social function whatever. But to make the public a family secret, the great Devonshire ball will take place, and that very shortly. The reason for cancelling lay in the economy, for it is a matter of some \$50,000 to \$100,000. Lady Mary, the bride, her husband, the Marquis of Graham, and the Duchess of Hamilton, the "Double Duchess" daughter, all wished for the ball as a suitable occasion at which to introduce the newly made bride and groom to the world of society. So the ball will be given at Devonshire House by the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Hamilton money will pay the bills. And to such a situation has bridge and the gambling mania brought the proud "Double Duchess."

PUSHING WORK ON IRISH EXHIBITION IN 1907

Dublin.—Great progress is being made with preparations for the forthcoming Irish International exhibition. The buildings are rapidly nearing completion and foreign countries are making active preparations to send over exhibits. Herbert Park has been chosen as the site of the exhibition grounds. It is situated in the finest residential quarter of Dublin, within a mile and a half of its business center, close to the famous Horse Show grounds of the Royal Dublin society, and accessible by three lines of tramways, with which the exhibition will be connected with all parts of the city and with the termini of the various railways running from Dublin to the north, south and west. The main entrance of the exhibition opens into Centric court. Directly opposite the main entrance will be the principal building consisting of a central octagonal court, 215 feet in diameter, surrounded by a corridor opening into four radial wings each 164 feet long and 80 feet wide. Over the center of this building rises a dome 80 feet in diameter and 130 feet in height. Around this will be grouped the pavilions for the British, colonial, and foreign exhibits. Altogether the exhibition buildings will cover 12 acres of ground. Although the exhibition is held with a view to stimulating commercial development and to promoting industrial education by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and in the finished state, the chief object is to promote the industrial arts and sciences of Ireland by a display of the products for which the country is famous and the special facilities which exist for the expansion of partially developed industries. For over 10 years there has been a widespread movement on foot for the industrial revival of Ireland. This movement culminated in the exhibition plans now well under way. Exhibits will be classified in 19 different sections, including Irish industries, history and education, fine arts (photography, engraving, etc.), manufacturing and textiles, engineering and shipbuilding, hygiene, cottage industries and women's section. In addition a fine arts section will form an important and attractive feature. A special building, with a floor area of 30,000 and a wall space of 16,000 square feet, has been built for this purpose. The exhibition will be open from May next until the end of October and an excellent opportunity will be thus afforded traveling Americans to see a country which, in the rush for the continent, is often neglected. Irish societies in the United States are already making plans to revisit the "old country," and the success of the Irish International exhibition of 1907 appears to be assured.

TRAGIC TURKISH DRAMA IS PLAYED

True Story Enacted on the Stage Of Real Life That is Full of Stirring Romance.

PRINCELY HOUSE WIPED OUT.

High State Officials, Outwardly Polished and Cultivated, Barbarians Beneath the Surface.

Special Correspondence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—By bit there has been revealed here one of the most absorbing, dramatic and impossible stories of true life that ever stepped out of the pages of the Arabian Nights and wandered by some mischance into the present day and hour. The principal characters in the drama were, on the surface, polished, cultivated men, who might have been received in society, anywhere—Constantinople, New York, London or Washington. Underneath the surface they prove to have been contemporaries of Othello and Iago.

NOT ALL YET ACTED.

The drama, of which probably we have not yet seen the last act, has already resulted in the murder of the prefect of Constantinople, the execution of the master of the ceremonies at the palace, and the death of the military governor of Scutari, and the practical extinction of one of the great princely houses of Turkey. It all began in a trivial fashion a few months ago when Ahmed Aga, factor for the rich and powerful Redvan Pasha, prefect of the city, came to live in Shishli, a suburb of Constantinople, not far from the Yildiz Kiosk, and as ill luck would have it, in the same street in which resided Abdurrazzak Pasha, master of ceremonies at the imperial palace. Redvan used his office to feather his own nest, by methods not altogether unknown in America. The bakers' guild, for instance, paid him 250 Turkish liras a day to be "protected" when they violated the law against the selling of bread under weight. Ahmed was the man who ran the "graft" department for him and did most of the dirty work. Naturally, he saw to it that he got a good "rake off" for himself. And thus it came about that he could afford to live in style in a big house in a swell street near the palace. But despite the fact that the neighborhood was a fashionable one, the street, like most of the streets in the capital, was wretchedly paved. Ahmed used his pull to get that part of the street in front of his house repaved at the city's expense. Abdurrazzak sent him a message requesting that the pavement be extended to his own house. Ahmed wanted to know what there was in it for him. The response was not satisfactory. Then Ahmed discovered that the funds apportioned for street improvements had been exhausted and that he would have to wait until an additional appropriation had been obtained, or pay for the extension of the pavement out of his own pocket. Ahmed was a Turk of humble origin, while Abdurrazzak Pasha was head of the great and powerful Kurdish family of the Bedir Khans which, some 60 years back, under the leadership of Abdurrazzak's grandfather, had organized a formidable revolt against the government that the sultan of that day had found it expedient to purchase peace by bestowing some of the best lands at his disposal on the chiefs of the Bedir Khans. By the board of the prophet, Abdurrazzak swore that he would teach Redvan's insolent upstart underling a lesson. On some pretext he decoyed Ahmed into his house, had him unmercifully bastinadoed, and placed him in ignominious confinement.

IGNOMINIOUS CHIEF.

Ahmed managed to get word of his sorry plight to his chief. Redvan was not the man to leave one of his staunchest followers in the lurch. He did his best to induce Abdurrazzak to set Ahmed free. He even offered to