

Famous Mad Princes Who May Soon Cease to Reign

Special Correspondence EIPSIC, Nov. 13 .- Although insanity frequently has been the lot of royalty, very remarkable features distinguish the case of the ruling dynasties of the two principalities of Reuss, the plcturesque German states tucked away in a corner of the kaiser's empire. For the country has been ruled for generations by princes about whose mental state the most charitable thing that can be said is that it was unbalanced. Many of them have been famous the world over for their eccentricities and several of them have developed into open mad-

y, this usage has been, and still is an everlasting source of embarrassmen and confusion. "Those Heinrichs of Reuss are truly a plague to genealog-icte?" ists!" was the angry outburst of the famous German historian. Von Raumer

PIANIST OF MERIT. An example of this confusion is the An example of this confusion is the case of the actual Prince of Reuss of the elder line, who is Prince Heinrich XXIV, and is insane. There is an-other Prince Heinrich XXIV, of Reuss alive, about 25 years older than the former, who is a composer and instru-mentalist of great merit as well as a D. Litt. His chamber music is praised highly by experts, and in many per-formances of his compositions the prince sits at the piano, which he plays with the mastery almost of a Paderewski. Paderewski One of the most notorious of the Reuss princes before his ascension was Austrian ambassador to the court of Frederick the Great. He created a storm of indignant protect by being the first sovereign prince to marry a Jew-ess, a Marianne Meyer, the handsome daughter of a Berlin banker. He did daughter of a Berlin banker. He did not love her, nor was his greed for her dowry the paramount motive for this extraordinary step. He desired—he frankly confessed—to annoy the "crowned wigs" of Europe; and he ful-ly succeeded. Society never acknowl-edged the union; the princess never ranked as such, the court folk and eve-withody else addressed her as "Wada ranked as such, the court folk and eve-rybody else addressed her as "Made-moiselle Meyer," and her princely hus-band was the most active agent in kill-ing her social ambitions. It was only after his death that "Mademoiselle Meyer," who was a determined and energetic woman, succeeded in gaining recognition in the world of society. She traveled to Vienna, threw herself at Emperor Francis' feet and begged him to compensate her for the years of sor-row, and mortification she had suffered at the hands of her husband and or society. The emperor took a fancy society. The enperor took a fancy to her and created her a Baroness of Eybenberg; and, as the old ruler's out-spoken favorite, she was welcomed warmly by the same circles which had

Riches, Titles and Honors for American Girls Who Win These Noble British Bachelors.

Members of the Aristocracy with Money Enough to Place Them Above Suspicion of Fortune Hunting, and Titles Exalted Enough to Admit Them to Circle of Royalty, Who Await the Coming of Conquering Fair Ones.

Special Correspondence ONDON, Nov. 12 .- It was not b cause of any lack of eligible Gladys Vanderbilt married a Hun-

A peers or peers-to-be in the British matrimonial market that garian nobleman, and Anna Gould said 'yes" to a French prince. Considered either socially, financially, or personally there are better aristocratic fish to

royalty_itself. a rare young rake who goes the pace with the swiftest. This would hardly serve as a description of the earl. As a matter of fact, he is a very sober a miniter of files inclusively bachelor. He has a brilliant career at Oxford to look back upon. There he won several prizes for English verse, and since his

 sighed for in vain, upon occasions, by royalty itself.
EXEMPLARY AND BRILLIANT.
The general idea of a duke's son is because in units of a work of a son is because in units of the many because is because in units of the many because is because in the son is because in the son is because in the son is because is because in the son is because is because in the son is b man I can trink of. The woman who becomes his wife will, by marriage, be related to three dukes, two marquises, two earls, several barons, and a corre-sponding number of duchesses march-ionesses and countesses. He is the grand-son of that very remarkable woman, the late Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, a penbew of both the Duke of Ruc h the Dul

Strange Story of a Serf Who Became Valet to an Emperor

Star Correspondence: T. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10,-Full as Russian history is of romance of drummer-how bound, to be rulers of provinces as large as France; of eigarette-vend-

ors who die ministers; of cooks who are made university professors; and of gypsy girls who become qucens the career of Alexis Lomoff impresses even Russians with its rapid change and its sordid ending. First a humble and its solid ending. First a fulnifie servant in the imperial palace, then a favorite of the czar, Alexander II, now a beggar—such is the life-story told to the police who arrested him for asking alms in the streets of St. Petersburg and—what is more—found to be true.

the answer, "and the serfs are too far The answer, "and the serfs are too far off, though they say that you and God are their only friends." And then Alexander turned to one of his ministers, saying, "I will be their real friend! Nobody shall dissuade me from delivering such unhappy subjects from bondage."

RISES TO POPULARITY Alexander was a man who, when he many magnificent presents from him, which, together with the money given Which, together with the money given by those who wanted the emperor's fa-vor, soon made him a rich man. His apartments were as crowded with suitors as a minister's ante-room. The news of his influence spread all over the empire, and, as usual, got very much exaggerated. Probably he did not bring about one-tenth part of the changes that were not down to bim hy

outside The attention of the was drawn to these little states lately by the marriage of the self-appointed "czar," Ferdinand of Bulgaria, at Os-terstein castle, the residence of the mainting familie to the states of Dense reigning family, to the sister of Prince Henry XXIV. But for some time previous to that event, and since, the Ger-man people have been discussing the future of the states. Just at the present moment the state of mind of its princes is the cause of a more than usual muddled condition of affairs. The erstwhile ruler of both branches of the Reusses is Prince Henry XIV, but re. cently, in his seventy-seventh year, cently, in his seventy-seventh year, he was compelled to leave his capital be-cause of a ridiculous love affair, with a young actress (whom he afterward married), and he since has been de-clared "mentally irresponsible." The real ruler in his absence is his son Prince Henry XXVII, who is as un-popular as his father was popular with the people over whom he rules. Unfortunately for the regent and the hopes of his race, he is in poor health, and moreover, there is the inevitable tain of insanity, which seems to have pur-sued his line like a veritable Nemesis In his family. His heir and son is hopeless lunatic and one of his daugh. ters is mentally and physically paralyzed.

TOY KINGDOM.

Reuss' only claim, almost, to the at tention of the world for many years has been this affliction of the members of its ruling family. The two principalities together, forming part of that complex of small German states known by the common name of Thuringia, are not more than one-third the size of the state of Rhode Island. Translated into figures, their area covers less than 450 square miles. Were its rulers normally constituted, there would be no reason for the world at large outside of the numerous American and German textile manufacturers who are in the habit of buying their raw material from Gera, Greiz, Zeulenroda, and Triebes to take the slightest interest in the "Reus-ten" and their toy country.

Everything in the Reusses, even their modern manufacturing centers like Gera and Greiz, is in some measure out of the ordinary. The houses are old-fashioned, with huge, sloping roofs, their upper stories hanging over the path, as if in imminent danger of toppling upon the heads of the passersby and capped with peaked gables of the Afteenth century style. In the streets perambulate square-built villagers in bddly shaped hats and clothing of obsohete cut, of which almost every village and hamlet have their particular type,

PERPLEXING HISTORY.

The two principalities have a history full of curves and zigzags. Originally hey were a loose bundle of two dozen mall "Grafschaften." or sovereign counties; then they were united: then they were torn asunder again and patched together anew; until in 1668 the mal division between an "eider." and hal division between an "elder" and t "younger line" of the ancient prince-by house took place. Ever since this division the male

members of both branches have adopted the perplexing custom of bearing the name of "Heinrich," the individual being distinguished by numerals. the older line the enumeration begins igain when the number 100 is reached while in the younger house it opens and closes with the century. the closes with the century. A hum-ber of German princely houses favor ine, or a few, Christian names, as, for instance, the Hohenzollerns, where the hames Frederick, William and Henry bases frederick, William and Henry requently recur; but the Reuss mode of numbering their male offspring like to many cattle is absolutely unique. To the specialist of German history and to the learned profession of hera 2.

ignored her only a short time before. HATRED FOR PRUSSIA.

Another "original" was Prince Henry XXII, the father of the young man who is now nominally the reigning prince of Ruess-Greiz, or Reuss of the elder of Ruess-Greiz, or Reuss of the elder line. The Twenty-second "reigned" nearly 50 years, and he became famous through the bitter, vindictive hatred he bore to everything Prussian and to the entire imperial system created in 1871, "Imperial Germany" was to him a fraud on assumption a needation: 1871, "Imperial Germany" was to him a fraud, an assumption, a peculation; he resented most the lessening of "ab-solute sovereignty" brought about by the formation of the German empire, with the king of Prussia at its head. Wherever he saw a chance to irritate the king and the government of Prus, sia he seized upon it with avidity. And his favorite saying was: "In my coun-try Prussia has nothing to say."

try Prussia has nothing to say.' The official gazette of Greiz filled its columns, by princely command, with violent diatribes against Berlin, the royal family and the Prussian ministers of state; and more than once the im-perial chancellor had to remonstrate. more or less severely, against this con-duct. Berlin court circles, which some-times were amused greatly by the pranks of his impotent rage, nicknamed him "Henry the Naughty," a harmless adjective, when compared with the flereeness of his hatred against the sys-

part and parcel. It is said that his con-tempt of everything Prussian was inherited from his mother, Carolina, whose spite against Berlin sprang from a very remarkable source. In 1866, a very remarkable source. In 1000, when Prussia waged war against Aus-tria, Princess Carolina, who then was acting as her minor son's tutor, sent out her tremendous military "forces"— some 100 men-to aid Austria. In spite of this support, Austria was defeated, and the victor, Bismarck, imposed up-or the sensed but of Pauss Creiz an

and the victor, Bismarck, statesman who made her shell out \$75,-

STALWART LUNATIC.

Her grandson, Henry XXIV, who has been theoretically prince of Rcuss-Greiz since the death of the "Naughty,"

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caught here than any of the Ameri can heiresses have yet succeeded in

ooking and landing. With an unsympathetic Congress brandishing a big stick over the heads of rich and ambitious American girls in the shape of a bill imposing a heavy tax on the money they may exchange for titles, the suggestion may be made that there is occasion for at least a mild hustle among those who may desire to become peeresses. It is for the benefit of them and their match-making mothers that the following up-to-date abbreviated "who's who" of the most desirable of noble British bachelors has been prepared. There have been such lists before, no doubt, but this catalogue is amended to date, and supersedes all others. Most of the men neluded in the list are rich enough to ρ_e placed above the suspicion of fortune hunting, and all of them posses titles so exalted that their wives will have no difficulty in penetrating to the holy of holics of British society, that charmed circle of royalty where is to be enjoyed the ineffable felicity of hob-nobbing with the king and queen. DESTINED TO BE A DUCHESS.

The American girl who chooses for the American girl who chooses for her husband the Marquis of Granby, and wins him, will in all probability some day be a duchess, for John Henry Montagu Manners is the heir of the Duke of Rutland. She will have to go to Oxford to find this soion of a great family for he is still an undergraduate family, for he is still an undergraduate and occupies one of the finest rooms in the great court of the oldest university n the world. A few weeks ago his amily celebrated his coming of age in Fourth of July style, with fireworks and feasting. The marquis will eventually have 62,

000 acres, which bring in about \$50,000 a year. One of his greatest possessions when he succeeds to the dukedom, will be Haddon Hall, famous the world ound as the scene of Dorothy Vernon's ove affair with Sir John Manners, the second son of the first Earl of Rui-land, Another property will be Bel-voir castle, one of the finest country seats in England, which dates back to the restoration. Today it contains a very fine art collection with ever so many examples of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lily and Lawrence Personally the marquis is a quiet, un-assuming young man, clever and cultivated. He inherits from his mother an aptitude for drawing. He is hand-some, with fine, delicate, clear-cut features and is very popular among his classmates at college.

ANOTHER "FAT CATCH."

Earl Percy, heir of the Duke of Northumberland, although 37 years of age, is still considered one of the most desirable "eligibles" in English society. aesirable "engibles" in English society. In worldly expectations he would be a fat "eatch" even for the daughter of an American "multi." The Duke of Northumberland, whom he will succeed, is the largest budgement of Duke His the largest landowner in England. His beseession in the county from which he takes his name extend from see 10 see and it is said that he can Hide 100 miles in a straight line with-out crossing the borders of his estate. However that may be he has upwards 200,000 acres.

of 200,000 acres. The family is one of the oldest and proudest in England. Earl Percy's mother, the present duchess, shares with the Dischess of Bucclench the repatation of being the mast exclusive soffety hostess in the land. Invita-house ff Grosvoner Pince, London, are highly presed, and arreauld to have been

graduation he has butted into the realm of literature as an author of no mear merit. Earl Percy has political as wel as literary aspirations. And what is

as literary aspirations. And what is more important, he has political prom-ise. He is one of the most brilliant of the younger members of the house of commons, for although he bears the title of a peer, it is a courtesy title only, given to him only in his capacity as the son of a duke. Dukes have so many superfluous honors that they are permitted to bestow some of them on many superfluous honors that they are permitted to bestow some of them on their sons. So Earl Percy sits in the house of commons, instead of in the higher house, until he succeeds his fa-ther. And the house of commons is genuinely glad of it. If he does not go far it will not be through a lack of ability, of which he has an overflowing abundance, but rather through a lack of nerional magnetism, in which he is of personal magnetism, in which he is sadly wanting. He has already held office, for under the Isalfour ministry he was, first, under-secretary for India, and later, under-secretary of foreign affairs.

GREAT SPENDTHRIFT.

GREAT SPENDTHRIFT. It is to be sincerely hoped that the present Marquis of Anglesey will re-semble his predecessor only in name. For the latter was one of the greatest spendthrifts of his age, getting rid of a princely fortune in a few years of wild extravagance that startled and at the same time annused the world. The present marquis is but twenty-three years old, tall and handsome, and it is known that several anxious Eng-lish mammas, with marriageable daughters on their hands, are already angling for him... He has but 30,000 acres to his name, a mere deer park when compared with some of the larger English estates, but this lucky young man, when he reaches the age of twenman, when he reaches the age of twen ty-five, will have an income of no les. han \$650,000 a year to do with as h

Rank and riches came to him in dramatic and unexpected way, for al though he was the heir of his cousin the late marquis, the latter died unex pectedly. The present holder of the pectedly. The present holder of the title went to bed one evening in 1907 title went to bed one evening in 1905 plain Charles Henry Alevander Paget, a comparatively poor boy. The follow-ing morning he woke up the sixth Marquis of Anglesey, wealthy beyond the dreams of most men.

KNOWN AS "IMPUDENT PUPPY.

The girl who gets Earl Winterton the giff who gets Earl winterton will secure a husband who is expected to go a long way in politics. Although he is only 25 years of age and, at the time of his election to the house of com-mons four years ago, was the youngest member of their body. By her almost member of that body, he has already forced himself into the public limitight more than once. Since a certain mem-orable occasion not many months ago he has been known as the "Impudent Puppy" of the house an excitable Irish member so describing him in the heat of debate. Earl Winterton is absolutel repressible and if, when he is married he talks as much at home as he does n the house, his wife will have to have in the house, his wife will have to have an unusually long tongue to get a word in edgewise. Remarkable is the day in the house when this young Irish peer does not speak half-a-dozen times. It is fortunate for Earl Winterton that the peerage to which he has just succeeded is an Irish one. That en-ables him to retain his seat in the house of commons where a man has much of commons where a man has much greater opportunities to attain political distinction than in the sommolent at-mosphere of the hereditary chamber.

leuch and the Marquis of Lansdowne and a cousin of the new Duchess of Devonshire.

He owns about 6,000 acres in Sussex, the owns about 0,000 acres in Sussex, surrounding Shilinglee park, one of the most picturesque places in the south of England. In addition he owns a goodly slice of St. George's in the east, including upwards of 700 houses. His income from these alone is in the neighborhood of \$75,000 a year.

THIS PEER IS A SPORT.

The Miss Moneybags who decides up on Lord Leconfield as her future hus-band will have to dangle a well-filled purse before his eyes to tempt him. For this enthusiastic follower of the hounds who recently broke his collar bone in a nasty fall, is one of the richest men in England. He has a rent roll of \$450,000 a year derived from his 110,000 acres, one of the finest residences Chickester, he possesses what some people consider the most beautiful es-tate in England. His deer park alone is 15 miles around. But although this man, who, by the way, is 40 years old, is a great entertainer be core your is a great entertainer, he cares very little for society himself. With his big country house filled with gay people, he is in the habit of retiring to bed when the revels are at their height and he has seen that things are going satisfactorily. His mother, who is a sister of Lord Rosebery, acts a hostess for him on these occasions. Lord Leconfield went out to the Boer War and brought home, with blue.

War and brought home with him a wound and a reputation for pluck. Very evidently he has yet to see the girl who has charms enough to place him on Cupid's casualty list. Let's home the lucky one will be set. hope the lucky one will be an Ameri can.

MILLION A YEAR.

MILLION A YEAR. These are days of extravagant and reckless over-statement of wealth, but the fortune of Lord Howard de Wal-den is one that fully justifies the use of the word, fabulous. His London estates bring him in something like \$1,000,000 a year in rent. When he became of age, seven years ago, he found no less than \$1,000,000 lying in the bank for ready pocket money. It is very likely that an examination of the facts would show that he owns more valuable property in London the facts would show that he owns more valuable property in - London than the Duke of Westminster, who has long been known as the largest of London landowners. It was to Lord Howard de Walden's immense estates that George Hollamby Druce, the Aus-tralian, aspired in the now famous suit in which Caldwell, the champion affidavit swearer of the United States

led so valiantly. The future wife of Lord Howard de Walden-should there be one-will become mistress of Seaford House in Belgrave Square, which contests with Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sultenland, the distinc-tion of being the finest private resi-dence in London. Likewise the lucky young lady will in time come into nor session of the magnificent collectio of jewels owned by Lord Howard d Walden's mother, Lady Ludlow, Wit With the exception of the unique collection of the Duchess of Portland, this is said to be the finest array of precious stones in England.

It is safe to say that no young man in England or in the whole world, for that matter, has been so persistently angled for by anxious mothers during the past seven years as this peer. Bu thanks both to the watchful eye of his mother and his own disinclination to settle down before he has had a good try at bachelorhood, he has never been hooked. As a matter of fact, it is generally understood that Lady Ludlow is determined that she, and

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Petersburg and—what is more—found to be true. Alexis Lomoff began life in a char-acteristically miscrable village where the inhabitants live on black bread for one half of the year and on roots during the other. Being a handy sort of boy, however, the administrator of the neighboring palace, which formed part of the imperial domain, took him as a servant. He remained for some years there when at last the czar, then Alexander II. visited it for shooting. Lomoff attracted his attention by his bright eyes and deft manner, and, when the visit was over, he followed in the emperor's suite to the capital. For some time it seemed as though the young peasant had been quite for-gotten by his royal master, for he was set to sweep and dust in some parts of the palace that, as far as any notice the emperor took of them, was as far removed from the imperial family as Lomoff's native village. One day,how-ever, chance there when into the em-peror's way. He was walking down one of the capitad eror's way. He was walking down of peror's way. He was walking down one of the corridors when his foot slipped and he would have fallen had not Lomoff, who had been sent on a message from one courtier to the other, deftly caught his arm and prevented the fall. Alex-ander II, who happened to be alone, looked keenly at him.

RECOGNIZED BY THE CZAR.

"Where have I seen the before?" he asked, for his memory for faces was said to be marvelous. "At X—," was

said to be marvelous. "At X—," was the prompt reply, "Your Most Brilliant and Imperial Highness delgned to take me into your service." "And why, then, do I never see thee?" the emperor asked, probably again attracted by the bright young face and ready answer. "Where do you serve?" The boy mentioned the name of the courtier and was told to leave him and go immediately to the imperial apart-ments.

go immediately to the imperial apart-ments. This was not all. Alexander's per-sonal valet, who had been undar a cloud for some time, was dismissed at once and replaced by Alexis Lom-off. He remained in this dangerous, though envied, place for over 20 years. Such a man's fortune is made. Few who have not any connection with the ezer's imperial palace, can guess at the number of supplicants who present themselves to his personal valet and pay large sums of money to

suaded him and the ukase lay await-ing his signature for a long time. It is said that Alexis Lomoff—himself a peasant and, therefore a serf—did much to hasten the completion of this plan, not only by advocating it, but by stories of the way in which serfs were treated, the starved condition so many of them lived in, and their misery, fifth and ignorance.

"Because they are afraid to," was | was true that she was born Lomoff and

changes that were put down to him by successful officials, but when his in-fluence failed, his tact came in and, even today, he has that gift of "blar-ney," which is all that remains of his ney," w old life,

Little by little the wives and daugh-ters of high officials were to be seen in his apartments; his wife, a simple wohis apartments; his wife, a simple wo-man, had but little to say and played a very small part in these receptions. But Alexis gave good suppers and gambled high, so that little notice was taken of his wife's want of refinement. His only child, a girl, was sent away to school, and finally to Paris. When she came out, her mother refired into obscurity and was never seen. Cards and parties became more frequent than ever at the Lomoffs, and he lost a good deal. But this only made him more popular and, as his influence and fa-vor in the imperial dressingroom were unimpaired, rendy money was never unimpaired, ready money was never wanting. The zenith of his career was reached when, a short time before his master's tragic end, he married his daughter to a high official of the court, giving her \$50,000 as a dowry. This lady still holds a good position in St. Petersburg, though her husband is dead.

LOMOFF FALLS FROM FAVOR.

LOMOFF FALLS FROM FAVOR. Soon after her marriage the blow to Lomoff's career was dealt. Alexander II, who had freed millions of subjects by a stoke of his pen, was blown up by a bomb thrown by a man of the very class he had so benefited a few years before. His favorite naturally lost the chief source of his income with his master's death. Alexander III, a stem, morose man, declared that the terrible assassination of his predecessor was due to over-leniency. Lomoff, whose advocacy for the abolition of serfdom was well known, fell from fa-vor at once. No post was offered to him about the court. He was, how-ever, allowed to retire with the fortune he had amassed. Only his nearest friends knew how small that fortune had grown. The change in his position galled Lonuoff. "Was I to see men who had fawned on me yesterday turn their backs to-day?" he exclaimed, when telling his story. "I knew that money would do much and determined to make it. I began to gamble more than ever. For some time, luck was with me. My

at the number of supplicants who present themselves to his personal valet and pay large sums of money to have a petition given to the imperial hands. Alexis Lomoff did not waste his opportunities. The ezar, always inclined to talk to him, soon made him his confidante. Lomoff knew, what was going to happen in the im-perial offices before the ministers themselves; the consequence was that they bowed low before him and paid him well in order to learn who was to be the favored and who not. Warn-ed beforehand, many high officials had time to save their offices or a2 least put by a fortune before their fall. Little by little, by dint of tact and sound common sense, he began to give his master advice. FREEDOM OF SERFS It was Alexander II who freed the serfs and abolished slavery. Though he had first formed the project and would probably have carried it out in any case, many of his ministers dis-suaded him and the ukase lay await-ing his signature for a long time. It is said that Alexis Lomoff -himself apeasant and, therefore a serf--did much to hasten the completion of this plan, not only by advocating it, but by storles of the way in which serfs wers and a few old clothes,"

POLICE CONVINCED.

treated, the starved condition so many of them lived in, and their misery, "Why did nobody tell me this be-fore," the emperor once exclaimed when Lomoff had told him some de-tails of serf life. "When the police heard the daughte s name, they refused to go to her, sayling that he could not be the father of s fashionable a lady. But, as luck would have it, an old inspector of the police, who had heard her story, declared it