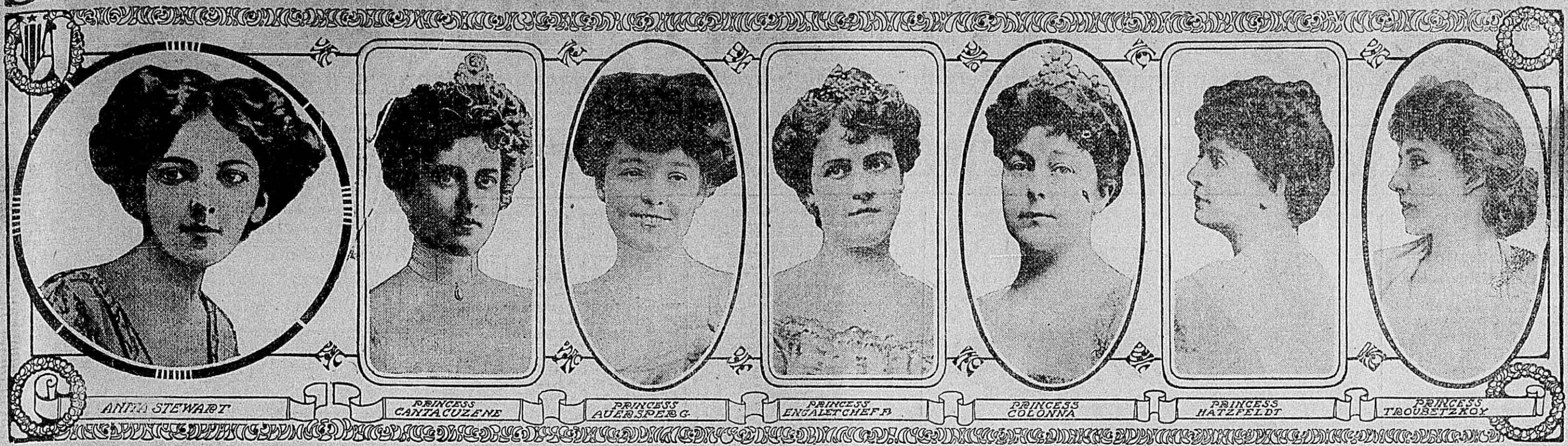


# An American Line of Princesses



AND so the American girl is to be princess. The formal announcement was made the other day in London of the engagement of Miss Anita Stewart to Prince Miguel of Braganza. She inherits \$500,000 from her stepfather, James Henry Smith. Her mother was the divorced wife of William Rhineland Stewart. The fortune of the prince consists largely of title and family history. The house of which he is a descendant has, from a financial outlook, been stranded for some time. He is thirty-one years old. His grandfather was a king of Portugal.

It may not always be fair to the titled woman to inquire into the wealth of his fiancée where she is an American, but it is a natural query on both sides of the water. While Miss Stewart received \$500,000 from her stepfather, that does not represent her sole monetary interests. Her mother received by the will of her late husband \$3,000,000. Should the daughter survive she undoubtedly will get a large share of this fortune. From a strictly pecuniary point of view Prince Miguel, after his marriage to his American sweetheart, will not have to "loaf round the throne."

When Miss Stewart attains her rank she will be the twenty-first American princess living, according to the latest list, although it is likely that there are others who are not on the roster. It is estimated that 355 women of the United States have married into the nobility of Europe. Twenty-two of this number, it is believed, have been based upon a recent estimate, have carried to the other side in their own

right over \$200,000,000. Some of the money went from New York city, some from Philadelphia, some from Chicago and some from Boston, San Francisco and Washington. The states of Maine, New Jersey, Ohio and Virginia have also contributed to royal coffers.

Some of the women who became princesses gave up the title in divorce courts, and some carried the title to the grave. The list of living princesses, women who went from this country, follows:

Princess Cantacuzene, formerly Miss Julia Dent Grant; Princess Hatzfeldt, Miss Clara Huntington; Princess Colonna, Eva Julia (Mackay) Bryant; Princess Auersperg, Florence Hazzard; Princess Engelstcheff, Emily Partridge; Princess Troubetzkoy, Amelle Rivers; Princess Bourbon, Miss Hamar; Princess Brancaccio, Elizabeth H. Field; Princess Iseberg-Birstein, Ida Lewis; Princess Lucigne, Natty Terry; Princess de Lynor, May Parsons; Princess Polignac, Winnaretta Singer; Princess Poniatowski, Elizabeth Sperry; Princess Radziwill, Miss Milmo; Princess Rospioglos, Mrs. Mary Parkhurst; Princess Russell, Miss Riggs; Princess Alexander Russell, Eva Broadwood; Princess Vicoval, Eleanor Spencer; Princess Furberg, Josephine Green; Princess de Sagan, Anna Gould.

Miss Stewart's Family.

The engagement of Miss Stewart receives some interesting data. Her father, William Rhineland Stewart, is a leading member of the New York bar. He is descended from one of the oldest families of New York. He is a member of many clubs and president of the state board of charities. His

name is familiar in business and financial circles of New York city. Miss Stewart's mother was the beautiful Annie M. Armstrong, daughter of General Armstrong of Baltimore. She was one of the belles of Baltimore, a city noted for its accomplished and fascinating women. She was married to Mr. Stewart in 1879 and became the mother of Miss Anita and W. Rhineland Stewart, Jr. Miss Anita was introduced to society in New York city at a dinner given by her bachelor uncle, Lispenard Stewart, in the winter of 1904-5. It was one of the brilliant events of that season. In the autumn of 1905 Mrs. Stewart became a resident of South Dakota. Rumors of unbecomingly between the Stewarts which preceded her removal to South Dakota were revived and were verified soon after when it was announced that she had obtained a divorce. The question of alimony did not enter into the suit. Before she left New York there were whispers to the effect that Mrs. Stewart had received attentions from James Henry Smith, an eccentric but well connected millionaire of New York city. These attentions had been entirely proper, but they had been noticed nevertheless.

Not long after the divorce of Mrs. Stewart it was announced that plans for the marriage of Mrs. Stewart and Mr. Smith had been read in the parish church of Allie, Inverness-shire, Scotland. The wedding followed as soon as the Scottish formalities could be completed with Sept. 13, 1906. The bride's sister, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, and Miss Anita, daughter of the bride, were at the wedding. A

half-moon trip around the world began at once. They were entertained in India in a lavish manner by the viceroy of India, having been presented by the viceroy of India. They proceeded to Japan, and in March, 1907, Mr. Smith died in Kio to of Bright's disease. In May of the same year the body was received in New York city and buried in Woodlawn cemetery. The same afternoon the will was read. The estate was found to amount to \$25,000,000. The bulk of the property was left to two nephews. The widow received \$3,000,000, her daughter \$500,000. Miss Anita's brother or was not named in the will. It was then recalled that he had not attended his mother's wedding in Scotland.

James Henry Smith inherited much of his fortune from an eccentric uncle, George Smith, who had lived at one time in Chicago. Later he went to London and died in a chair at his club in that city. The nephew, James Henry, was a member of some of the oldest clubs in New York city. He was so quiet in his life, although immersed in great transactions in Wall street, that he became known as "Silent" Smith. The sobriquet remained until his death. He purchased the mansion of the late William C. Whitney in New York city, the most palatial and most elaborately furnished house in the metropolis. After this he emerged from his secluded mode of living and entered the social realm. He was seen frequently at the opera and entertained the best people of the city.

Family History of the Prince.

Prince Dom Miguel of Portugal

who is to lead the American girl to the altar was Dom Miguel I.

He was the brother of Dom Pedro IV, who resigned the throne in 1822 with the understanding that it was to go after his father's death to his daughter, Maria da Gloria. He assumed the title of Dom Pedro I. of Brazil and was succeeded in that by his son, the late Dom Pedro II, until the establishment of the Brazilian republic in 1889. Thus, when her grandfather, John VI, died in 1826, Maria da Gloria was proclaimed queen, as had been her father's wish. She reigned, however, without the wishes of her grandmother, Carlotta Joachina, one of the Spanish Bourbons, and this woman's love and ambition for her younger son, Dom Miguel, the illiterate brother of the emperor of Brazil, Carlotta had already sought the dethronement of her husband, John VI, in favor of this son and had been shut up in a castle for her persistency, while Dom Miguel himself had been sent into exile. He was allowed to return to Portugal on the condition that he should marry his niece, Maria da Gloria, who had meantime taken the title of Maria II. Miguel swore allegiance to the wishes of his brother, Pedro, to Maria and to the new constitution, but he showed no desire to marry Maria. He seized the reins of government in 1826 and with the aid of his mother restored the reactionary cortes and had himself proclaimed the sole legitimate king. Civil war ensued for six years, in which the interests of Maria da Gloria were espoused by Spain and England. Finally, in May,

## Record Year of Bumper Crops

BUMPER crops in grain, corn and oats often mean low prices. It will not be so this year. Outside of America the harvests are smaller than usual. This means millions for producers of the soil of the United States. The government's report made public early in July indicates that the total value of the four great staples—wheat, oats, corn and cotton—will be greater this year by nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars than in any year of the country's history.

The figures of the department of agriculture on the forecast of the harvest are in excess of any ever given. Consider the aggregate showing:

Prospects of all grains, 5,062,500,000 bushels. This is 722,500,000 bushels more than the final harvest of last year and 223,000,000 bushels over the record breaking harvest of 1906, when the aggregate was 4,819,000,000 bushels. If prosperity depends upon the yield of the soil the United States is entering into an unprecedented era of plenty. It is well worth the time of every American to go over the estimates of each staple.

The government experts figure nearly 3,250,000,000 bushels of corn. Those familiar with these reports will tell you that the government estimate is always under rather than over the figures. The greatest yield of corn known in this country was in 1906, when the crop was less than 3,000,000,000 bushels.

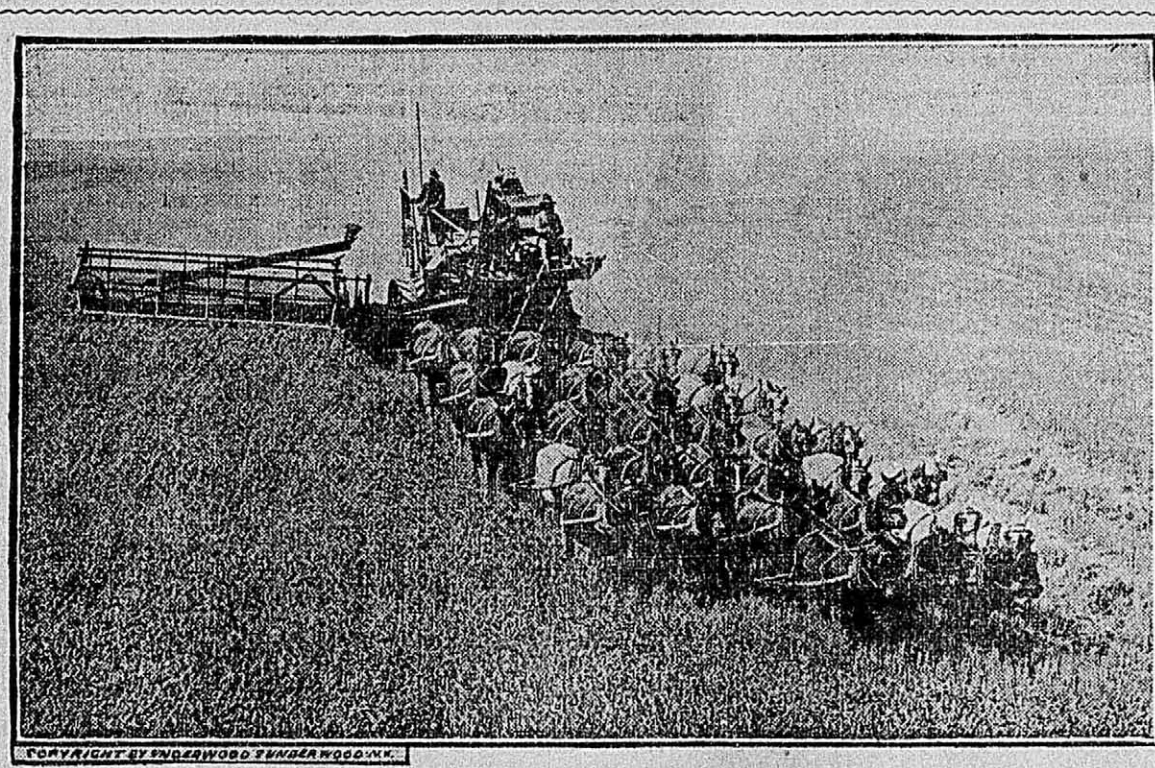
This is the way the government

makes its deductions: The average price of corn last year was a little more than 50 cents a bushel. Corn for December delivery is now selling at 55 cents a bushel. Figuring the value of the present crop, this price would make its value total the vast sum of more than \$2,000,000,000. Put in another way, corn alone will make the American farmer not far from \$500,000,000 richer this year than he was last year. When this estimate was shown to an expert broker in New York city he remarked: "Great heavens! There isn't enough loose money in the world to cover that crop."

Wealth in Wheat.

All things considered, the estimate on the wheat crop is more interesting than that on corn. Winter wheat is short owing to the drought of last fall and throughout the winter and to blight in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan as a result of heavy rains during the blooming period. Besides, the acreage is largely short of that harvested last fall. Irregular wheat conditions exist in the southwest, where nearly 25 per cent of the winter wheat crop is raised. The winter wheat crop made, and more than two-thirds has been cut. Spring wheat in the northwest has the best promise in years. With no damage to present prospects the increased acreage and heavy stand can yield more wheat than in any recent year and more than sufficient to offset the decrease in winter wheat.

The entire wheat crop of the year, according to the government estimate,



THIRTY-THREE HORSE TEAM IN A HARVEST FIELD OF WHEAT.

will be at least 664,602,000 bushels, and experts in values predict that it is not likely to fall below \$1.10 a bushel for a long time to come. This means that nearly \$800,000,000 worth of wheat will go on the way to the elevators. Last year's harvest was 690,000,000 bushels, and it brought \$220,000,000. On this basis the American farmer will have \$109,000,000 more to spend from the wheat source than he had the year before.

Following corn and wheat come the smaller grains—oats, rye and barley. In these the soil has also produced bountifully. The estimates on the crops for this year are 1,252,500,000 bushels against 1,005,763,000 bushels in 1908. The estimate on oats is 1,030,000,000 bushels, on rye 31,500,000

consumption of oats by horses. But it is estimated that this decrease has been more than made up by human beings eating more products of oats than formerly. Remember the breakfast cereals that are made from oats and you will get the meaning of the increased consumption of oats by people.

Present and Future of Cotton.

Then comes the value of the cotton crop and cotton byproducts. The government's estimate on the value of these is \$227,000,000. It is predicted that the price of cotton will not fall materially below 13 cents a pound for some time to come. The consumption of cotton is increasing faster than the lint is being raised. The steady increase of population all over the world makes an ever growing market. Many of the millions of China clothe themselves in cotton cloth whose fibers grow in the southern states of this country. One instance only will show why cotton is destined to increase in value. Western Asia is being developed by a railroad extending from southeastern Europe to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. Hitherto this vast territory has received its cotton goods by caravan from Aden and the Red sea. The opening up of this territory will of itself keep the price of cotton where it is now, and there are other territories being opened in China and other remote lands which will maintain the price. There is a luminous probability that the price will go higher. Twenty-five years ago southern farmers used to shovel the despised cotton seed into the bays, bury it, burn it—anything to get rid of it. Now the cottonseed oil industry of this country is worth \$100,000,000 annually.

The season has played no favorites. Besides the products mentioned, there

is a plethora of hay, alfalfa, potatoes, tobacco and lesser growth that nourishes the human system and enriches the coffers of the American farmer. The same experts who have figured on the staples estimate that the products last mentioned will this year stay away in the pockets of the farmer not less than \$100,000,000.

Farmers Not the Only Beneficiaries.

The American farmer will not be the only beneficiary of this bounty of the soil. A good share of what he gets will be paid out in vast sums for labor, for machinery with which to plant new crops, for new buildings in which to store the crops and for the comforts of the home.

Railroads and steamship lines will have their revenues increased in the handling of the great increase. Farmers no longer hold their grain on the place where it was raised. They ship it to elevators, where it is stored, awaiting the fluctuations of the market. When the time comes they must get busy with great trains to move the grain, and much of it is stored away in the holds of ocean steamers that carry it away. Great crops such as those of the present year necessitate increased outlays in all branches of trade and commerce, and immense volumes of money are put into circulation. It is estimated that the railroads of this country spend in prosperous times such as are now at hand nearly \$150,000,000 a year in new equipment, in keeping the old in repair and for the vast quantity of supplies that are necessary. All this keeps the wheels of the factories revolving.

With such a tremendous increase in the value of the products of the United States, this year should usher in a period of plenty greater than any other country on earth has ever enjoyed.

BEVERLY BRUN.

## ROYALTY OF EUROPE IN BUSINESS

HEADS that carry crowns are not altogether interested in royal trappings and statecraft. Nor is all the money of regal incomes invested in stars and stripes. The surplus is not composed of dividends. Several of the best known rulers are actually engaged in business on their own accounts, although the fact is not heralded in print. There are no "writheups of the private investments and concerns of kings and queens. Nevertheless some of the most successful lines of business belong to members of the royalty who are not above investing their private capital in trade.

King Edward is conceded to be the most all-around ruler on earth; but, aside from the momentous affairs of his kingdom, he is interested in his private capacity in a Canadian railway of which he is the owner. He invested in the enterprise several years ago and gave it such consideration that no serious steps are taken in connection with it until he has been consulted. At the time of his investment there was doubt in some quarters as to its success. As the country developed the venture began paying. He is conversant with all of the details of the company and enjoys working out plans for the further development of the road.

It will surprise no one to learn that the German emperor has other assets than those that pertain to the coronation of which he is ruler. He has made so many departures it is not to be wondered at that he has immense fields and potteries in the vicinity of his capital. There are no royal stunts over the doors of his shops in Berlin, but the shops are there, and in some of the places the manufacture of potteryware is carried on, and in others the work is on sale. The emperor

visits these shops and factories frequently, for he likes to know how the work is progressing, and he personally directs those in charge as to how the work shall be carried on. The line of business has prospered almost from the inception. Those in charge are kept on the anxious seat, for they never know when the Kaiser will come in with some new suggestion which will extend the trade that he established.

Alfonso's Craze for Motors.

The young king of Spain is another crowned head who is fond of breaking away from court ceremonials to get in touch with secular affairs and commercial concerns. The traditions of the ancient realm have been smashed by the democratic ways of the boy king. From the day he came to the throne he has evinced a keen interest in motorcars and bicycles. He hops into the motorcars with the glee of a boy and asks questions about the details of the work. It is common report that one of the biggest concerns in Spain for the making and selling of motorcars and bicycles is really a private venture of King Alfonso, begun and carried on by capital that he himself has put into the business. When he is shown a car that has some new attachment he jumps into the car, if it has reached the stage where it can be used, and takes a spin, frequently acting as chauffeur. Equally interested was he in the airships of the Wright brothers. Only the interest of his queen and his ministers prevented him from making an ascension. It would surprise no one to hear that he has invested in aeroplanes.

The dairy carts of Queen Wilhelmina are numerous in the district between Amsterdam and the palace at Het Loo. She is wonderfully clever in



KING EDWARD: Railway owner. KING ALFONSO: Motorcar manufacturer. QUEEN WILHELMINA: Dairy owner. CZAR NICHOLAS: Timber contractor. EMPEROR WILLIAM: Pottery maker.

tween Riga and Hull is one of the czar's favorite studies. He owns several enormous forests between St. Petersburg and Riga and has personally seen that they are supplied with the most modern timber cutting and sawing machinery. A visit to Hull docks in England will convince any visitor of the extent of this industry, for the vessels from Baltic ports are laden with cargoes of Russian timber.

Belgium's Royal Trader.

If the king of Belgium had not been a sovereign he would have been a successful trader. His commercial dealings in Africa, his interests in ivory, rubber and other trades and the vast wealth he has accumulated from his attentive personal observation of the markets stamp him as something more than a mere sovereign. The king of the Belgians has a mind for commerce.

Other members of the royalty besides those who wear crowns are not averse to relying upon commercial pursuits as a means for adding to their revenues from the state. Prince Christian has a tea room in Bond street, London. The Duke and Duchess Carl Theodore of Bavaria own and superintend a hotel not far from Munich. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has shown his commercial versatility by shown his connection with a butcher's establishment and his interest in a Berlin publishing house. The beautiful crown princess of Roumania has found it and financed one of the largest quilt tophic factories in the world.

The Archduchess Frederick of Austria supplies the palace with wax candles which she makes. Duke Ulrich of Wurttemberg owns and controls a corset factory. Princess Carl of Sweden is a clever toymaker, and all the painted playthings that amuse the royal nursery.

ROLAND NEY.