

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

MONARCH MAKES HIMSELF A TRUST

Kaiser Aims to Absorb Twenty
Toy Monarchs of the Other
German States.

THEY KEEP BIG, FUSSY COURTS

Besides They Are Very Costly and Are
Maintained by Population Smaller
Than a Fair Szed City.

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Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Kaiser Wilhelm's latest and most startling ambition is said to be that of forming himself into an imperial monarchy by gradually wiping out the expensive toy monarchs of the other German states, who try to compete with him in royal dignity, thus transforming Germany into one united country with one centralized administrative system. The

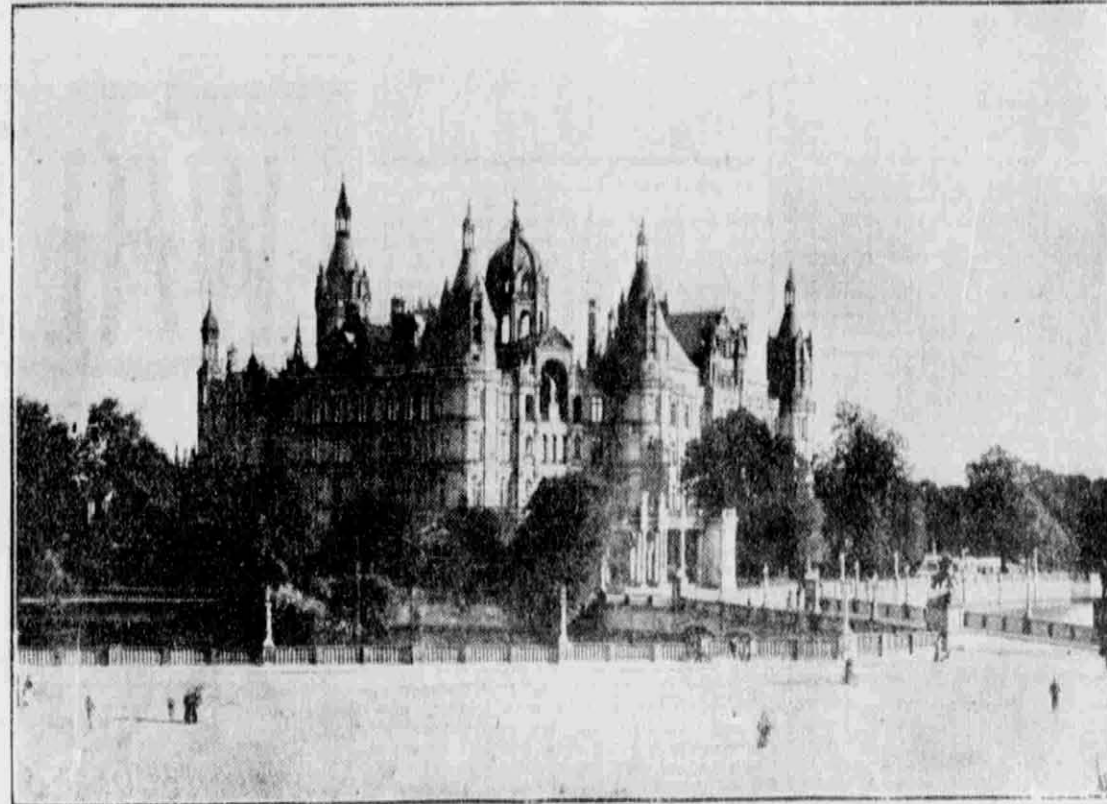
there is no doubt that the Kaiser will welcome the change. He is frequently impatient of the necessity of sharing his supreme authority with the supercilious little sovereigns who occupy the thrones of the smaller states of the empire. On various occasions the Kaiser has made them feel that they are his vassals and has treated them as such, a procedure which some of them have keenly resented.

At present Germany is not an absolute empire, but a confederation of some 25 sovereign states who have combined on the basis of a common nationality to present a united front to foreign countries. The German emperor, unlike the emperors of Russia and Austria, is nothing more than the hereditary president of the confederation of German states. The German emperor, as such, is a strictly constitutional monarch, and it is as king of Prussia that he enjoys such extensive personal power over his subjects.

The present Kaiser has contrived to make us forget most of these facts. He is himself so prominent a figure in the affairs of his country that the world has almost forgotten the existence of all the remaining German monarchs who are theoretically quite equal to the emperor in rank and dignity.

THE KAISER'S TWENTY CO-LEAGUES.

Apart from the Kaiser there are 20 independent monarchs in Germany. Three kings, six grand dukes, four dukes and seven reigning princes. Some of these states are so small that the maintenance of their sovereign rights is an absurdity in the twentieth century. Their existence dates from the time when Central Europe was dotted with large numbers of small feudal states, each ruled by its own petty monarch. The smallest German state is in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, which contains a total population of



ONE OF GERMANY'S 150 ROYAL PALACES.
The Residence of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

American Autoist for the Prince of Wales.

Philadelphian Engaged to Drive the British Heir and His Wife on Their Indian Tour—Duke of Marlborough and His Brilliant Cousin, Winston Churchill, Friends Once More—Lady Mary's Gossips.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Striking proof of the faith of the English royal family in the superiority of American motor car drivers is afforded by the appointment of an American chauffeur to accompany the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Indian tour. His name is Harry S. Schuyler and he is a Philadelphian by birth. He mastered the mechanical details of his profession at Pittsburgh, and put the finishing touches to his proficiency at Paris and Berlin. He was the chauffeur of Consuelo Duchess of Manchester during her recent visit to America. She recommended him to the Prince of Wales, and when it was found that Stanton, the American chauffeur to the King, also vouched for him, he was promptly engaged. Schuyler will have the distinction of being the first motor driver to accompany a member of the royal family to India. It was an American, J. P. Phipps, who, with his wife, first crossed India in a motor car two years ago, and made known to the motoring world how well adapted to the automobile are its superb trunk roads. Since then "motor" has become a popular pastime in India.

The prince's car is being fitted out in Paris, under the supervision of his new driver. It is modeled on one owned by the Kaiser, and is of the most luxurious character, in order to properly impress the native princes. It will cost a pile of money, but that won't come out of the prince's pocket. The nation will pay the bill as part of the cost of cultivating a spirit of loyalty in India.

WONDERING HOW.

People in political and society circles are wondering who or what brought about the reconciliation between Winston Churchill and the Duke of Marlborough. Their estrangement was generally supposed to be due to the divergence in their political opinions. Winston Churchill has inherited the Duke's family and the duke the money, to which has been added his wife's share of the Vanderbilt millions. The duke used to make Winston an allowance. And apparently there was an expectation that in return for his money, the duke—or at least his party—was to get the benefit of Winston's brains. But when Chamberlain launched his fiscal policy, Winston kicked over the party traces and joined the Liberals. Then it was suggested to the duke by the female adherents of his house that he should stop Winston's allowance. His mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, said she will always be best known for her role in the talk that was going on, made some sarcastic comment on the relative value of her son's "think tank" and the duke's, and advised Winston to decline any further assistance from him. The advice chimed in well with Winston's own inclinations and the breach was complete. Now they have suddenly reconciled by going off on a motor tour together—the duke, of course, supplying the motor. It is said that Winston discovered the duke has in his possession sundry letters and papers which he (Winston) greatly needed for the life he is writing of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill. That led to a meeting between them. The documents were promptly and cordially placed at his disposal. The two men shook hands, agreed to let politics go hang and take a holiday together.

WILL BEAUTIFY BLENHEIM.

When the Duchess of Marlborough returns from America she will turn her attention to carrying out her scheme for beautifying Blenheim. They include a magnificent landscape garden, many acres in extent, with an artificial river, spanned by rustic bridges, meandering through it. When nature has had time to supplant art, it is expected that the garden will rank among the best in England. During the late duke's occupancy of Blenheim, the grounds were woefully neglected, for the duke, as everybody knows, wasted his substance in riotous living, and mortgaged everything he could lay his hands on. His second wife, the rich American widow, Mrs. Hamersley, might have restored them had she chosen, but she was not so completely dazzled by a dual title, as to lose her business head. Foreseeing that her tenure as mistress of Blenheim was likely to be short, she decided to lay in her money on the place. One of the sights of Blenheim is the American bower which the present duke arranged shortly after his marriage. It is an outrageous—grand,

nearly a quarter of a mile long, arched with trellis work, which is overgrown with roses and honeysuckles. At intervals are placed rustic seats and tables. When the young crown prince of Germany was a guest at Blenheim, he was so captivated by the American bower that he persuaded his father to create a similar one in the gardens of the imperial palace at Potsdam.

INCENSED AT MRS. MACKAY.

Much indignation is felt in Roman Catholic circles in London at an insult which it is alleged Mrs. Clarence Mackay has offered to members of that church. It appears that a lady wrote to Mrs. Mackay asking for a subscription towards some philanthropic movement promoted by her for the benefit of Catholic children. She received a curt reply in which Mrs. Mackay pointed out that she was not a Roman Catholic, and that she did not approve of the scheme which the lady was promoting. In view of the fact that the Mackay family have been brought up as strict Catholics and in London Mrs. Mackay, Sr., has always been a generous supporter of Catholic charities, the action of Mrs. Clarence Mackay is strongly commented upon.

It must be rather mortifying to Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg, daughter of Princess Beatrice and granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria, to learn that her pedigree is not good enough to qualify her to be the bride of young King Alfonso of Spain, when rumors are again rife that they are engaged. Her father, the late Prince Arvid of Battenberg, was one of the children of a morganatic marriage, and that fact, according to the exalted notions of the Spanish Bourbons, unfit her to be the wife of either a reigning sovereign or the son of one. For the same reason she could not wed a Hapsburg or a Hohenzollern, who might rule over Austria or Germany. As I have previously pointed out in this correspondence another barrier to a marriage between the princess and the Spanish king exists in the fact that the rules that govern the court of Madrid permit him only to wed a born Roman Catholic. If the two other obstacles did not exist there is a third one which it would be extremely difficult to overcome. Princess Victoria Eugenie's pretty face constitutes the bulk of her fortune and the king of Spain wants a lot of money with his bride. When Queen Victoria's eldest daughter married the then Crown Prince of Germany the British government settled a pension of £40,000 a year upon her and before her death she had drawn £1,500,000 from the British taxpayers. No British parliament would ever sanction such generosity to a Battenberg princess. Although the European royal caste numbers more than 1,000 persons it is by no means an open market, the range of choice being extremely limited by the division of these superior beings into separate sets, each carefully fenced about. Were it not for Germany and its many small states with reigning families and courts, still greater difficulties than are to be met with at present would be experienced by royal matchmakers; but fortunately the fatherland can boast richnesses of varying degrees and creeds—from strict Catholics to Protestants who can settle down with Lutherans or join the Greek church if necessary.

AGE CANNOT WITHER.

Age cannot wither nor custom state the inflexible variety of our imitable Labouchere. His latest is a defense of corsets—says he calls them—the denunciation of them by the Congress of Progressive German Women giving him the opportunity of "There he says, 'a great deal of foolish nonsense talk about stays. I believe that stays are essentially a hygienic garment. Not only do they give useful support to the figure, but they protect all the vital organs against cold. Look at the way women go about at night with bare chests and shoulders. Look at the 'pneumonia blouse' which has never caused a snow, so far as I know. Look at the flimsy garments women go about in regardless of weather and temperature, and then compare them with what men wear. Look at the way our grandmothers dressed in their youth—from their chins to the soles of their feet. How it is that women can do all of these things with impunity? Because of their stays.'"

GETTING A PAIR MYSELF—NOT FOR THE SAKE OF APPEARANCE, BUT IN ORDER TO ENABLE ME TO DISPEL AN OVERCAST, AND, POSSIBLY, OTHER GARMENTS. IF YOU HAD

them lined with flannel, I do not know that you need wear anything else, except of course, for decency and ornament. I believe the only place where a man (or woman) really wants clothing is the small of the back—the place where you put a horse-cloth when your animal is standing in the rain. With a few thicknesses of stuff round that part of your anatomy, you can defy anything but propriety and convention. Fortified by stays, some women even manage to defy time."

A FAIR ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

One of the patent influences which led to the consideration of peace measures at the court of St. Petersburg was wielded by the charming wife of the American ambassador, George von Langerke Meyer. Mrs. Meyer is an

HE DESERVED SPANKING.

Mrs. John P. Newman, Bishop Newman's widow, who proposes to found a kindergarten in Jerusalem, has a great affection for children, and a great store of children's anecdotes. Anent an embarrassing situation, she said one day: "This reminds me of a dinner that a Denver woman gave during a Methodist convention in her city. 'The dinner' was sumptuous. The leading lights of the church and of the state were there. A presiding elder, in taking a drink of water, broke a glass. 'The hostess began to assure the elder that the accident was of no consequence, but her well-mannered voice was easily overpowered by the loud shout of her little son. 'Oh, mamma, he cried, 'it's one of the borrowed ones, isn't it?'"

DURING THE JAPANESE SUMMER.

Mr. Sato, of the Japanese peace commission, praised in Portsmouth the pleasant and stimulating coolness of the American summer.

PRINCE WHO MUST HALT RUSSIA'S STRIKE.

While Prince Hilkoff is not generally blamed for the great railroad strike which has paralyzed Russia, he must, as minister of railroads, bear the brunt of the situation. That he is not attempting to shirk his duty is evident by his exceptional efforts to end the trouble. In his great emergency, he shows the American aggressiveness and stubborn persistency which he largely acquired during his residence in the United States, where he got the training which fits him so well for the office he now holds. Prince Hilkoff, anxious to get to St. Petersburg from Moscow to grapple the situation, and unable to get a train to bring him through, ran the locomotive himself, arriving there looking like a stoker. He had been in the city only a few hours when he had induced the Czar to call a special meeting of the ministers to deal with the strike situation. He is also working in other directions, and is using his personal influence with the striking railroad men to bring about a settlement.

this to the woman, he chanced to look closely at her baby, and behold, it was only a great doll. "Why," he cried, "that baby is a fraud, a sham!" "Yes, your honor," said the woman humbly. "It was so hot I left the real one home today."

NON-MEAT-EATING JOURNALISM.

The young woman journalist was entertaining a half-dozen Wellesley undergraduates at tea. It was an expensive tea, served in an expensive apartment. Mainly the young woman journalist was doing well.

"Yes, I am doing well," she admitted, "I write fashions now. But when I was a high-class journalist, interviewing celebrities on my own hook, I could not afford to eat meat."

"These celebrities! If they would only talk! You visit them expecting to extract a \$25 story. You come away with a quarter of one—nothing!"

"Once I sought out Richard Watson Gilder in order to get from him five or six columns of good stuff on 'Young women in literature.' A fetching subject, eh?"

"That, alas, Mr. Gilder wasn't in a talkative mood. When I suggested this glorious topic to him, when I opened fire with the first question, 'What is the chief requisite for a young woman entering the literary field?' he answered grimly: 'Postage stamps.'"

A GREAT JAPANESE SURGEON.

Dr. S. Suzuki is one of the most eminent medical and scientific men in Japan and has been surgeon general of the navy of that country during the war and up to the present time. He was one of the speakers before the recent convention of military surgeons at Detroit, and his address was one of

RICH PENSIONS FOR ARISTOCRACY

Many British Peers Still Reap the
Reward of Valorous Deeds
Of Ancestors.

OTHERS ARE EVEN BETTER PAID

Because They Have Distinction of Descending from Illegitimate Children of Charles II.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The centenary of Nelson's death and the battle of Trafalgar have just been celebrated in this country. Many complaints are being made regarding the inadequacy of the commemorative honors. But apart from the fact that the entire cordials with France imposed a restraint upon a too exuberant display of patriotism on the occasion, some excuse for the spirit of economy shown in the matter may be found in the fact that British taxpayers are still paying for that great naval victory and are likely to continue doing so for many long years to come. Besides, creating Lord Nelson's brother, the clergyman, a peer and purchasing a \$500,000 estate for him in Wiltshire, a grateful country conferred a perpetual pension of \$25,000 a year on the earl. For deeds wrought by his great uncle 100 years ago the present earl, an old man of 82, who has never been conspicuous for anything but straight-laced piety, has drawn from the national treasury \$1,750,000. He possesses an estate of over 7,000 acres and a rent roll of nearly \$30,000 a year.

LAST PERPETUAL PENSION.

The Nelson pension was the last perpetual pension ever granted in England, and the country will never stand another. The Duke of Wellington's pension of \$20,000 a year, for 110 years later, was restricted to three lives. But as the duke received grants from the taxpayers in hard cash amounting to \$2,000,000, and a fine estate was purchased for him, and a palace built for him—the two costing together \$3,500,000—he had no cause to complain that his country had failed to appreciate his services in defeating the empire-building ambitions of Napoleon. The pension ceased when the present duke succeeded to the title, but as a result of the nation's gift to the Iron Duke he still possesses an estate of nearly 20,000 acres and a rent roll of over \$100,000. Yet he complains that he is hard up for a duke.

GENEROUS TO HER HEROES.

Few persons have any conception of how generously England has rewarded her naval and military heroes, and their



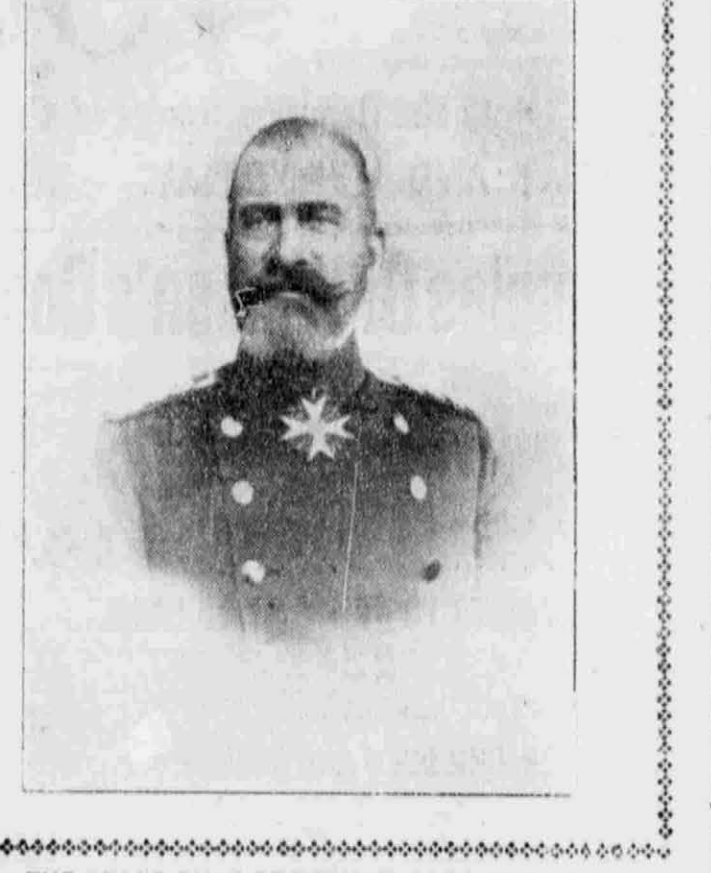
THE MOST VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO naval surgery that have been made in modern times. He dealt with dainty minuteness the methods employed in the naval hospitals of Japan and on shipboard and declared that the remarkably small proportion of casualties during the recent war was due to sanitary precautions.



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THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.
Who Gets \$300,000 a Year for Being an Ornamental Ruler over 100,000 People. The Population of His Capital is 11,000.

tendency of the age is evident among the courts of Germany as in every sphere of life, and the Kaiser may be compared to a growing trust which will eventually absorb all the small and weak competitors.

If the Kaiser has been less active in this direction than he might have been, his lack of initiative has probably been due to considerations of self-preservation. Although the little states of Germany have been badly governed for centuries, there is no doubt that the existence of so many courts brings the monarchial idea home to many Germans to whom it might otherwise be foreign. The little German courts are bulwarks of political conservatism and serve to defend monarchial institutions against the growing forces of social democracy. If the Kaiser were to sweep them all away he would create a precedent which the Social Democrats might at some future time utilize to abolish the Prussian and German monarchies.

If, however, the smaller states can be gradually absorbed by Prussia without open blows at Monarchial institu-



THE YOUNG RULER OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.
He is Only Twenty-one and Though He Mounted the Throne Only Recently is Already Involved in a Serious Dispute With His Subjects.