

# How Millionaire Lebaudy Founded a New Empire



**A** ROMANTIC interest always attaches to a filibuster, whether his aim be to give freedom to a despotic ruler or to establish a despotism of his own. A filibuster is by popular opinion deemed a hero or a pirate, not by reason of his venture, but of that venture's success or failure. As a rule a filibuster is impelled to the course he pursues by either of two extremes—sentiments of the most exalted altruism or a desire to better waning fortunes by a bold coup d'état. Neither of these motives appears, however, in the case of the latest claimant to filibustering honors, Jacques Lebaudy, who landed a force of men on a portion of the northwest coast of Africa, hoisted an odd looking triangular flag, blue of color and with a design of three gold balls, and proclaimed himself "emperor of the Sahara." In thus seeking to create a kingdom of his own Lebaudy, who is a young French multimillionaire, was moved simply by a spirit of adventure, a desire to escape from ennui, and, although he must have felt that his undertaking was from its very nature hopeless, he at least had the satisfaction of "enjoying a new sensation."

The foolhardiness of the wealthy Frenchman's enterprise will be clearly understood when it is stated that although the strip of territory on which he proposed to erect his empire has long been looked upon as a No Man's Land it is officially regarded as part of Morocco. Immediately south of it is the Spanish protectorate of Rio de Oro, and Lebaudy must have known that Spain would not quietly acquiesce in his occupying a stretch of territory which, owing to the understanding between the European powers as to the division of Africa into colonies and spheres of influence, might be regarded

as within her sphere. From England also he could expect trouble on account of a treaty of 1856 wherein the sultan promised to make no cession of

territory in a state of revolt, an opportunity to secure arms and ammunition. From a French standpoint, of course, the Lebaudy enterprise was praise-

worthy, inasmuch as it meant the opening up to French trade of a territory rich in unexploited mineral wealth. But the government, what ever its secret sentiments, disavowed all knowledge of or connection with the bold filibustering movement. It could

not have done otherwise, for there was no doubt that in thus invading the country of a ruler with whom France was on a friendly footing Lebaudy was

show of force, made no attempt to resist the invasion. Up went Lebaudy's unique flag. Within a short time he succeeded in occupying three coast ports and then announced his intention of making the natives swear allegiance to him, of founding a city and of establishing himself sovereign over a territory that was about 400 miles square and extended from Cape Bojador to Cape Juby.

Vague rumors of this filibustering expedition soon reached Paris, and Madrid, but nothing official was known until some disaffected sailors, who had served on Lebaudy's yacht *Frasquita* and deemed themselves in peril of their lives from the incensed natives, returned to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands and appealed to the French consul to compel Lebaudy to repatriate them to Havre, where they had been engaged. Despite his protest that they had been mutinous and that he had a right to dismiss them, the consul ordered Lebaudy to pay their way home. In the meantime it developed that five of their comrades had been abandoned on the Moroccan coast, ninety miles from Las Palmas, and in a short time word reached France that at least three of these sailors had fallen into the hands of the revengeful natives. Then it was that active measures were taken to suppress Lebaudy.

On their arrival at Havre some of the sailors who had been repatriated gave lurid accounts of their adventures with Lebaudy. They accused him of having abducted a Moorish girl, whom he later released, and of having purchased a Moorish girl from a caravan, a purchase which, however, came to naught on account of the protests of the fair damsel and the men of the tribe, who compelled their chief to cancel the bargain. From an international standpoint the situation was further complicated by the action of the Spanish authorities at Las Palmas in seizing one of Lebaudy's yachts on the charge

of illegally flying the Portuguese flag. The French captain of the yacht was arrested, but was ultimately released by the authorities.

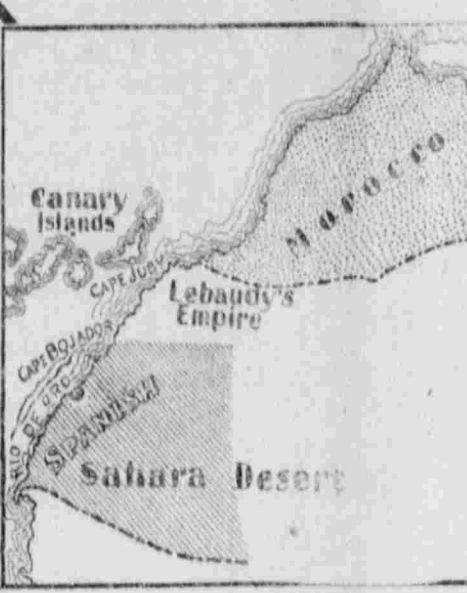
The wealthy adventurer is not the first man who has attempted to take forcible possession of this Moroccan No Man's Land. Some years ago a similar expedition sent from England met with disaster. It was backed by a private corporation, according to common report, and had on a commander an optimistic soldier of fortune, who succeeded in effecting a landing on the Moroccan coast. But his triumph was of short duration. A British war ship, with Moroccan officials aboard, swooped down upon the filibuster, incarcerated them in a British consulate and eventually carried them to Gibraltar, where they spent two years in dures meditating over the recklessness of their undertaking.

Lebaudy, however, is a very different personage from his predecessors and much more influential in his native land. Son of the late chief of the French sugar trust and brother of the notorious Max Lebaudy, "the Little Sugar Bowl," he has long been recognized as one of the most brilliant and energetic, if eccentric, members of France's wealthy class. He is constantly on the alert for something novel, and if it be said that his latest exploit has eclipsed all his previous achievements it should not be thought for an instant that they were in any sense ordinary. Not only has he invented an automobile, but he has had a flying machine constructed under his personal supervision, a machine which flew from Naples to Moulon and returned, a distance of thirty-two miles, in an hour and thirty-six minutes. The marvel is that a young man of such evident capacity should have embarked on an expedition which could not but result disastrously, bidding defiance, as it did, to treaty rights and the understanding between the powers.

ANTON WALLACE.



A Native Tribal Chieftain



Lebaudy's Men Establishing their Camp



land from the Spanish frontier to Cape Juby without the consent of the British government. Nor, for that matter, could Lebaudy expect the sultan himself to view his act with any friendly eye, especially since it would afford the inland tribes, who are almost con-

stantly in a state of revolt, an opportunity to secure arms and ammunition. From a French standpoint, of course, the Lebaudy enterprise was praise-

worthy, inasmuch as it meant the opening up to French trade of a territory rich in unexploited mineral wealth. But the government, what ever its secret sentiments, disavowed all knowledge of or connection with the bold filibustering movement. It could

not have done otherwise, for there was no doubt that in thus invading the country of a ruler with whom France was on a friendly footing Lebaudy was

## American Sculptors In the Focus of the Camera



**F**REDERICK MACMONNIES, the most famed of American sculptors, has long made his home in Paris, where he studied under Saint Gaudens. More than any man he has won for American sculpture a lasting respect in Europe. Mr. MacMonnies' most brilliant work is to be seen in this country—in Brooklyn, his birthplace; Washington, New York, Boston, and other cities. Cleverness is apparent in all his modeling, together with exquisite taste and consummate art. Mr. MacMonnies has achieved many triumphs at foreign exhibitions.



**W**ILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE has long been in the front rank of American sculptors. His work is noted for delicate finish and painstaking attention to details. Although born in Paris Mr. Partridge is of American parentage and has made his home in this country since his earliest youth. Among his best known works are statues and busts of Alexander Hamilton, Nathan Hale, Lord Tennessen, Edward E. Hale, General Grant and Whittier. Mr. Partridge is also an author of note, writing fiction as well as volumes on art.



**A**UGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS is French by blood, Irish by birth and American by adoption. Although he studied in European ateliers his work betrays little continentalism, being joyously American in theme and tone. One of the hardest working of our sculptors, the products of his studio reveal in spontaneity. Mr. Saint Gaudens entered upon an artistic career at an early age, beginning his art studies at Cooper Union, New York. Like Mr. MacMonnies, he is a member of the French Legion of Honor.



**J**OHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD, dean of American sculptors, has the distinction of being the only front rank American modeler to receive his entire art education in this country. Many beautiful statues in various cities bear testimony to the ability of the veteran Ohioan who when a lad played "hokey" to model in mud. Mr. Ward has long maintained a studio in New York, in the art circles of which city he has for many years been a distinguished leader. Mr. Ward was born at Urbana, O., in 1830.



**K**ARL THEODORE FRANCIS BITTER is of Austrian birth, but has been in the United States since 1889. He makes a specialty of architectural sculpture and is at present busily engaged designing groups for the St. Louis exposition, for which he is chief of sculpture. America owes his presence to a lucky chance, as it is improbable he would have left Austria had he not rebelled against the compulsory military service. In person Mr. Bitter is tall, dark, handsome and athletic looking. He is now in his thirty-sixth year.



**D**ANIEL CHESTER FRENCH has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as an artist. Simplicity is the keynote of his sculptural work. From the time his first important statue, "The Minuteman," was unveiled on the old battle field of Concord he has steadily advanced and has achieved notable success in many public commissions. Mr. French, who is now fifty-three years old, has been called the poet of modern sculpture, and indeed his greatest work has been done in the realm of the ideal. He studied in Boston and Florence.



**G**EORGE GREY BARNARD may be said to have become famous overnight. Long a struggling, hard working sculptor in Paris, he one day sent to the Salon six groups which made his name known throughout western Europe. Mr. Barnard, who is a Pennsylvanian by birth, is by no means in the sear and yellow leaf, having been born in 1863. The camera has caught him in a characteristic pose in his workaday attire. Mr. Barnard's specialty is heroic statuary. His studio is in New York, where he is very popular with his fellow artists.

## The Reorganization of the Army and the Navy

**F**OR the first time in the history of the United States army its method of administration has been radically reorganized, and if congress at its next session takes the action now expected of it a similar reorganization will be applied to the navy. In this respect we have followed and not as has been our custom, led Europe. By the terms of the measure known as the general staff bill, passed at the last session of congress, the army will henceforth be controlled by the president and secretary of war through a general staff and not through a general in chief, as heretofore. This measure, which went into effect a week after the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles, will have far-reaching consequences, especially in time of peace, but while this is appreciated by the people at large, they are somewhat in the dark regarding the workings of the new measure and the duties devolving upon the general staff and upon its head, Lieutenant General Samuel Baldwin Marks Young.

In the language of the bill itself "the duties of the general staff corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the secretary of war and to general officers and other superior commanders; and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the chief of staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from

time to time prescribed by the president." The terms of this section may indeed be considered sweeping. Under them in time of peace the general staff will make a rigid investigation of all branches of the service, will gather data regarding the military resources of the powers, will plan imaginary campaigns and will study the climate, topography, etc., of foreign countries, so that, should occasion arise, the head of the army will find available all the information necessary to the conduct of a campaign abroad. The theory on which the general staff will work is that preparedness for war is the best guarantee of peace, and that the powers, knowing that we have taken steps to put the study of military defense on a scientific basis, will be restrained from any hasty action.

That the chief of staff will be an exceedingly busy man is patent from the fact that in addition to exercising supervision over all the troops of the line, the adjutant general, inspector general, judge advocate, quartermaster, subsistence, medical, pay and ordnance departments, the corps of engineers and the signal corps, he is expected to be ready to perform "such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the president." One interesting phase of the section of the bill relating to the chief of staff is that it gives him immediate direction of the supply departments which were formerly independent and reported directly to the secretary of war. Another is that while the commanding general had to perform certain duties prescribed by law as a member of the board of ordnance and of the board of commissioners of the Soldiers' home, these will not of necessity devolve upon the chief of staff, as the president is empowered to appoint some other officer to perform them. The personnel of the general staff

will be changed from time to time, the idea being that men who are kept for years on staff duty may become ignorant of conditions in field service. It is also expected that this will operate to

prevent the formation of "cliques." The staff is made up of one chief of staff and two general officers, detailed by the president from the ranks of the major generals and brigadier generals; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains, all

of whom will serve for four years unless sooner relieved. Upon being relieved they will return to the branch of the army from which they were detailed and will not again be

navy will not be so radical a departure as has been the case with the army, for the navy has for some time virtually possessed a general staff, the duties and powers of such being practically

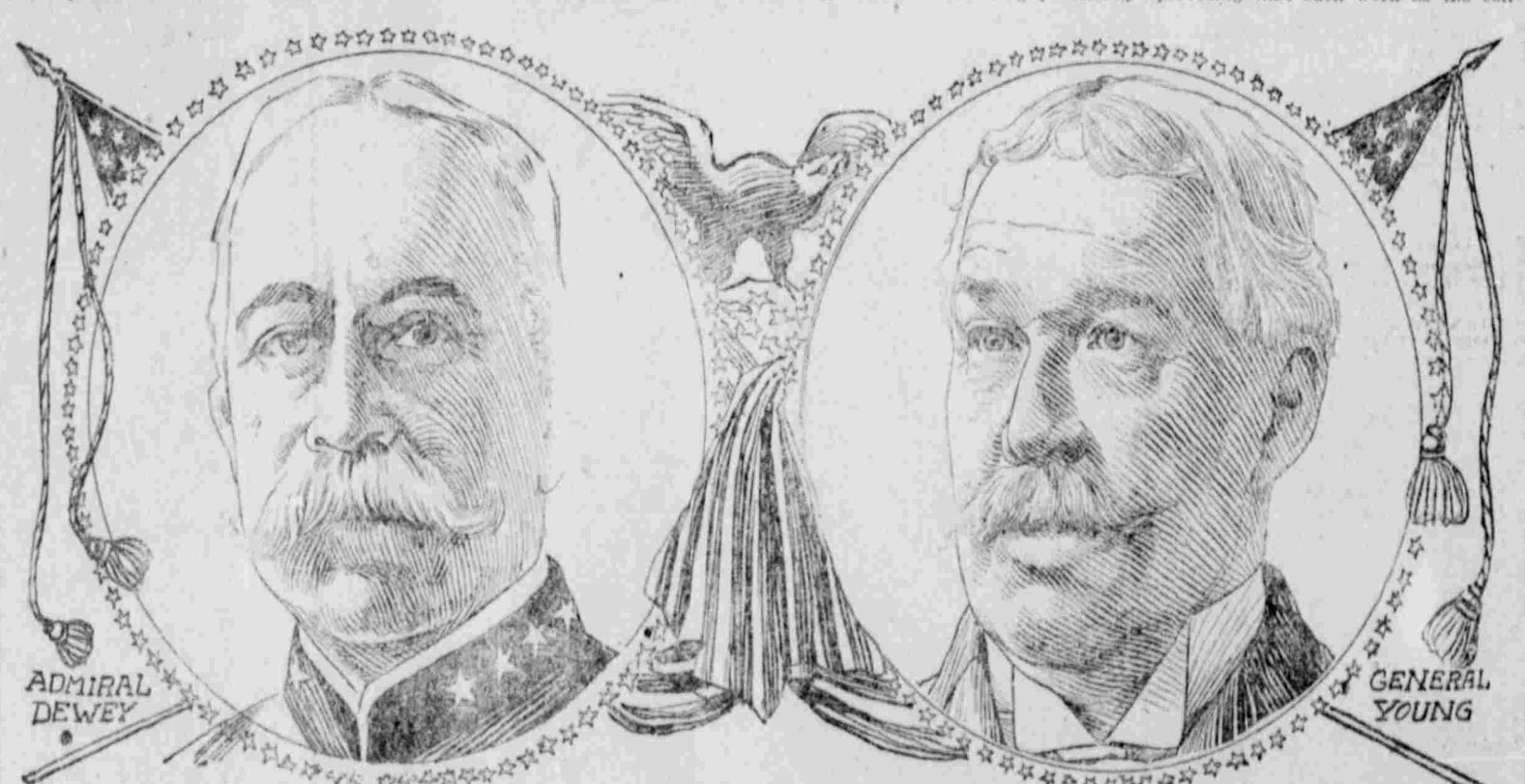
with problems of equipment and construction.

Under the scheme of reorganization the general staff will be divided into sections, all having a chief of their own, with all under the control of the secretary of the navy through a chief of staff, who will be the senior ranking line officer on duty at the navy department and will also exercise supervision over all matters relating to the military side of the navy. Next in command to the chief of staff will be an officer ranking as rear admiral, who will have charge of the first section, or the division of the fleet, and will exercise the functions of the chief of staff in the latter's absence. The direction of the work of all the branches of the general staff will be in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of the chief of staff and the chiefs of sections. In time of peace the officers of the general staff will be occupied in perfecting our coast defense and formulating plans for naval operations; in time of war they will be responsible for the successful conduct of the campaign.

The general board will be retained, though it may be known as the general council. It will consist of the admiral of the navy, the chief of staff, the chiefs of sections, the commandant of the marine corps and other officers who may be designated by the secretary of the navy. The duties of the general council will be to discuss and make recommendations on the naval policy, on naval increases and plans, and to act as an advisory or amendatory power on war plans.

As is the case with the army general staff the personnel of the navy general staff will be constantly changing, officers leaving it to go on sea duty while others, fresh from a cruise, will take their places ready to impart information which will be useful in promoting the efficiency of the fleet.

H ADDINGTON BRUCE.



prevent the formation of "cliques." The staff is made up of one chief of staff and two general officers, detailed by the president from the ranks of the major generals and brigadier generals; four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains, all

staff service for a period of two years, except in case of war or some emergency. The bill also provides that while serving on the general staff officers may temporarily be assigned to duty with any branch of the army.

The expected reorganization of the bureau of navigation, the office of naval intelligence and the war college, working together. Nor does the change contemplate investing the naval general staff with the sweeping jurisdiction of the army executive, for while the latter

struction of new battle ships shall be directed by the assistant secretary of the navy. This division of duties proceeds from the theory that men occupied in the study of the management of a naval force should not be handicapped by having to occupy their minds

### PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Princess Henry of Battenberg is an adept in the almost lost art of illuminating. Queen Wilhelmina's consort, Prince Henry, enjoys the interest of the sum of \$5,000,000, settled on him by his wife. He can do as he likes with the interest, but he must not touch the capital.

The Marquis of Londonderry, owner

of British collieries, possesses photographs of all interior parts of the workings. He takes the greatest interest in the mines.

President Loubet's relatives are embarrassed by the high position occupied by Emile Loubet. They are humble folk and the reflected glory is incon-

venient. They further suffer from the importunities of office seekers who whisper in the president's ear on their behalf.

The king of Italy is an enthusiastic electrician and a successful experimenter with the X rays. He has outgrown the physical weakness of his younger days and is now full of energy. The queen of Portugal, who is one

of the best dressed women in Europe, studied medicine and qualified for a medical certificate in order to take care of her husband's health. He is inclined to drowsy.

The king of the Hellenes usually spends his holidays on a farm, where he plows and tills early and late like an ordinary tiller of the soil.

One of the most honored guests of the ex-Empress Eugenie is Sir Evelyn

Wood. The friendship dates from the time when the gallant soldier accompanied her majesty to Zohland to see the place where the prince imperial was killed.

King Edward VII. is very fond of pigeon racing and has participated actively in it. He won the pigeon Derby three or four years ago. The commencement of the formation of a "stud" of pigeons was made when the

king of the Belgians gave him some fine specimens of the racing pigeon.

For a few days prior to her appearance in a new part, Miss Ellen Terry finds it necessary to take long drives in the country in order to tranquillize her nerves. In spite of her experience she cannot wholly free herself from stage fright.

Paderewski was once somewhat annoyed by the statement of a Polish

friend that no one could compose simpler beautiful music like that of Mozart.

The next time he visited the friend in question he played a piece which, he said, had recently been discovered among some old papers and had belonged to Mozart. The friend was delighted and repeated the former statement. Thereupon Paderewski astonished and confounded him by saying: "I composed that!"