

Competition is Inevitable—and Even  
In Reading and Answering want Ads  
You Must Be Alert If You Would Be  
First.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1906 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

If You Are Just "Waking Up" To the  
Fact of Want Advertisements of its  
Possibilities—Why, "Better  
Late Than Never!"

PART TWO

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### ROYALTY BRINGS FAME TO A SCOT

Recently Created Peer Who Mar-  
ried American Girl Subject  
Of Kingly Favor.

HE LIVED LONG IN AMERICA.

Made a Fortune Here in Looking After  
Wife's Business and Bought An-  
cestral Home With It.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—By entertaining  
royalty here, a man achieves  
more fame in one day than he  
can otherwise hope to attain in  
a lifetime, crowned by far more than  
the accumulation of riches. Snobishness  
may be at the root of it, but the fact  
remains that it is the shortest and  
easiest road to distinction.

Of this Lord Leith of Fyvie has af-  
forded the latest proof. Until last No-  
vember, he was plain Alexander John  
Leith. His name did not even  
appear in "Who's Who?" which is  
supposed to make some biographical  
mention of everybody in the kingdom  
amounts to anything. When the  
king took it into his head to confer a  
peerage upon him, without passing him  
through the preliminary stage of  
nobility or baronetcy, it awakened  
his interest, notwithstanding the fact  
that his new dignity was shared by an  
American wife. Most of the papers  
expressed him with a couple of para-  
graphs. Had he died two months ago,  
his papers would have sized him up  
in not more than three paragraphs.

#### CHANGED THEIR VIEWS.

When it became known, a few  
weeks back, that he was to entertain  
the king and queen of Spain, the edi-  
tors took a different view of him. From  
a "small potatoes" among the aristocracy,  
he was suddenly transformed into a  
"familiar acquaintance," and the lime-  
light of publicity was turned on him  
with a vengeance. Should he chance to die  
within the next six months,  
he would be a column at least in the  
leading London journals.

#### ROMANCE IN HIS LIFE.

This is a romance in his life which  
is in common interest to him.  
It had been for Cupid, it is prob-  
able that he would be occupying a  
more conspicuous position than that  
of a second captain in the British navy  
at sea.

Twenty years ago, in the summer of  
1886, M. S. Zerkow, the flag-ship of  
the Russian fleet, was wrecked off  
the coast of California. The  
Pacifist-Prussian war was then raging  
and there were possibilities of interna-  
tional complications arising in the Pa-  
cific.

Admiral Parquhar received or-  
ders to remain at San Francisco, until  
the political atmosphere had cleared,  
and that he might be in close touch  
with the United States government.

For two months, in consequence, the  
British remained at anchor in San  
Francisco harbor, and the officers had  
time to do to and fro to enjoy the full  
hospitality of San Francisco.

Among the lieutenants of the  
British fleet was a young  
Scotchman—"Alec" Leith—a stranger  
to the blonde type and un-  
usually good-looking. Well-bred and  
famous, he soon became a great fa-  
vorite with the San Francisco girls.  
But he found his affinity among none  
of them. Fate had a rich prize in  
store for him.

#### WAS A ST. LOUIS GIRL.

One day they arrived at the Palace  
in St. Louis, in charge of her aunt, a young  
lady, who, in the attractions of beauty,  
was the equal of any girl in the city.  
She was the daughter of a St. Louis  
merchant, and within three months of coming  
to the United States, she had secured a  
million of dollars, besides big iron  
business and other works.  
She met the fair-haired, blue-eyed  
Scotchman at a dance on the floor  
of the hotel, and there Cupid dis-  
played his shaft and scored a double  
hit. It was a case of love at first  
sight on both sides. For once the  
course of true love ran smoothly, for  
the heiress had things in her own  
hands. Young Leith abandoned the  
path which leads to glory for that  
which would certainly lead to riches.  
He resigned his commission as soon  
as the red tape formalities could be  
settled with, and within a few months  
after his first meeting with Miss Jan-  
uary, they were married.

#### BECAME GOOD BUSINESS MAN.

On shore, with the advantage of such  
an excellent start and the stimulus of  
American conditions, the Leith devel-  
oped into a first class business man and  
his hands, his wife's large steel and  
iron interests greatly increased in value.  
He became president of the Joliet and  
Federal Steel companies. These com-  
panies were absorbed by the Steel Trust  
at a price which made Mr. Leith a  
millionaire. During the many  
years that he lived in America, how-  
ever, he remained "in spite of all tem-  
porary success," a Scotchman. If he hadn't,  
he would not now be a peer.

When he returned to Scotland with his  
wife, it was to realize the dream of his  
ancestors. He bought the home of his  
ancestors, and the many broad acres sur-  
rounding it. The price he paid was  
about £100,000. "To him that the  
bull shall be given." On the death of  
his maternal grandfather, a lot more  
land being that he, the only child  
of his father, should couple the  
name of Leith with that of Leith—  
that is, he has become a Leith.

#### FINE BARONIAL CASTLE.

Fyvie castle is one of the finest ex-



The Crown Prince  
of Germany

The Crown Princess of  
Germany and her Baby

### Pitiable Lot of Germany's Imperial Baby.

Infant Now in Swaddling Clothes, Who, If He Lives, Is Destined to Rule Over the Father-  
land, Will be Trained On Principles That Involve the Abandonment  
Of Nearly all the Pleasures of Life.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The first pic-  
tures of the new scion of the  
house of Hohenzollern, little  
Prince William, firstborn of the  
German crown prince, and the Kaiser's  
first grandchild, have been circulated  
in hundreds of thousands throughout  
the German empire, for the infant now  
in swaddling clothes at Potsdam will  
in the natural course of events be one day  
the ruler of this mighty country. The  
German people, therefore, take an un-  
usual interest in his infantile doings  
and many newspaper columns have al-  
ready been devoted to the youngest  
Hohenzollern. Almost immediately after  
his birth the attending physicians  
were able to cable to the Kaiser, then  
on the high seas, that his first grand-  
son was a big, healthy, well-developed  
baby, in a word, "a thorough little  
Hohenzollern." After his return from  
his northern cruise the Kaiser lost no  
time in making the acquaintance of his  
grandson in the Marble Palace at  
Potsdam, and admired the future ruler  
of Germany so enthusiastically that it  
was long past the imperial baby's bed-  
time before the proud grandfather left.

Those who are familiar with the  
crushing burdens of royalty will look  
with melancholy regret at the face  
of the helpless baby who has such a  
formidable career before him. The  
lot of the infant Hohenzollern may be  
magnificent, but it will be nevertheless  
a hard lot. He will be deprived of  
nearly all those joys and pleasures  
which brighten the lives of other chil-  
dren. While at the same time he will  
be loaded at an early age with duties,  
cares and responsibilities with which  
other mortals remain unfamiliar all  
their lives long. Those special privi-  
leges which are his due as the heir  
to an imperial throne and afterward as  
the occupant of that throne do not in  
any appreciable degree compensate for  
the hardships of his lot, for they are  
often in themselves unpeppery bur-  
densome and wearisome. At first glance,  
and without thought, the lot of the im-  
perial baby appears to the superficial  
onlooker to be desirable and enviable,  
but it is in truth pitiable, and the little  
imperial victim merits our heartfelt  
sympathy.

#### A JOYLESS CHILDHOOD.

What a joyless childhood will be his!

From his earliest infancy the imperial  
child will be cramped and confined by  
all sorts of regulations and restrictions  
which do not exist for ordinary boys  
and girls. If he cries he will be told  
that it is undignified and unworthy of  
a future emperor; if he laughs too loud-  
ly he will be told that a prince des-  
tined for an exalted position must not  
give evidence of frivolous disposition.  
If he romps he will be restrained, be-  
cause he might hurt himself, and both  
his life and limbs are far too valuable  
to be exposed to the least danger.

At an early age he will be compelled  
to learn more than is good for him. The  
position of a ruler of a great empire  
in these modern times necessitates such  
versatility and such varied knowledge  
that the little prince must seize the  
very first opportunity of beginning the  
process of cramming book learning into  
his miniature brain. As the years  
go on this tendency to overwork the  
imperial child will increase and his life  
will become more and more a life of  
strenuousness. At the age of 19 he must  
know as much as most boys of 16, and  
when he is 16 he must have learnt more  
than other youths of 21.

He must be familiar with statecraft  
and at the same time he must prepare  
himself to be an officer of the army and  
simultaneously an officer of the navy.  
He must be a brilliant linguist and he  
must study in detail the arts and sci-  
ences as well as literature, military  
strategy, naval tactics, international  
law and all sorts of obscure subjects.  
Theology, too, must occupy his atten-  
tion, for in his capacity as king of  
Prussia the little prince will one day  
be supreme head of the evangelical

church, to which more than 80 per cent  
of the Prussian population belongs.  
Long before he is in his teens learned  
professors and educational experts  
will put their heads together in order  
to elaborate a scheme of training for  
the little prince. He will rise early and  
every second of the day will be utilized  
for some serious purpose or other. A  
certain number of hours will be ap-  
pointed to mental training and a certain  
number of hours to physical training.  
The hours for mental education will  
then be subdivided on scientific prin-  
ciples, in order that the prince may de-  
vote just enough time to each subject,  
but not a minute too long. Similarly,  
the time devoted to physical training  
will be subdivided in the same pre-  
cise manner.

#### WEIGHT OF EXAMPLE.

Huge official time tables will be  
drawn and impressed with the seal of  
state and the prince will be brought up  
according to schedule number so-and-  
so and not a jot of it all can be alter-  
ed without weighty conferences and  
lengthy deliberations. The mother,  
who ought to bring up her child in her  
own random way, guided by maternal  
instinct and influenced by her own un-  
bounded love for her offspring, recedes  
into the background. The future em-  
peror must not be trained haphazard,  
dependent upon a mother's love and  
care, but his education is a state and  
public affair, to be regulated accord-  
ing to the traditions of Prussian bu-  
reaucracy. Poor little prince!

The most tragic feature of it all is  
the artificial element which is im-  
parted into the prince's life. The method  
of his upbringing, although theoretically  
perfect and logically exact, is unnatural  
and therefore unhealthy. In his child-  
hood he cannot pick and choose play-  
mates of his own age and of his own  
taste. The heir to the German throne  
cannot play with many children with-  
out perpetrating an act derogatory to  
his imperial dignity. Playmates of  
suitable position and sufficiently good  
birth will be chosen for him on pre-  
cise, scientific lines based on genealogi-  
cal researches, and he must accept  
them as companions or have none at  
all. As he grows up this process of  
keeping apart from the common type  
of humanity will be pursued with un-  
relenting severity. When he becomes  
a student at Bonn university, in ac-  
cordance with the traditional custom of  
his imperial family, he must limit his  
intercourse to those students who are  
fit and proper comrades for his exalted  
and august person.

This process of severance from the  
world is a fatal policy, because it ren-  
ders the prince absolutely incapable of  
properly discharging his sovereign  
duties. The ruler of a strenuous mod-  
ern, rushing country of intelligent,  
wide-awake people like Germany ought  
to be pre-eminently a man thoroughly  
familiar with all sorts and conditions of  
men. He ought to be versed in the  
common, everyday affairs of life and

to have insight into all branches of  
practical business. How is it possi-  
ble for a prince brought up as this little  
Hohenzollern is to be brought up  
to acquire that wide knowledge of men  
and affairs which is so essential to his  
success in his imperial position? In-  
stead of preparing him for his onerous  
duties, this system of training cuts him  
off from humanity and transforms him  
into a product of dry-as-dust profes-  
sors and cut-and-dried rules and regu-  
lations. His mental horizon will be lim-  
ited and his judgment therefore ex-  
tremely faulty. He might as well live  
in a glass case in some museum as be  
educated behind the palace walls which  
separate him from all the rest of the  
world.

#### A TRAGIC NOTION.

Equally tragic is the persistent way  
in which the idea will be instilled into  
Hohenzollern junior that he is a per-  
sonage apart from and superior to the  
rest of mankind. As a babe, his nurses  
and domestics address him as "Your  
Imperial Highness," and treat him with  
devout homage. As he grows older, all  
the grown-up men and women in his  
circle bow and scrape before him as  
though he were worthy of adoration.  
His playmates will bow down before  
him, and at the same time great states-  
men and distinguished generals and ad-  
mirals will kiss his hand.

The prince cannot possibly avoid be-  
ing spoiled by this process of adula-  
tion. When he goes out riding or driv-  
ing or motorizing the people of the street  
will doff their hats to him and if pos-  
sible pursue him in order to get a pass-  
ing glimpse of his face. At the the-  
ater hundreds of opera glasses will be  
pointed at him continuously, so that he  
will be made to feel that he is the cen-  
ter of much popular interest. His  
friends will flatter him in order to se-  
cure profitable posts for themselves or  
some other reward in the shape of  
political power or personal influence  
when he ascends the throne of his  
fathers.

He will be pampered, petted, flattered,  
fawned on, worshipped, adored, and  
his earliest childhood will be marked  
by a series of such tests of character.  
The little Hohenzollern will grow up in the belief  
that he is a little god, a sort of earthly  
representative of the Almighty. Adapted  
to practical affairs, this means that he  
will believe in the divine right of  
kings to rule absolutely over their sub-  
jects according to their own personal  
whims and wishes. It is strange that  
the present Kaiser, with all his astu-  
tice, does not perceive that it is abso-  
lutely suicidal from the monarchial  
point of view to train his grandson on  
these lines, considering that the in-  
fant's reign will, in the natural course  
of events, take place when the world is  
half a century more enlightened than  
at present.

When the time comes for him to  
marry, the greatest tragedy of his life  
will be enacted. He will not be per-  
mitted to choose the girl of his heart,  
but he will be forced to wed a woman  
for reasons of state. His matrimonial  
affairs will be arranged for him by  
statesmen and diplomats of the same  
precise scientific system as his whole  
career. The consort selected for him  
may be ugly, unsympathetic, ill-na-  
tured, ill-tempered, a veritable vixen,  
but he must marry her as a matter of  
policy. He will then go through life  
without the supreme happiness of vir-  
tuous love and without those exquisite  
joys of peaceful home life in the com-  
panionship of a consort chosen solely  
according to the dictates of the heart.  
Instead he will be chained in loveless  
wedlock to a woman whom he detests,  
but with whom he must appear in pub-  
lic with a smile on his lips and whom he  
must designate his "beloved and gra-  
cious queen," all for reasons of state.

#### PERSONAL MISFORTUNES.

Added to all these personal misfor-  
tunes, it must be remembered that the  
task of governing Germany will become  
more and more difficult year by year.  
The manifold troubles and difficulties of  
the present Kaiser will be increased a  
hundredfold by the time his newly born  
grandson ascends the throne. Sedition  
is extending on all sides and the Social-  
ist movement, which aims at the overthrow  
of the monarchy and the establishment  
of a social-democratic republic, is grow-  
ing by leaps and bounds. The Social-  
ists now command one-third of the  
adult male citizens of Germany at the  
elections, and by the time the imperial  
baby is emperor they may possess a  
majority of the electorate. What will  
happen then? That will be a knotty  
problem for the new Hohenzollern to  
solve. In foreign affairs, too, the future  
of Germany does not appear rosy.  
The tendency is unmistakably in the  
direction of a general coalition of Eu-  
ropean powers against isolated Ger-  
many. Colonial affairs become more  
and more tangled and unsatisfactory  
month by month. Sedition at home,  
powerful combination of enemies  
abroad—these are the prospects which  
the latest Hohenzollern must face. Poor  
little fellow! No scion of the alums is  
more to be pitied than his imperial  
highness. RUDOLPH ELPHBERG.

### SEEKS AMERICAN DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

Famous Socialist Peeress Bent  
On Marrying Son to Some  
Yankee Heiress.

SHE NOW FAVORS MISS PAGET.

Mrs. Leiter Suspend Improvements on  
Tulloch Castle—The Domestic  
Duchess of Manchester.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The great inti-  
macy which has rather suddenly  
sprung up between the Countess  
of Warwick and Mrs. Arthur Pa-  
get is naturally setting the friends  
gossiping regarding the likelihood of  
an engagement between Miss Lella Pa-  
get and Lord Brooke. Mrs. Arthur Pa-  
get has just paid Lady Warwick a long  
visit at Warwick castle. The former  
is still a great invalid, and for her com-  
fort there was no end to the arrange-  
ments which were made, nor the ex-  
pense to which Lady Warwick went.  
Mrs. Paget's entourage included two  
horses and her maid. A quantity of  
furniture, including the patient's luxu-  
rious bed, which is quite a work of art,  
and was made in Paris during her ill-  
ness, was brought down from Belgrave  
Square, her London house, where Mrs.  
Arthur Paget has spent the greater  
part of the last two years.

The Countess of Warwick makes no  
secret of the fact that she has set her  
heart upon Lord Brooke marrying an  
American. For years she has steadily  
worked for the purpose, and her de-  
sire was for a long time centered on  
little Jean Reid, the daughter of the  
American ambassador. That did not  
work, however, and like a sensible  
woman, she let Miss Reid slide. Mean-  
while there were others she favored for  
the post of future Countess of War-  
wick, notably the Ogden-Mills twins,  
with either of whom she would have  
been satisfied.

Now, however, all her desires are in  
favor of Miss Lella Paget, who will in  
time be rich. Whether she will suc-  
ceed in inducing Lord Brooke to fol-  
low up is another story. Everyone  
knew he had a very decided partiality  
for Jean Reid—has still in fact—but he  
is not the type of young man who al-  
lows even his mother to arrange his  
matrimonial affairs.

#### LEITER GOSSIP.

Mrs. Leiter has a family party  
staying with her at Tulloch castle,  
which includes her son, Mr. Joseph Lei-  
ter, a recent arrival from America, and  
her daughter, Lady Suffolk. She was  
so much overjoyed since she took the  
daughter that she sent for her son to  
come to her at once. Mrs. Leiter's last  
wish is law with all her family. Even  
Lady Curzon consulted her about ev-  
erything—an amazing circumstance,  
considering that Mrs. Leiter never pre-  
tends to have any say in the matter.  
Yet her family appreciates her  
views upon things in general be-  
yond any one else's. Before Lady Cur-  
zon died, she made her mother promise  
she would not wear crepe for her, and  
her request has been respected by her  
sister as well as by her mother. The  
late Viscountine had a perfect aversion  
to crepe, and used to say if she were  
left a widow, she would not array her-  
self in this orthodox trapping of woe.  
Of course there are no galleys of  
any kind at Mrs. Leiter's castle at  
Dingwall. Ever since she took the  
place, now over a year ago, it has been  
in the hands of the decorators and has  
been fixed up "regardless." The weak  
her daughter died. Mrs. Leiter sent a  
characteristic telegram to them in  
charge of the improvements. It ran:  
"Do nothing further." The blow of  
her daughter's death annihilated all her  
ambition. Her pride in Lady Curzon  
and her affection for her were the ruling  
passions of her life.

Mrs. Leiter and Mrs. Morgan Rich-  
ards have been in constant con-  
tact since the death of Mrs. Craig.  
Both mothers regarded their respective  
daughters in the same light. For a  
few days after the tragic death of  
"John Oliver Hobbes" it was feared  
Mrs. Morgan Richards' reason would  
not stand the strain. For an entire  
week she never slept. Her doctor tried  
to induce her to take an opiate, but  
she would not do so, fearing, she said,  
she would never wake. Now, fortun-  
ately, she is a little calmer, and if she car-  
ries out the doctor's instructions, she  
will soon take a trip to the United  
States with her young grandson, Mrs.  
Craig's boy.

#### ENDURES MUCH CHAFF.

"The Hausfrau" is the name which is  
given by her friends to the young  
Duchess of Manchester, who is made  
to endure a great deal of chaff, which  
is not always good-natured, owing  
to her strong domestic tastes and  
the simple life she leads with her  
husband and children. No charac-  
teristic could just now be more ab-  
solutely detrimental to "Hausfrau" in  
British society of the hour than do-  
mesticity. It is defined as "dowdy" to  
be seen constantly with one's children,  
"frumpish" to be frequently in the so-  
ciety of one's husband. But the  
Duchess of Manchester does not care  
for the gibes and jests of smart so-  
ciety. She usually spends so much  
time with her children of an after-  
noon, that when the dinner hour ar-  
rives, she has only time to get into a  
house instead of a proper evening  
frocks—fact over which she and her  
ultra-smart, ultra-fashionable mother-  
in-law, Consuelo Duchess of Man-  
chester, have had "words" on more  
occasions than one.

#### WALKING IN SANDALS.

Around the grounds of Janderzere,  
it is no uncommon sight to find the  
duchess walking in sandals, her chil-  
dren in the same foot-gear. This at  
first used to annoy the duke's mother;  
but the reigning duchess has a little  
way of holding her own with every-  
one, and she carried the day in-  
variably. Although the duchess mot-  
ters, she simply does it for the sake  
of the duke, one of whose dearest  
weaknesses it is. Her favorite con-  
veyance is a donkey chaise, in which  
she and her children drive to-  
gether, without any attendant, the  
baby in her lap, and she herself hold-  
ing the reins. It is the prettiest pic-  
ture imaginable. Those who admire  
the ways of this young American peer-  
ess say it is small wonder she has so  
successfully redeemed that gay spark.



Lord Leith of Fyvie

Fyvie Castle, The Seat of Lord Leith

ANN HARCOURT.