

GERMAN ROYALST GROUP IS CAUSING SOME TROUBLES

(By Associated Press)
 Berlin, Oct. 7.—The third year of German Republic has wrought no change of heart among the irreconcilable monarchists whose argument that "the old times were better" is apt to appeal to the people of a large section of the community who are suffering from the attenuated purchasing power of the mark.

Some agitation appears in the ultra-republican press in favor of banishing all Hohenzollerns from German soil forever, as France did after 1870 with her royal house, in order to consolidate the republic.

Emblems of the old imperial and royal regime are still surprisingly plentiful, which moves the Vorwaerts to bitter complaint against the authorities who tolerate them. The social democratic party organ declares that the higher ranks of officialdom are still honeycombed with reaction.

"In many government departments of our republic," the paper says, "pictures or busts of the Hohenzollerns, especially of the former Kaiser, are still in evidence, decorated with the old Prussian colors and wound with erape, and the stationery of some of these public officers, printed this year, still bears the imprint 'imperial' or 'royal.'"

"All these officials," the Vorwaerts goes on, "took the oath of allegiance to the republic, but those of them who would survive the acid test would be alarmingly few."

The paper also points out that at the celebration of the anniversary of the constitution, no republican flags were flown from the majority of public buildings. In other papers, correspondents complain that none but the old regime colors were procurable anywhere.

"Many people imagine that the monarchy is coming back just because they see some prince or other on horseback," Chancellor Wirth remarked in a speech yesterday. He referred to the appearance of Eitel Friedrich, in full uniform at a patriotic function the other day.

Recent activities of other members of the formerly imperial family are passed under review by the Welt Am Montag, which laments:

"If the Hohenzollerns would only keep quiet, the impression abroad that the republic only constitutes a passing phase would be removed. But to keep quiet is an attainment they do not possess." The former Emperor William, the paper says, is still conferring, from his retreat at Doorn the order of the House of Hohenzollern on some of his adherents in Germany.

Women With Home Ready Furnished a French Demand

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The fortunes offered with the French women varied from 50,000 to 250,000 francs. The directress proudly stated that she had arranged a marriage between an engineer and a country girl where the bride brought 400,000 francs to her husband.

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FAMOUS LANDMARKS OF EARLY DAYS OF GOTHAM GIVE WAY TO PROGRESS

(By Associated Press)
 New York, Oct. 7.—Two historic landmarks—the Union Square theater and the Morton house—which have stood for half a century in Union Square, at one time famous as the center of New York's rialto, are to be razed to make way for more modern structures.

The Union Square, built and opened by Sheridan Shook in 1871, began as a variety house. Later it became a first class producing house in which many of the famous actors and actresses of the present day made their debut. It winds up its career as a burlesque theater.

As a variety or vaudeville house it opened with a program including the Martinette-Ravel troupe of pantomimists, the team of Harrigan and Hart and Jefferson de Angelis.

When A. M. Palmer, who afterward made the Palmer Stock Company famous in American and England, was placed in charge of the theater, he began staging a series of London revivals with Miss Agnes Ethel once leading lady for Augustin Daly, in the lead. Others in the company were Kate Claxton, Clara Morris, Eliza Weatherly, who afterward became Mrs. Nat Goodwin; Clara Jennings and Emily Mestayer. James O'Neil, later of "Monte Christo" fame; J. H. Stoddard, Mark Smith, Charles R. Thorne, jr., Maude Harrison and Agnes Booth came later.

New plays were soon added by the company which took on other players including McKee Rankin, Louis Aldrich, John Parselle, C. T. Parsole, Minnie Palmer, Rose Eyttinge, F. F. Mackay, Marie Wilkins, Charles Coghlan and Richard Mansfield.

The most famous success of the Union Square was the "Two Orphans" translated from the French and hawked about for \$1,500 until Palmer read it. The play ran 180 nights and was the sensation of the theatrical season. Kate Claxton, who played "Louise, the blind girl," bought it outright and played it for 20 years.

Other famous plays produced were the "Banker's Daughter," "My Partner," "The Celebrated Case," "Ark-

wright's Wife," and "Brighton." The successes were followed by stock productions in which Frank Mayo, Minnie Palmer, Nelly Howard, Owen Fawcett, Kate Denin Wilson, Charles L. Harris, Lawrence d'Orsay and Augustus Cook and others played.

The first performance of "The Mikado" in New York was given in the Union Square with Roland Reed and Alice Harrison in the title roles.

In 1885, James M. Hill took the theater and brought out a new and unheard of star, Margaret Mather and put on "Romeo and Juliet." During his management, Chauncey Olcott, obtained his first engagement in opera. A little later Charlie Chaplin, now famous moving picture comedian, made his debut in New York, with a small part in a specialty company which lasted a week and was a frost. Later the theater was turned over to Keith, who operated it as a vaudeville house for many years, after which it became a burlesque stock house.

The history of the theater and the Morton house, are closely linked, and they adjoined. The later was a great place for the meeting for the actors and managers. It was also the home

Founder of St. Louis Finally Established Was Pierre Laclede

(By Associated Press)
 St. Louis, Oct. 7.—A dispute as to who founded St. Louis has been settled, in the opinion of the Missouri Historical Society. The society asserts Pierre Laclede, French fur trader, was the founder.

Records of the Society show that Laclede directed Auguste Chouteau, 14 years old, to land on the site of the city. Chouteau with a party set foot here Feb. 14, 1764, according to the records and Laclede arrived later but was recognized as the founder.

Recently a proposition to erect a memorial for Chouteau was discussed. The historical society announced that Henri Chouteau, a direct descendant of Chouteau and a member of the society, offered to pay the cost of the memorial provided the monument would name Chouteau as the

founder of the city. The offer was declined.

Then the descendant had an inscription on the tombstone of Chouteau recut. The society declared the original inscription gave the birth of Chouteau as 1750 and said he was sent by Laclede, but in the recutting claimed that the date of birth was changed to 1740, making Chouteau's age when he arrived here 24 and making it appear Chouteau was the founder.

Both sides in the controversy finally agreed upon Father Lawrence J. Kenny, professor of history at St. Louis University, as arbiter in the matter.

Father Kenny, in his findings, verified the position of the society and said authentic records show that Chouteau's mother was born in 1733 and that if Chouteau was born in 1740 as maintained by his descendants, his mother would have been only seven years old when he was born. The arbiter suggested that Chouteau be credited as a coworker of Laclede.

of a group of politicians of the old school, of which John Reilly, the old register and Tammany leader of the East Side was dean. His table in the Morton was always surrounded by friends of that day.

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