

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT

HE IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE KAISER'S ADVANCE AGENT.

Interesting Gossip from Berlin Says Visit from William May Follow After a While.

THE ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS

THE PRINCE, IT IS SAID, EXPECTS TO HAVE THE "TIME OF HIS LIFE."

Some "Don'ts" Showing What Should Not Be Done for Him in the Way of Entertainment.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The palace is talking of nothing but the Kaiser's forthcoming American tour.

Henry? Oh, yes, that's a story of yesterday, as the prince—all, from court marshal to chamber-lackey agree on that—is but the Emperor's advance agent.

Just as William sent his mother, the Empress Frederick, since dead, to Paris soon after coming to the throne to "try" the temper of the populace, so Henry goes to the United States to see whether binding guarantees for a suitable reception to the Kaiser can be had.

The Paris trial trip miscarried—and William never had a sniff of the Seine; if Henry's visit passes off without a hitch, he is treated "just right" from the social, political and official standpoint, then the Kaiser himself will utilize his second-summer vacation for a journey to that marvelous land, the very name of which is a synonym for all that is vast, enterprising, rich and original.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER. One of the important questions Henry is to ask President Roosevelt reads: "Will it be possible for his Majesty to command to his presence people he wants to see?"

The imperial master cannot run the risk of a refusal, but, at the same time, it is entirely against etiquette to invite persons to the honor of an audience.

SET OF RULES AND QUESTIONS. To that end Prince Henry's court marshal, Baron von Seckendorf, brings a set of questions to Washington, while another will be submitted to the chief of the United States secret service by the superintendent of the detective force accompanying the party.

President Roosevelt and his secretary of state will have to answer in the first, the main points of which are as follows: How far dare Roosevelt go in keeping undesirable elements away from the royal presence when "Majesty" rides about town, visits public places or otherwise steps out of his own charmed circle?

At home all streets through which the Kaiser passes are practically in the hands of police and secret-service men, traffic is stopped, redirected or otherwise interfered with at the pleasure of the gentleman looking after the Kaiser's safety.

Can Roosevelt secure for William similar freedom to go and come, while restricting, for the time being, his sovereign citizenry? Count von Buelow says he cannot, and would not if he could, but his Majesty thinks the chancellor mistaken.

WARSHIPS FOR RESIDENCE. Of course, if he goes the Kaiser will visit the St. Louis exposition as well as Chicago, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, but Princess Hulda's experience in one of those towns taught our court, and, I suppose, every other, a lesson.

It will be a great treat for Henry—feted like a sovereign and all expenses paid. In his own country he certainly never experienced anything like it.

Nothing of that sort in the United States. We are told that even the very poorest are proud to accept "douceurs," but if this should be exaggerated it isn't Henry's affair.

On the other hand, the golden bracelets, smart and bon-ton boxes, etc., the necessarily take the place of the official bracelet, comes high, particularly as those selected are of far better quality than similar presents his Majesty makes to his own subjects on rare occasions.

Henry and the papers. Much amusement was caused by the dispatches saying that some American editors are flinging over one another to honor Prince Henry.

GERMAN AMERICANS NOT WANTED. William feels deeply in this matter. Within the past two weeks I have heard him say once or twice to Prince Henry:

"Don't waste any time on those German-American societies if you can help it. They are neither fish nor fowl, and the wild St. Vitus dance of vermin festivities planned in your honor fills me with misgivings. They will occupy far too much of your time, and what assurances of loyalty—was ich mir dafrur koefe?—This phrase is hard to translate. Literally it means, 'What can I buy with that?' a contemptuous term much used in Berlin. At any rate, you may take it for granted that the Kaiser if he goes to the United States will steer clear of the hyphenated brand of American sovereigns. Holleben, who allowed himself to be taken in this time, has his instructions beforehand. The Kaiser will go to no German-American clubhouses, will accept no German-American addresses or torchlight processions. 'None of those hybrid honors for me,' is his motto.

While his own ambassador will protect the Kaiser from the chief social annoyances—he dreads—the German-American societies—he trusts that President Roosevelt, himself descended from a good old family, will not be so easily taken in. He will not be so easily taken in. He will not be so easily taken in.

Then there are the Anarchists and the Socialists. The first being limited in number may perhaps be put under police control for the time being. Roosevelt may be trusted to find a pretext for that, says the Kaiser, but what about the others who might spoil any public function attended by the Kaiser by cries of derision for which, according to American law, they would be punished, even? This is the one vital obstacle to the Kaiser's plans. He may be insulted without redress. The objection may be overcome only when Prince Henry brings back a favorable impression of American crowds.

I am afraid visitors to the Hohenzollern will be somewhat disappointed. She is not as gorgeous as several of the great ocean liners. But if you look closely at the furnishings and decorations you will find that the stuffs and materials are unsurpassably beautiful, because everything is real, real gold, solid silver or nickel.

SILVER AND GOLD TREASURES. The Kaiser himself selected the silver treasure which the Hohenzollern takes to New York, namely a service of solid white metal for fifty persons, worth \$105,000.

Whether Prince Henry will occupy the Kaiser's stateroom is not settled at this writing. His Majesty suggested that his brother use one of the small saloons adjoining the promenade deck. But Henry insists upon the whole show. Possibly the Kaiser will give orders to close up his stateroom—it would be just like him—but Henry can overcome this by counter orders, which, as he is in supreme command, no one dare disobey.

As Henry cannot be relied upon to see and remember all, many sharp eyes and shrewd observers are keeping him company, sixteen high officers and officials attend. Secretary of the Navy Vice Admiral Von Tripitz, in particular, is commissioned to bring back such intimate news of the American navy as no simple attaché can get hold of, while the Kaiser's adjutant general, Baron Von Plessen, goes along to see what the Americans know of court etiquette. Von Plessen is a most amiable man and will make many friends for his imperial master.

Henry and society. He can also be relied upon to save our prince from the social quicksands that might otherwise engulf him. Henry, you must know, is not a society man by any means, but rather shy and awkward in the presence of ladies, while among men he easily holds his own.

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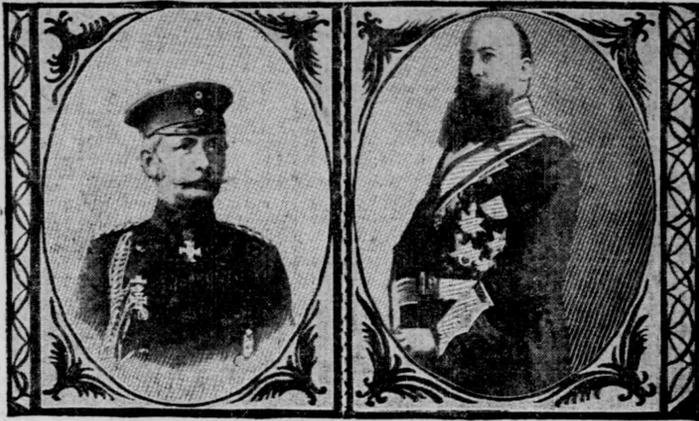
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PRINCE HENRY'S MILITARY AND NAVAL AIDS.



MAJOR VON PLESSEN.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

Accompanying Prince Henry on his trip to the United States are two prominent officers of the German army and navy. Major Von Plessen, who has been designated as the prince's military aid, is adjutant general to Emperor William, and is in high royal favor. Admiral Von Tirpitz is secretary of the Prussian navy, and will be the prince's chief aid during his stay in this country.

fewer peculiar to that swampy and unhealthy region.

At first Prince Henry expected to go to New York on the Hohenzollern, and, the Kaiser refusing, the two brothers had quite a heated argument, out of which his Royal Highness emerged second best by securing permission to live on the Hohenzollern while in American waters, a remarkable concession on the Kaiser's part, as he has never before allowed any relative, outside of his immediate family, to occupy the imperial yacht even for a single night.

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as some reports say, he is liable to cut a sorry figure unless Plessen holds him firmly in hand. At the same time it will be well to remember that, to some extent, he is a stickler for etiquette.

It will not do at all to call him "sir" or "you" him; the term "royal highness" must never be omitted. I make a point of this because President Roosevelt himself forgot the distinction due his Majesty in his famous German dispatch when he addressed the Kaiser simply "you." He ought to have said "your Majesty," or, better still, "your imperial and royal Majesty."

During the Franco-Prussian war Field Marshal Count Von Blumenthal sent an order to a general serving under him, who happened to be the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. But the latter promptly returned the paper, as Blumenthal had forgotten to insert the words "royal highness" after the pronoun. The delay caused the loss of an engagement, but what did that matter as long as Caesar got the honors due him?

In Power forgive—forget it not. That those who by the sword Enslave a race, despoil a land, Shall perish by the sword; While he who fights the fight of Truth Shall prosper, saith the Lord.

In Grace of Strength—lest we forget—Remember that the slain A sacrifice to Freedom were, And none shall die in vain; For arid in a holy cause, But leads to Life again.

Mr. Sothen, as he ever does, attracted to English some of the largest and most representative gatherings of Indianapolis lovers of the drama, notwithstanding the bitter rigidity of the weather. That those who thus braved the elements were well pleased and amply repaid for their hardship was much in evidence in the comments to be heard as the throngs separated after the performances; though there were not lacking expressions to the effect that it is possible to have too much of even so good a play as "If I Were King." It is needless to say that Mr. Sothen, as Villon, was not in the subjunctive mood.

As pretty an act of courtliness as has come under my notice in many a day took place after the play. From one of the boxes came an elegantly appareled group of men and women, and in the crush of the lobby some one stepped on the bottom of the magnificent black gown of one of the ladies, and detached therefrom a yard or more of exquisite ruffe. No pins were at hand and the wearer was in a quandary. The mother-wit of one of the young men saved the situation. Carefully laying the torn ruffe in place, he grasped it and the edge of the skirt, and, walking close to the wearer so that no attention would be called to the situation, carefully lifted both, and so holding them, walked with her to her carriage. It was a piece of gallantry worthy of Sir Walter Raleigh.

The action of a grand jury at Louisville in indicting the Pennsylvania Company because it has failed to observe the Kentucky law relative to the segregation of the races in railway cars in that State, in its passenger traffic over the Kentucky & Indiana bridge, between New Albany and Louisville, recalls the fact that during the Taylor-Goebel campaign for the governorship, in 1899, the Democrats made much use of statements to the effect that Mr. Taylor, then attorney general, had favored the passage of the so-called "Jim Crow" law, and these charges cost Mr. Taylor many votes in the populous negro districts. When Mr. Goebel was pressed for a definition of the Democratic attitude in regard to the measure, he elaborately explained that he, personally, was in favor of it, and he believed the Democratic party agreed with him of having entire trains set apart for the use of the colored people, instead, as the Republican party believed (so he averred), of sticking them off in one end of the smoking car. This

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was one of his stock arguments during the campaign, and in the western end of the State it cost the Republicans hundreds of negro votes.

London Lancet recently printed an article relative to the danger of molesting postage stamps with the lips or tongue. It says that when one considers how carelessly stamps are handled and how they are left lying exposed in all sorts of places it is easily seen that there always must be danger of infection from septic matter so long as the habit of licking them is persisted in. Lancet avers that cases of blood poisoning have been traced directly to this habit, and the fact, therefore, that the postal authorities do all in their power to protect the public by care in the selection of the materials used, does not do away with one of the greatest sources of danger to those who insist on moistening stamps with their tongues.

"How's business?" I asked the man behind the counter at the big cigar store on the corner.

He sniffed contemptuously. "Nothin' doin'." was his reply.

"What's the trouble?"

"Too much wind and snow. Trade always falls off with us this kind of weather. A man who knows how to smoke doesn't like to smoke out in the wind. Box trade is good because lots of men smoke at home—more in winter than in summer—but the aggregate doesn't come up to the spring and summer trade. Then you can smoke anywhere, and the cigars bought one, two or three a time for a time for more than when a man has a box at home. May be the best month in this business."

THE GOSSIP.

HOME PROBLEMS.

They May Include Railroad Subsidies and Woman's Rights.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The home has some problems concerning it which even the apparently profound may overlook. The "head of the house," deeply solicitous though he may be as to its welfare, sometimes allows matters of importance to escape his view. And though it is farthest from his intentions to thoughtlessly do such a thing, he may just as surely infringe upon the rights of others. Without even consulting his wife, he votes away what is his own, and equally his wife's, especially if they, through some years, have borne the burdens of life together, and both have labored to advance their mutual interests.

When Mr. Golderbilt bought the X, Y. & Z. Railroad that runs through Blank county, Hilda Highview said, as she laid down the evening paper, "We strange creatures who are citizens when taxes are levied, and not citizens when votes are to be cast, occasionally experience queer sensations. Daddy," she said, addressing the paternal highview, "does not a joy too deep for words thrill your very being?"

"Why, I reckon I am happy enough," he replied.

"But really, is not your cup brimming over with happiness? Think what pleasure you have helped to bestow on that multimillionaire, Mr. Golderbilt? Daddy's eyes twinkled, for he greatly enjoys his daughter Hilda's sallies, yet he looked a little perplexed.

"I do not know, daughter, that I have done any thing to make him happy."

"Nevertheless you have, Daddy, and so have I; but it was not altogether a free will offering on my part. Here the evening paper states that Mr. Golderbilt has bought the X, Y. & Z. Railroad. And he has obtained it at a very great bargain. The tax on your little eighty-acre farm, and on the Widow Smith's mortgaged forty acres, and on the ridiculously small sum I have at interest, which Sister Hypatia seemed impelled to mention in the newspaper, have all been of benefit to Mr. Golderbilt. The X, Y. & Z. road was an assured thing without the subsidy. We have helped to make a rich man richer, and ourselves a little poorer." And Hilda read the figures of the price paid for the road.

"Well, he did get a bargain," Daddy exclaimed. "And I venture to say that I have voted for a subsidy to a railroad for the first time. But I fear that it would be a great thing for Blank county to have the road. Mr. Akute was so enthusiastic in regard to it; and somehow I entered into his enthusiasm. He gave very liberally."

"Did he?" said Hilda. "It might appear so to some, when he gave twelve acres for a station at his farm, and a sum of money besides. But he will get his money back many times over. Think how far he had to take his surplus to market before the road was built. Now he sells practically at his own door."

"Why," said Daddy, "it will save him on an average \$300 a year, for he owns some eight hundred acres of land, nearly in one body."

"Yes, the road makes money for him, while many, from limited resources, have made it a present. That is the fact, Daddy, but I love you still. Would you not love me, if I were a public enemy?"

But Daddy thinks his daughter Hilda so superior, that if she could bring herself to scold him he would doubtless admire her all the more.

So he said, "Well, daughter, you may be still a little while, if you like; for I think your eloquence is a little wearing on you; but it does not tire me a bit. It is so to the point. I ought to be roundly scolded. I have never advocated women's rights, so called, before; but I wish your mother and your sister and you could have voted on that subsidy. If you and several widows and poor spinners we know had been allowed a voice in the matter, the subsidy would not have been granted, and we who are in limited or moderate circumstances would be some better off, and not helping to swell Golderbilt's millions."

"But think," said Hilda, "Blank county has a railroad."

HYPATIA HIGHVIEW.

Little Things You Can't Do.

New York Herald.

A man cannot rise from a chair without bending forward, or putting his feet under the chair or outside of it. If a lady rises she will back herself to give another a start of fifty yards in a race of one hundred, provided the man has the start of five minutes. But no runner, however swift, can give that amount of start to an ordinary man. For the first five yards they go at practically the same pace.

Therefore, the runner, to go ninety-five yards while the hopper goes forty-two, would have to run more than twice as fast and it would be a weak man who could not hop forty-five yards at a pace equal to twenty seconds for one hundred yards, in order to win, would have to beat all previous records.

If a man boasts that his penknife is particularly sharp, ask him to cut with one stroke of the blade one of those yellow ribbons, mostly of silk, which are around bundles of cigars. In 999 cases out of 1,000 the knife is not sharp enough to do this. It will cut through all the ribbon except the last strand, and that will pull long, and the more he tries to cut it the longer it will pull out.

No one except a blind man can stand with five corners of any kind for five minutes, at a stretch, if he is thoroughly blindfolded, without moving his feet. If he does not move his feet he is pretty sure to topple over in about a minute.

GREAT LOOTING SCHEME

HOW TWO MEN PLANNED TO SEIZE CHINESE IMPERIAL TREASURE.

Hidden in Women's Quarters by Order of Empress Before Her Departure from Peking.

CARRIED THERE BY COOLIES

TO INSURE THEIR SILENCE THEY WERE BEHEADED LATER.

Why Men Who Learned the Secret Could Not Get Co-Operation of Military Officials.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Only the other day there was published from Peking, China, the news that \$300,000 worth of the imperial treasure had been dug up from its hiding place in the women's quarters of the Forbidden City, and to at least two people the item had peculiar significance.

If the plan of these two people of setting this treasure a year ago had been carried out the affair would have interested several millions of people and every civilized government in the world. The Chinese court would have been forced to return immediately to Peking and a part of the indemnity would have been collected without delay. Incidentally, also, two men would have been enriched by some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

According to the best report, the Empress dowager is an exceedingly thrifty old lady and for years past she has been hoarding treasure, constantly augmented by presents and a part of the court income, until at the time of the Boxer uprising there was said to be a total value of 200,000,000 Peking taels (about \$100,000,000) stored away. Before the trouble in Peking all of this vast treasure was kept in the summer palace just outside of the Imperial City. About twenty-five days before the allied troops appeared, however, the Empress dowager conceived the brilliant idea of transferring the treasure to the women's quarters in the inner city and, under the pretense of guarding the concubines of the Emperor, thus avoid the danger of looting at the hands of the Boxers. It was not because the imperial party feared the seizure of the treasure by the allied troops. Indeed, the Empress believed Yung Lu and others in the story that the foreign devils had been driven into the sea. The sudden departure of the court, with only a scanty supply of clothing, is another proof of the statement.

AFRAID OF THE BOXERS.

The truth of the matter is the Empress feared the Boxers would find the treasure in the summer palace, and so very stealthily and in great haste she planned a new hiding place. One hundred picked coolies were employed twenty days in the moving, each coolie carrying a small amount at a time and being closely watched all of the time night and day. In the rear of the Imperial City and just back of the great wall is an artificial hill familiarly known to the foreigners as Coal hill, from the summit of which almost the whole of the Imperial City can be plainly seen. On this elevation soldiers specially chosen for the mission watched the process of transfer of the treasure. When the entire task was completed the one hundred coolies who had engaged in the labor were summoned before the imperial executioner. Dead men tell no tales, and if a few of the coolies had not escaped in the general confusion this story would not have been written.

Following the arrival of the troops and the relief legations, the Japanese troops were placed on guard at three of the gates of the Imperial City and the United States troops had charge of the one remaining entrance. What little was left in the outer city by the Boxers was soon appropriated by the allies, but because the inner city was so closely guarded, I was not disturbed. Prince Ching had been entrusted by the Empress dowager with the guarding of the treasure and, as soon as he could do so, he hurried to the allied commanders and informed them that a number of the Emperor's concubines were still in the imperial city and, if they were molested in any way, the Emperor and court would never return to Peking. Naturally enough, it was the desire of the allies to obtain the Emperor's return as soon as possible, and, for this reason, Prince Ching's threat had the effect of closing up the northeastern part of the city where the treasure was concealed to everyone except the palace officials. Prince Ching's soldiers and the eunuchs who had remained there throughout the investment of the city. Any reputable foreigner could obtain a pass within the gates of the Imperial City from Major Hirstand, General Chaffee's chief of staff. This pass was taken up upon entrance at the south gate and from the time an entered until he passed out at the opposite gate the visitor was closely watched by three or four eunuchs as well as by some of Prince Ching's soldiers. A very few of the smaller buildings were open to inspection, but the gates in the inner walls, particularly of the entire section in which the treasure was concealed, were tightly locked.

A TEMPTING TREASURE. When Thompson had related to me the story of the head gardener, and we had made maps of the route taken by the coolies in carrying the treasure, we could have located the particular spot where the great wealth lay in the night as easily as in the day.

"If we could only get a small part of that treasure," was the thought of both of us; and then, as the difficulties loomed up, the disabbling cunning of the dowager Empress, the threat of Prince Ching, and finally the plan whereby we might enrich ourselves as well as force a solution of the Chinese puzzle which was troubling the allies became clear. We alone had the trump card, and we proposed to play out the game. All that was needed was the assistance of the United States troops. As we look back at it now it recalls the story of the Irishman who had a match and all that he needed for a comfortable smoke was a pipe and some tobacco. But we really felt

YACHT METEOR READY FOR LAUNCHING.



Above is a photograph of Emperor William's new yacht, built at Sheshor's Island, as she appeared last week while the workmen were putting on the finishing touches. The Meteor will be launched on Feb. 25, according to the present programme. Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected to christen the yacht. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, will be present.