

# Declined a Kingship and Made Another Man Emperor

### Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, Enters Upon His Ninetieth Year.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.) Nestor among all the rulers of Europe, Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, entered yesterday upon his ninetieth year. By almost a decade the senior of his intimate friends and kinsmen, Francis Joseph of Austria, he will live in history as having declined the crown of king for himself and having bestowed the crown of emperor upon a king. For it was he who, as the representative plenipotentiary of his nephew, Louis II of Bavaria, at Versailles, handed to King William of Prussia the letter inviting him, in the name of all the sovereign princes of Germany, to assume the dignity of German Emperor.

write the letter conveying the wishes of his fellow rulers of Germany to the King of Prussia, with regard to the proclamation of the empire in December, 1870. Luitpold may therefore be said to have proved a very notable and important factor in cementing the unity of Germany into one great empire of some two-score sovereign states.

Luitpold has frequently been urged by the latter's two predecessors, and by the present German Emperor, as well as by the latter's two predecessors and by the most influential of the rulers of the other German states, to assume the crown of Bavaria. For his nephew, the present King, has been completely insane ever since the day when it became necessary to place him under restraint, at the German headquarters at Versailles, about Christmas time in 1870—that is to say, forty years ago. He was completely demented at the time of his brother's death, and his condition was such that in any other monarchical country it would have been regarded as a valid reason for his exclusion from the crown.

But Prince Luitpold, who was next in the line of succession, would not hear of any such thing. He called attention to the fact that there was nothing in the national constitution of Bavaria to warrant the barring of a prince from the throne, even on the score of madness, and further pointed out that while the

late Prince Bismarck, and also the late Prince Clovis Hohenlohe (who after being Premier of Bavaria was for a number of years Chancellor of the German Empire), are on record as having pressed Prince Luitpold to place a more liberal interpretation upon the Bavarian constitution, putting forward the argument that his attitude in the matter of the acceptance of the crown would necessarily have the effect of preventing any other modification of the constitution until the death of King Otto, which may possibly not occur for another twenty years, for the leading medical authorities of Germany are united in declaring that although the unfortunate monarch's mind is completely and irreparably wrecked, yet that he is in such perfectly bodily health as to warrant the belief that he will survive to a ripe old age.

Yet Bavaria's constitution is sadly in need of revision. For it dates back to the year 1818, and the only modifications which it has received were some very slight ones over sixty years ago, and again in 1870, when conditions were entirely different to what they are to-day. In fact, it is one of the most antiquated things in existence in the way of a constitution, and very much of an anachronism. Luitpold, however, turned a deaf ear to all remonstrances. He placed principle above expediency, and firmly showed that this concern had entered a royal mind to abide by the provisions of the constitution as it existed, resolutely declining the crown.

DECLINES CIVIL LIST FUNDS. How conscientious he has been about the matter may be gathered from the fact that during all the quarter of a century which has elapsed since he was appointed to the Regency he has declined to touch a penny piece of the civil list provided by the constitution for the sovereign, which has been devoted to the liquidation of the colossal debts of



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF BAVARIA. Prince Luitpold (seated), Prince Louis, his son; Prince Rupprecht, his grandson, and Prince Luitpold II, his great-grandson.

## SPECIAL EUROPEAN COLUMNS

LONDON SHOPS. NEW & EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN SILKS & DRESS MATERIALS. MARSHALL & SNEELGROVE. LACES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FLOWERS. VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO. LONDON FASHIONABLE STORE. Very latest fashions in every detail of Ladies' & Gentlemen's full outfits. Visitors always welcomed and their visit made interesting. EVERYTHING for the Person, House & Table. JAS. SHOOLBRED & Co., Tottenham House, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Council of the Crown, consisting of the princes of the reigning house and of the principal dignitaries of the kingdom, had the right to establish a regency and to appoint a Regent, in the event of the King being for some reason or other prevented from administering the duties of rulership, the Regent was precluded from permitting any change of the constitution, that being a prerogative restricted exclusively to the sovereign himself, acting in conjunction with his people.

The late Prince Bismarck, and also the late Prince Clovis Hohenlohe (who after being Premier of Bavaria was for a number of years Chancellor of the German Empire), are on record as having pressed Prince Luitpold to place a more liberal interpretation upon the Bavarian constitution, putting forward the argument that his attitude in the matter of the acceptance of the crown would necessarily have the effect of preventing any other modification of the constitution until the death of King Otto, which may possibly not occur for another twenty years, for the leading medical authorities of Germany are united in declaring that although the unfortunate monarch's mind is completely and irreparably wrecked, yet that he is in such perfectly bodily health as to warrant the belief that he will survive to a ripe old age.

DECLINES CIVIL LIST FUNDS. How conscientious he has been about the matter may be gathered from the fact that during all the quarter of a century which has elapsed since he was appointed to the Regency he has declined to touch a penny piece of the civil list provided by the constitution for the sovereign, which has been devoted to the liquidation of the colossal debts of

SWITZERLAND For Health and Pleasure ST. MORITZ WITH ITS WORLD-FAMOUS MINERAL SPRINGS. ENGADINE 6,000 FEET ABOVE SEA. The Exhilarating Alpine Air combined with the Sunshine and Blue Sky of ST. MORITZ, promote renewed health and vigor. THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE ALPS. Season: JUNE 1 to SEPTEMBER. Opened in 1905, with latest improvements, 300 rooms. Private Apartments with Bath and Dressing rooms. Thoroughly quiet secured by double passages. Grand Society Room with most beautiful views on the Lake and Mountains. Most modern Sanitary and ventilating arrangements. Vacuum Cleaner. Lift to all floors. DAILY CONCERTS BY THE MILAN ORCHESTRA. TENNIS, GOLF, CROQUET, BOATING ON THE LAKE. TROUT FISHING, DELICIOUS WALKS AND DRIVES. Illustrated Booklet and Tariff from Town and Country Travel Bureau, 350, Fifth Avenue, New York; Direct from the Hotel; and in England, from Gould & Portmans, Ltd., 54, New Oxford Street, London.

BERLIN No. 1 Unter den Linden Facing Famous Brandeburg Gate Cables: "Adlonum, Berlin." HOTEL ADLON The Select Home of American Society and European Aristocracy. DESCRIPTIVE MATTER WITH TARIFF, ETC. FROM AMERICAN OFFICES, 281, 5th AVE., NEW YORK. UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF OWNER, MR. LORENZ ADLON. GRAND HOTEL FLORENCE d'Italie The Leading Hotels of Florence, on the Lung-Arno, with commanding view of picturesque surroundings and River Arno. Beautiful Winter Gardens. Private Bathing. Steam Heat, etc. WILDUNGEN "THE FURSTENHOF" Finest and Largest Hotel. Superb location. Apartments with hot and cold water and Thermal Baths. Golf. Garage, etc.

circumstances of the incarceration and suicide of Louis II having been removed by the revelations of the late Prince Clovis Hohenlohe in his sensational "Memoirs," and the Bavarians are now thoroughly convinced that their government in 1886 had no alternative but to place the late King under restraint, and that Prince Luitpold acted not only for the best, but also with singular forbearance, delicacy and sound political judgment in sanctioning the course adopted by the ministers in the affairs and in undertaking the regency.

Luitpold was sixty-five years old in 1886, and with a very busy and active life behind him, was looking forward to a peaceful old age, in which, relieved of all work and care, he would be able to devote himself to his favorite pursuits of deer stalking and shooting. He had no ambition to rule, for he had already plenty of experience thereof. Owing to the delicacy of the health of his eldest brother, King Maximilian, and to the distaste of his nephew Louis for public life, he had repeatedly fulfilled the duties of Regent, even though he had not been officially appointed as such. He was thoroughly cognizant of all the wearisome duties, the troubles and the anxieties of the place, and was impelled to undertake it, in 1886, only by a deep sense of obligation to his dynasty, to the people of Bavaria and to the German Empire.

In order to realize what a very old man Luitpold is, in spite of the fact that he still stalks chamois in the Tyrolean Alps and still goes swimming in the summer—he was in his youth the champion amateur swimmer and gymnast of Bavaria—it is necessary to recall the fact that he was a man of nearly thirty when his father, Louis I, was forced to abdicate, in consequence of his infatuation for that extraordinary adventuresome and famous beauty, Lola Montez, who subsequently came over here to the United States, where she died. Twelve years later his brother, King Otto, was driven from the throne of Greece by a military league very similar to the one which has exhausted the patience of King George and which has brought the latter to the point of abdication.

In 1866 Prince Luitpold, then a man of forty-five, commanded the Bavarian forces in the war against Prussia, and in the battle of Hohenlohe saw his eldest son, Prince Louis, who was acting as his aide-de-camp, struck down by his side and so severely wounded that for a time his recovery was despaired of. After the restoration of peace he devoted himself to the reorganization of the Bavarian army, and particularly of its ordnance, a branch of the service in which he was an expert, and that the Bavarian troops made so fine a showing in the French war of 1870 was largely due to the manner in which they had been prepared for the conflict by their royal generalissimo.

Prince Luitpold, by his marriage to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died nearly fifty years ago, has a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His eldest son and successor, Prince Louis, is celebrated as one of the foremost entomologists and bug hunters in Europe, Princess Louise being regarded by the Legitimists and by the Jacobite League in Great Britain as the lawful Queen of England, owing to her being less remotely descended from the Stuarts than is King Edward. The Regent's daughter, Princess Therese of Bavaria, is a frequent visitor to this country, about which she has written a book, under the pen name of "T. H. Von Bayer," and three of his grandsons, namely, Prince Rupert, Prince George and Prince Conrad of Bavaria, have all travelled extensively in the United States.

No review, however brief, of the long and eventful career of Prince Luitpold would be complete without a tribute to all that he has done in the way of removing the former bitter enmity between the Bavarians and the Prussians, in assuaging the jealousy of his people against Prussian usurpation of authority, in safeguarding the independence of his people and in thereby strengthening the unity of the German Empire, mindful in all this of the injunction of his father, King Louis I, who was never tired of impressing upon him the necessity of being a good Bavarian, but, above all, first and foremost a good and loyal German. EX-ATTACHE.

SINGULARITIES. According to a Turkish newspaper of 1876, William E. Gladstone was born in 1796. For father he had a Bulgarian. His gluttony for gold made him yellow. He was of medium height, his whiskers were cropped close to his face, and "as a sign of respect he would not take on a single forelock were bare. His evil temper has made his hair fall off, so that from a distance he might be taken for quite bald." In a turbine steamer the rhythmic thumping of the pistons disappears and instead the engines give out a thin, savorless sound that rises or falls in key with the speed, sometimes suggesting a continuous note, and at other times a series of sharp, staccato notes. What every Frenchman wants. Thousands of five-franc pieces are split into two halves by their French owners every year, in the hope of "discovering" an immense hidden treasure. This treasure, according to the legend firmly believed in, is an order to pay the holder one thousand francs in silver five-franc coins. (When Napoleon first set the five-franc

## This Is Intended Especially for the Busy Man

Constant Reader Tells Him What He Missed in Last Week's Papers.

"This State Senator Alldis has found fully set of accepting a bribe as charged by Senator Conger," asked Busy Man when he met Constant Reader last evening. "No," was the reply, "but the taking of testimony was gone right along. On cross-examination Alldis swore in effect: That he knew the American Bridge Company contemplated raising a boodle fund in 1901 through Frank Conger. That he took no steps to prevent the raising of that fund, by appeal to any district attorney or the Attorney General or the Governor. That he had nobody who had rendered his use almost impossible if it were raised. That he never protested to Benn Conger about it, though he knew Benn Conger virtually represented the bridge companies in the Legislature. That he realized the Assembly Internal Affairs Committee was very kind to Benn Conger regarding the Stevens-Malby highway legislation, but that he never connected this kindness with the possibility of the boodle funds having been raised. That the Stevens-Malby highway legislation was good legislation, designed to check extravagance and corruption in the purchase of bridges by towns. That he helped kill this legislation at the request of Senator Thomas Platt. That he never told Senator Platt about the contemplated boodle fund to kill this legislation. That in this respect he was a good legislator. That in this respect Senator Platt, and in failing to take action to prevent or disclose any attempt to raise a boodle fund to affect legislation, he believed he was not violating his oath as an Assemblyman. "Alldis' cross-examination also showed that in 1906 he became possessed of one hundred shares of stock of the New York Electrical Vehicle and Transportation Company. His testimony regarding this was, in effect: That it was bought for him in 1906 by Frank Price, or Theodore P. Gilman, or Edward H. Fallows, all of whom lived with him and Speaker Nixon in the so-called House of Commons. That he paid about \$1,250 for it, but could not remember whether in cash or by check. That then, and now, he had no knowledge that this company was a successor to the Fifth Avenue Stage Line in New York. That then, and now, he had no knowledge that a bill which he voted in 1909 conferred upon this and no other company in the state a franchise to operate on all or any of the streets of the city, and had made no inquiry as to the nature of the bill, assuming it to be a general measure, and without a "joker." That he had no checks or check stubs which would show how this stock was paid for. "On Thursday he made these admissions: That he was unable from falling memory to account for certain large deposits made in bills with various banks soon after the final adjournment of the legislative session in 1901, 1902, 1906 and 1909. That he cannot keep any books to show from what source the money he had accumulated had been derived. That he has failed to keep his bank registers or even the stubs of checks drawn by him. That even though he had learned of this bribery charge made against him by Senator Conger within a few days after the insurgent caucus was held on the evening of January 4, he had never called on his accuser for an explanation until after the charges had been published

and he was compelled to demand an investigation by the Senate. "Council for Conger introduced in evidence letters of the Acme Road Machinery Company, in which Senator Alldis is a stockholder and which he helped to organize, to show that this concern had entered a royal mind to abide by the provisions of the constitution as it existed, resolutely declining the crown. "United States Senator Elihu Root, presumably reflecting the wishes of President Taft, has taken active charge of the critical situation in the Republican party in New York State. On the eve of a conference of Republican Senators called to elect a successor to Senator Alldis as temporary president of the Senate, Senator Root sent a telegram to State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, of Oneida County, advocating the candidacy of Senator Harvey D. Hinman, of Binghamton, a staunch supporter of the policies of Governor Hughes, as against Senator George A. Davis, of Buffalo, and Senator George H. Cobb, of Watstown, rival aspirants for the leadership. The telegram was read at the conference which earlier in the day seemed likely to give Cobb a majority of the Republican votes for this office, and fell like a bombshell thrown into the rival camps of the Cobb and Davis followers. Its immediate effect was the adjournment of this meeting without action. "The Woodruff-Barnes old guard combination of Republican leaders decided, however, to defy the emphatically expressed advice of Senator Root and the known wishes of President Taft and Governor Hughes regarding the election of Senator Hinman, and at a later meeting by a vote of 17 to 13 elected Senator Cobb to succeed Alldis. "A bunch of human ostriches," said Busy Man. "What progress has been made at Washington? "The postal savings bank bill passed the Senate by a vote of 56 to 22. "As it went to the House the bill authorized the money order postoffice to accept deposits of \$1 or more from depositors, and to deposit these sums in the local banks, where the money is to remain unless withdrawn by the depositor in case of war, drawn by the President in case of war, or drawn by the funds are to be invested in government securities, but with the proviso that such securities shall not draw less than 2 1/2 per cent interest. The control of the funds is vested in a board of trustees composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. "The aggregate balance allowed to any depositor is \$500, and no person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one month. The government is required to pay 2 per cent interest, and must exact not less than 2 1/2 per cent interest being the extra one-fourth per cent being required for the payment of expenses and losses. "By a practically unanimous vote the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee decided against bestowing any reward upon Commander Robert E. Peary until he had furnished further proofs that

he discovered the North Pole. Commander Peary declined to submit to Congress the proofs of his discovery of the North Pole, saying that contracts signed months ago with his publishers rendered it impossible to show his records and scientific data public now. It would not only subject him to heavy damages—a loss which he cannot meet, having just extricated himself from debt incurred in connection with his various expeditions—but it would be breaking faith with his publishers, which he says he is unwilling to do under any circumstances. "What has been going on in the world of commerce," asked Busy Man. "Rumors that have been in circulation for some time in the financial district of the coming formation by J. P. Morgan & Co. of a huge automobile trust, with several hundred million dollars capital, were received, following the announcement that the Morgan firm had purchased control of the Everitt-Metzger-Flinders Company of Detroit, commonly known as the "E. M. F." Company. A member of the Morgan firm said, however, that they had acted merely as brokers for the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company in the transaction and were not personally interested in the purchase. "A large minority interest in the American District Telegraph Company, which for many years has furnished the Western Union Telegraph Company with its messenger service, has been acquired at private sale by the latter corporation. "The Philadelphia streetcar strike, which gave every sign of waning force, received fresh impetus from the action of the State Federation of Labor Convention in New Castle, which passed resolutions asking that, in the event that plans for ending the strike fail, the American Federation of Labor call a nation-wide strike of organized and unorganized workmen. "If the computation of the Philadelphia Police Department is correct—and the officials declare it to be based on a careful and complete canvass of the city—fewer than twenty thousand workers responded to the call for a general tie-up of the city's industries. "The spectacle of a millionaire telling his hearers that he made his millions by robbing the people, that all monopolists do but that he had begun to recover his conscience and was going to devote his wealth to fighting the system which made it possible, was the unique entertainment provided by the City Club of Chicago at its inebriation the other day. The speaker was Joseph Paik, of Philadelphia, head of a naphtha soap company bearing his name. "Any person of importance die?" asked Busy Man. "Thomas Collier Platt, three United States Senator from this state, and once its 'easy boss,' who nominated Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York, and later, against his will, for the Vice-Presidency, opening his subsequent path to the Presidency, died at No. 123 West 11th street, and was buried beside his first wife at his birthplace, Owego, N. Y. Louis James, one of America's most popular 'road' actors in old plays, particularly the tragedies, died in Helena, Mont., at the age of sixty-eight. Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor and editor of "The Christian Herald," died in the German Hospital as the result of an operation. Jacob ("Wizard") Schaefer, the noted billiard player, died in Denver of tuberculosis. William Bayard Cutting, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, of this city, and formerly secretary of the United States Embassy at London, vice-consul at Milan and secretary of the legation at Tangier, died in Egypt. Representative James Brock Perkins, of Rochester, died in Washington, and Karl Luger, the Mayor of Vienna and widely known as an anti-Semite, died in this city. Thomas K. Laughlin, brother-in-law of Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, died suddenly in Pittsburgh. Dr. Eben Alexander, formerly Minister to Greece, Yale graduate and prominent educator, died in Knoxville, Tenn. "What else happened that I ought to remember?" asked Busy Man. "In St. Petersburg the trial of Nicholas Tschakovsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya on the charge of revolutionary conspiracy ended with the acquittal of Tschakovsky and the comparatively mild sentence of exile imposed upon Mme. Breshkovskaya. "Announcement of a gift of \$20,000 for the erection of a building for the department of philosophy was made at a meeting of the trustees of Columbia University. The name of the giver was withheld. "Letter carriers scattered joy among fifty-eight churches in this city, helped by a Corporation of Trinity Church, of this city. The corporation notified them of the cancell-

ation by the mother church of mortgages amounting to approximately \$370,000. "At Mourmelon, France, Henry Farman established a new world's record for aeroplane flight with two passengers, remaining in the air one hour and ten minutes. "At Munich, Bavaria, the first regular air navigation service in Europe will be inaugurated on May 15. Regular trips will be made from that city alternately to Starnberg and Oberammergau. A dirigible balloon of the Parseval type will be used. The aerial carriage will accommodate twelve passengers besides the crew. "A German north polar expedition virtually has been arranged by Lieutenant Flenner, of the general staff of the army, under the auspices of the Geographical Society. The plan is to send a vessel with provisions over the route followed by Lieutenant Shackleton and form a depot about the half way point to Shackleton's winter quarters. The regular expedition would start later from Weddell Land, on the opposite side of the pole, and make a dash across in an endeavor to reach the depot. "Black Hand letters, demanding money under pain of death, have been received by Enrico Caruso, the tenor, and have caused him considerable alarm. He has appealed to the police for protection. "The wife of Lionel S. Marks, Professor in Mechanical Engineering at Harvard University, whose non de plume is her maiden name, Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, received the price of \$1,500 for her play, "The Piper," offered by a governor of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre for the best play submitted to the reading committee. "That William Balfour Ker, the artist, of New York, is being sued for absolute divorce by Mrs. Mary Sigbee Ker, a daughter of Rear Admiral Sigbee, became known. "Philander C. Knox, Jr., schoolboy son of the Secretary of State, married, without the knowledge or consent of his parents, Miss May Boller, a young girl, of Providence. The bridegroom will go to work as a chauffeur and automobile demonstrator to support his wife, he announced. "A quarrel between the manager of an American owned street railway line in Bogota, Colombia, and a police officer was followed by a riot, in which a mob attempted to wreck the streetcars. The mob, after wreaking its vengeance on the rolling stock of the company, attacked the American Legation and stoned the building. The members of the legation were unhurt. "If they are going to stone the United States Legation building in every South American country where North American concession holders get themselves disliked, it will be a good thing for the putty makers and the Glass Trust," said Busy Man.

WINTER FUN IN SWITZERLAND. Davos, Switzerland, March 5.—This paradise of skaters has been having its usual revelry of fun and frolic on the bobbed and toboggan runs, as an after relief to the more formal reserve of the speed, figure and pair skating events on the big rink. The visitors number more than five thousand, of which the English and Americans contribute about a thousand, among the latter being many from New York, Chicago and other cities. Mrs. Frederick Swift, of New York, having taken quite a prominent part in the recent figure skating events.

place in circulation it was very difficult to induce a Frenchman to receive the new coin. Hence, according to the story, Napoleon gave to be understood that he had ordered a check for one hundred thousand francs, written upon asbestos paper and concealed in one of the new silver pieces. From that day to this no one has observed the five-franc piece.—Harper's Weekly. MOSES A GREAT REPELLER. Addressing the Ministers' Alliance of Kansas on "The Faith of a Journeymen," Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism at Missouri University, spoke of the similarity of the Bible to the modern newspaper. "The best journalist with whose work I am acquainted," said Mr. Williams, "was Moses. He was the first great editor. You plead for the publication of only the good and the beautiful in your favorite daily newspaper. It was an earlier people, not a wiser one, who cried: 'Prosperity unto us smooth things.' "In one of the five books Moses edited the great editor gave more criminal news, and that more graphically than to-day's newspapers would dare. For example, the reports of the disobedience of Adam, the drunkenness of Noah, the falsehoods of Abraham and the infamy of the city of Sodom."—Baltimore Sun.