

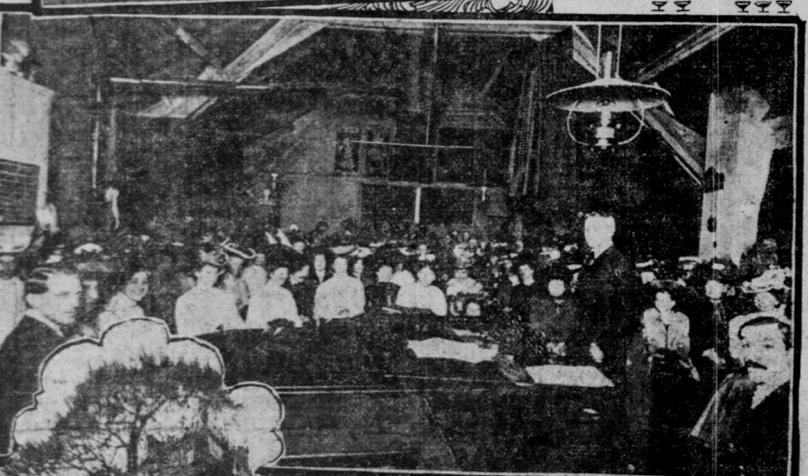
SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1905.

MADNESS OF AMERICANS IN PARIS

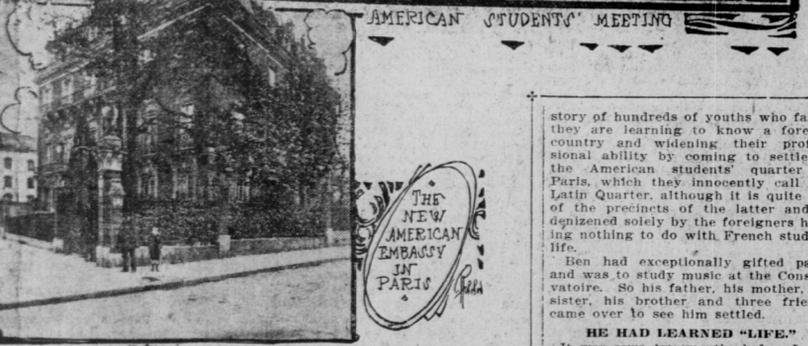
It is estimated that there are 100,000 Americans in Paris nearly all the year round. Between the majority, who are tourists, and the minority, who really participate in French life, is a strange mob that lives a strange life of its own as far removed from sane French life as from sane American life.

Strange Mob Inhabits the Latin Quarter

THE TAVEN OF HELL



AMERICAN STUDENT MEETING



THE NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS

PLACES OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN PARIS, WHERE IT IS SAID THERE ARE NEVER LESS THAN 100,000 AMERICANS, RESIDENTS AND PASSING TRAVELERS.

Special Cable to The Call.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—What becomes of Americans in Paris? Numbers disappear annually, so as to cause the utmost concern to their friends at home and even to Frenchmen, who have the fair fame of their country at heart.

There are, of course, many Americans who are not afflicted with eccentricity simply because they have come to Paris. The tourists who "do" Paris in three days and return home knowing enough about France to stagger the natives in an argument are far from being lunatics in any sense of the word.

AMERICAN POPULATION. These Americans are divided into two general sets, the social element, called the American colony, living in the Etiole quarter, and most frequently along the Champs Elysees, the Parc Monceau, the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne or the Avenue de l'Alma, and then the artistic element, living in the so-called Latin Quarter, on the left side of the Seine. The two sets mix little, and surrounding each are little cliques which do not mix at all.

Ben had exceptionally gifted parents and was to study music at the Conservatoire. So his father, his mother, his sister, his brother and three friends came over to see him settled.

HE HAD LEARNED "LIFE."

It was some two months before I saw Ben again. His family had returned to America, and he was walking down the Boulevard du Montparnasse, hatless and shod with sandals, accompanying an English girl-artist in a décolleté dress with a string of shells round her neck.

Several months later, Ben drew on his father for two hundred dollars above his allowance, and was compelled to confess to still other debts; and when summoned by telegram, he answered that he must decline to go, because he could not sacrifice his art. Father, mother, sister, brother and friends finally came over to Ben and met at Frenchman except the hotel-keeper and the waiter and the lady who sold tobacco round the corner; but he said he had learned all about French life, and hated the French, and was thankful he had been saved from their influence by having Americans and English people and Austrian barons and Polish counts to protect him.

VIENNA RAGPICKER LEAVES FORTUNE TO TWELVE CATS. Felice Friends Who Were His Only Companions Will Be Kept in Luxury.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—An interesting case came before the civil tribunal of Zwettl. The matter in dispute was the will of a retired ragpicker, who died leaving his fortune, put at 4000 crowns, to his twelve cats.

EARL'S SON TAKES JOB AS LACKEY

Is Controller of Whitelaw Reid's Household.

Hon. William Walsh Is Not Ambassador's Secretary.

Holds Position of Upper Servant and Ranks Higher Than the Butler.

Special Cable to The Call.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—That an English newspaper should state that Ambassador Reid has appointed an Englishman, the Hon. William Walsh, to be his private secretary is not surprising, but I am amazed to find that the same report has appeared in American newspapers. American editors at least should know that no American Ambassador would ever bestow an appointment of so confidential a character on a foreigner.

Mr. Reid is the first American Ambassador to employ such a functionary, but no other American Ambassador has ever done so. Mr. Reid has lived in so much style at Mr. Reid maintains. As that is what Americans seem to expect of their representatives abroad nowadays—when they pay for it out of their own pockets—Mr. Reid is to be commended for his success in obtaining the services of a son of a belted Earl as his chief lackey.

MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN MAY RENT CHEVELEY Is Looking for Country Residence for Son Who Married Miss Phipps of Pittsburg.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Cheveley estate, to which the widow of the late Captain Henry McCalmont succeeded on his death, is to be let by private treaty, and within the last day or two particulars of it have been submitted to Mrs. Bradley Martin. She is looking out for a country residence for her son, who recently married the daughter of Henry Phipps of Pittsburg. Cheveley is a lovely place near Newmarket, where Captain McCalmont frequently entertained the King and other members of the royal family during the racing and shooting seasons.

Fleet of Motor Boats. PARIS, Oct. 28.—Henry Munro has sailed for New York after fifteen months spent in automobiling in Europe. Mr. Munro has become an enthusiast on motor boats and means to have a small fleet of them on the Hudson when he returns.

RICH PENSIONS AND RARE PICKINGS FOR THE ARISTOCRACY AND ROYALTY

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN WHO DRAWS \$30,000 A YEAR FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURY



British Peers Reap Rewards Ancestors Won.

Victoria's Relatives Enjoy Big Incomes.

generous Government settled an annuity of \$40,000 on her. Up to her death in 1901 there was sent over to Germany for her \$1,945,000 and she left a fortune amounting to \$2,700,000. The late Princess Alice received \$40,000. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's second son, received \$2,530,000. His wife brought him \$1,950,000 and an income of over \$55,000 a year. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg in 1894, which carried with it a salary of \$150,000 a year, but the British Government still continued his annuity of \$50,000 a year, and when he died in 1900 settled a pension of \$30,000 a year on his rich widow. The Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, gets \$25,000 besides his army pay.

MORE EXPENSIVE RELATIVES. Princess Christian, the late Queen's third daughter, receives an annuity of \$30,000 a year from the public treasury

Special Cable to The Call.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—By the time these lines appear in print the centenary of Nelson's death and the battle of Trafalgar will have been celebrated in this country. Many complaints are being made regarding the inadequacy of the commemorative doings. But apart from the fact that the entente cordiale with France imposed a restraint upon a too exuberant display of patriotism on the occasion, some excuse for the meagre doings may be found in the fact that British taxpayers are still paying for that great naval victory and are likely to continue doing so for many long years to come. Besides creating Lord Nelson's brother, the clergyman, a peer and purchasing a \$500,000 estate for him in Wiltshire, a grateful country conferred a perpetual pension of \$25,000 a year on the admiral. For deeds wrought by his great-uncle 100 years ago, the present Earl, an old man of 82, who has never been conspicuous for anything but straight-laced piety, has drawn from the national treasury \$1,750,000. He possesses an estate of more than 7000 acres and a rental of nearly \$30,000 a year.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. For his military victories the Duke of Marlborough was granted a perpetual pension of \$20,000. The taxpayers built him a grand palace and purchased an estate for him at a cost of over \$1,240,000, in addition to which he drew emoluments of \$20,000 a year. The family has been paid over \$5,000,000 for battles gained by their ancestor more than 200 years ago. The perpetual pension was commuted in 1894 for \$535,000. Reinvested in land that would have brought in more than \$20,000 a year. The last Duke was a licentious profligate and despite his big rental and pension money died so heavily in debt that the present Duke had to marry a Vanderbilt that he might maintain his rank in fitting style.

For naval victories he won a pension of \$30,000 a year was granted in 1782 to Lord Rodney and his heirs forever. The family has already drawn over \$1,900,000. The present Lord has 800 acres of land with a rental of \$35,000. Viscount Exmouth was granted a perpetual pension of \$10,000 a year in 1816 for bombarding Algiers. It didn't rank as a great victory, but up to date the family have been paid for it \$370,000 and their estate brings them in an additional \$13,000 a year.

Viscount Combermere, Viscount Gough, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Keene and Lord Seaton are the lucky descendants of military commanders to whom pensions of \$10,000 a year were granted for three lives. The pensions cease with them, but they have already cost the nation \$3,445,000. Most of these recipients of rewards for ancestors' valor possess estates that apart from their pensions would enable them to live in luxury without work.

LORD RAGLAN'S PENSION. Lord Raglan in 1855 received a pension of \$10,000 a year for self and successor for services in the Crimean war. The present Lord is the last holder of the pension, which he receives in full. The pension, which his four sons up to \$500,000, and like "Charley's Aunt," is still running. Lord Raglan also enjoys a snug sinecure as Governor of the Isle of Man, which brings him in \$400 a year. In striking contrast to the generosity shown to the descendants of heroic titled ancestors is the treatment meted out to those who fought and bled for their country in the ranks. John Burns, a survivor of the "Gallant Six Hundred," over 80 years of age and still suffering from a bullet wound in the knee which he had received in the Crimea, recently was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the heinous offense of begging when too old to work.

But hereafter the country will content itself with generous cash payments to its great heroes, leaving their descendants to shift for themselves. Lord Roberts received \$500,000 for finishing the war in South Africa and General Kitchener was paid \$250,000 and given a peerage for again finishing the same



EARL NELSON WHO DRAWS A PENSION OF \$25,000 A YEAR. TWO MEMBERS OF THE VAST ARMY OF PENSIONERS TO PROVIDE INCOMES FOR WHOM THE BRITISH TAXPAYER IS STAGGERING ALONG UNDER A BURDEN WHICH NEVER GROWS ANY LIGHTER.

war. No provision was made for their heirs. Great as have been the rewards of ancestral valor they appear small compared with the extent to which the "national cow" has been milked by descendants of illegitimate royal offspring who are now numbered among the shining lights of the British aristocracy. The present Duke of Richmond is a descendant of an illegitimate child of Charles II. A perpetual pension of about \$35,000 per annum was granted to his family in 1678. Between 1801 and 1825, \$2,004,170 was paid to commute this infamous pension. This was exchanged for \$3,165,000 worth of Government stock. The stock was sold and the proceeds invested in 28,409 acres of land, which brings a rental of \$400,000 a year. The family drove a magnificent bargain with the nation. Altogether the descendants of this illegitimate royal offspring have received over \$2,000,000 from British taxpayers.

THE GRAFTON FORTUNE.

The Duke of Grafton is another nobleman who owes his immense fortune and exalted rank to the fact that he is the descendant of one of Charles II's mistresses. A perpetual pension of \$91,750 was bestowed on the family in 1672. After it had been drawn regularly for 150 years a process of commutation was begun, extending over fifty years, by which the pension was ultimately bought in for \$2,100,000. As a consequence of that transaction the Duke now owns 25,000 acres of land and the family an income of \$195,000 a year. In his younger days he was fond of preaching thrift to the working classes. His two predecessors drew over \$4,000,000 of national money, and during the last century thirty relatives of the favored family obtained over \$5,000,000 from pensions and public service pickings.

Another descendant of an illegitimate child of the "merry" monarch is the present Duke of St. Albans. The family have drawn a pension of \$14,000 a year since 1684. The Duke's ancestor was created Hereditary Master of the Royal Hawks. There are no hawks and no duties, but he draws the pension all the same and from other sources he derives an income of \$50,000 a year. From the public crib the Earl of Amherst and his predecessors have received \$1,600,000; the descendants of the Earl of Bath \$2,310,000, and the noble Kings' family have cost the nation \$920,000, which they did nothing to earn. In the form of hereditary pickings twenty aristocratic families alone have drawn up to the present time over \$85,000,000 from the public exchequer.

EXPENSE OF ROYALTY

Royalty costs a great deal more than is generally known. During the sixty-two years of her reign Queen Victoria received the enormous sum of \$123,710,000. She was not expected to provide for her family out of her salary as the Queen, an income she was expected to come over from Germany and marry her the Prince Consort received \$150,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales, before coming to the throne, drew \$25,000,000 from the treasury. When the Queen's eldest daughter married in 1858 the Crown Prince of Germany, who belonged to one of the wealthiest families in Europe, a kind



Two members of the vast army of pensioners to provide incomes for whom the British taxpayer is staggering along under a burden which never grows any lighter.

has already drawn \$1,200,000. The fourth daughter, Princess Louise, who married the Duke of Argyll, one of the wealthiest of Scotch peers, receives a similar annuity and has been paid up to date \$1,010,000. The Queen's youngest son, the Duke of Albany, who died in 1884, had received up to that time \$800,000. His widow was granted \$30,000 a year for life and she has already drawn \$600,000. Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of the Queen, who married Prince Henry of Battenberg, gets a similar annuity and thus far it has netted her \$720,000. In respect of large families the English royal house sets a commendable example, but the nation has had to pay a big price for it. President Roosevelt's numerous progeny would hardly be so much admired if the taxpayers had to shell out \$30,000 a year to each of them when they grew up.

The King gets \$2,330,000 a year. The Prince and Princess of Wales between them are officially credited with a beggary \$150,000 a year, but they really get much more than that.

GREAT PENSION GRABBERS.

Queen Victoria's relatives were great pension grabbers. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Belgians, who had the good fortune to marry her aunt, drew \$5,835,000 from the taxpayers of this country before he died in 1885. The Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, an uncle of the Queen, received in annuities \$5,330,000 before death claimed him. Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV, the late Queen's aunt, received \$6,000,000 in annuities. She died in 1843. Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent, who died in 1861, received \$4,485,000. The Duke of Sussex, an uncle who died in 1843, received \$3,770,000. Another uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, who died in 1850, obtained \$4,580,000. Princess Augusta, an aunt, who died in 1840, took \$1,350,000 from the public treasury. Another aunt, Princess Elizabeth, who died in the same year, received \$2,075,000. The Duchess of Gloucester, also an aunt, drew \$3,275,000. Two Princess Sophias, both fortunate enough to be able to claim a similar relationship, drew between them \$3,940,000. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, one of her cousins, who died in 1850, received \$554,250. Between them these twelve relatives of the late Queen drew from the British taxpayers in hard cash the enormous sum of \$44,924,280, for the most part for merely condescending to keep alive, kill time and enjoy their incomes. But that golden age for royal relatives will never come again. The growing democratic sentiment of the country will not permit it.

Girl Twain—End Lives.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The twin daughters, Josephine and Antoinette-Berdulet, of the former Mayor of Montgaillard, loved each other tenderly. Recent troubles in the family had filled them with despair, and one of the girls, not being able to secure the consent of her parents to the marriage of her sister, proposed to the latter that they should die together. Inventing an excuse, they left home, and, undressing on the bank of the Aiaric, threw themselves into the stream. The current separated them and they were drowned, their bodies being recovered a few hours later.