

THIS PRINCESS IS CHAMPION SPENDER

Her Wild Extravagances Are Now Being Aired in the English Courts.

(American News Service)

London, March 11.—A florist's account for \$2,500, a jeweler's bill of \$45,000 for goods supplied within six months, an unpaid debt of over \$25,000 contracted with a Brighton tradesman; and another account for \$50,000 with a Parisian jeweler—these are some of the items in the remarkable transaction of Princess Marie Wilmsky, daughter of a Russian nobleman, whose financial affairs have recently engaged the attention of the courts.

In Russia and in France as well, there is a law under which wild extravagance can be effectively checked. Given sufficient evidence, the courts can order that the control of the property shall be taken away from the spendthrift and that the subject shall be treated in the same manner as a minor.

Under such a law an imperial ukase was granted against Princess Wilmsky in 1903, and the administration of her St. Petersburg estate was placed under the control of trustees. Whether from maladministration or the burden of heavy mortgages, the estate has so far failed to realize the potentialities claimed for it by the princess.

In the Princess Wilmsky's case there appears to have been ignorance of the limitations in expenditure that is necessary even to those with vast property.

The daughter of the Primate, Alexander Wilmsky, a descendant of the line of Rurik, which governed Russia centuries before the present house she was a figure in the imperial court in her early days. At one time her family possessed eighty estates in the country, and in her youth she had not to consider expense at all.

She had then, as she has today, the grand dauter and the charming manners of old nobility, and was an attractive personality in the circle immediately outside the royal family.

It was in 1886 that she left the ancestral roof and the vast estate of her father to become the wife of Count Constantine de Boloff. The union seems to have proved a happy one in the early stages, and the princess maintained her place as a society leader for several years without any rippling of the domestic calm.

What caused the subsequent separation between the princess and her husband is not exactly known. At all events, a ukase was granted against her, and ultimately her position became so acute that she decided, on the advice of her friends, to leave the country in which she had once moved a distinguished figure.

After a run over the continent and an expensive visit to Paris, Princess Wilmsky came to England in the early part of 1907 with her four children.

Brighton was her first home and there she was known as Mme de Boloff, and subsequently as Princess Wilmsky. She was regarded as a lady of considerable means, and her establishment was conducted on a scale which to a certain extent corroborated her story of an estate in Russia worth \$750,000 a year.

With a retinue of between twenty and thirty servants, a number of motor cars, and a grandeur of manner that was as convincing as it was alluring, the princess was able to obtain credit on an unprecedented scale and to accumulate debts of which many are still unpaid.

Among the creditors was the tradesman referred to above, whose unpaid bills, with loans in addition, reached a total of \$25,000.

The princess then moved to Reigate where she took a furnished mansion at a rental of first of 30 guineas a week. This was in October of 1908, when despite unpaid bills and judgment orders, she kept a small army of servants, including a private secretary and a French maid. Reigate was impressed as Brighton had been and credit was easily forthcoming on the strength of the Russian estate and the title. Claridge's and the Carleton were the chief hotels she patronized in London.

It was at Claridge's that she stayed part of 1909. Then King's Gardens, Hyde, was her address for a time, until she again took the Reigate mansion at an increased rental of 60 guineas a week. She once had five motor cars at the Reigate home.

She still incurred debts, despite the fact she had been compelled to get loans on her jewelry. A pearl necklace valued at \$75,000 was pledged for \$32,500.

The earlier part of 1910 saw the princess back at Brighton, and living in rooms at a hotel costing her 20 guineas a week. Her remarkable resource opened the door to further credit on a large scale.

Finally she removed to Kingswood, Dulwich, in April last. The lease of this mansion was purchased with a deposit of \$7,500 on the purchase price—\$60,000—the balance being in mortgages. New furniture to the value of \$5,000 was ordered, accounts were opened with tradesmen in all quarters and the palace was conducted with all the ritual extravagant high life. Nearly twenty servants were engaged.

Fragments of the story of her transactions at Dulwich and elsewhere have been told in the courts and among the more interesting is the loan of \$5,000 mentioned before Mr. Justice Phillimore.

Efforts are now being made to realize the St. Petersburg property of the princess.

With other women spending prodigalities equal to the princess' would have been characterized as "wildly extravagant," but to the daughter of her old and wealthy family they have been merely the expression of an idea that economy is vulgar.

GOVERNMENT WILL BREED ITS HORSES

August Belmont Gives Two Famous Racers to the American Army.

BY JONATHAN WINFIELD

Washington, March 11.—The United States government now owns two of the most famous race horses in the world—Henry of Navarre, and Octagon. The two kings of the turf are now in France, but will be shortly brought to the United States and turned over to the army establishment.

August Belmont gave the two famous racers, with four other thoroughbreds and free service by his great stallions in Kentucky, as a nucleus for a government breeding bureau for the production of the horses suitable for cavalry mounts.

When this offer was first made there was the question raised as to whether the United States government could accept any present of value, without Congressional sanction. The legal officers of the war department delved into the precedents, and decided that the horses could be accepted. Immediately Mr. Belmont was notified to that effect and the treasury department is now paying the way to have the two horses brought in from France without the payment of duty.

General H. T. Allen, who is at the head of the cavalry bureau of the army, is enthusiastic over the gift of Mr. Belmont, and the immediate prospects for the establishment of breeding, declaring that in this way only will the government be able to solve the remount problem.

Custom in Europe.

"European countries," he said today, "not long ago found it necessary to supervise the breeding of horses in order to supply the demand of their armies, and every European country of importance, with the exception of England, has for years been encouraging the breeding of the proper type of cavalry remount. England, one of the most important horse countries of the world, has for many reasons only recently been forced to this step. It is interesting to note that practically the same conditions confront England that confront this country at the present time, and that almost identical steps are contemplated in the two Anglo-Saxon countries to accomplish the same result—suitable army horses in sufficient number."

Henry of Navarre and Octagon, the two principal horses presented by Mr. Belmont, were among the very best race horses of their years. Henry of Navarre was the of the same age as Domino and Dobbins, the former one of the most sensational race horses of the American turf, yet Henry of Navarre defeated both Domino and Dobbins in one of the most exciting races ever seen in this country. He captured a great many stakes during the three years on the turf, and won close to \$100,000. Among the most important events taken by Henry of Navarre were the Suburban of 1895, in which he defeated the Commoner and Clifford; the First Special at Gravesend and the Dash Stakes, the Dolphin, the Merchants Stakes at Lantonia, the Municipal Handicap at Belmont Park, and the Spendthrift Stakes at Sheepshead Bay. When he was retired, Henry of Navarre sired a great number of high class horses, and some of his sons and daughters have won victories on European courses.

Octagon was a high class racer and as a three-year-old took the historic Withers Stakes at Belmont park, and the Brooklyn Derby. He was an immediate success as a sire, and was retired from racing. Among his get was the sensational filly Beldame, easily the best three-year-old of her sex in 1904, a year that saw such splendid horses as Ort Wells and Stalwart. In 1905 Beldame won the Suburban Handicap from a high-class field.

Rock Sand, two of whose sons Mr. Belmont has also presented to the war department, was purchased by him after the horse had won the English Derby.

Alshire on Record

Brig. Gen. James B. Alshire, quartermaster-general of the army, is on record in favor of breeding horses under the supervision of the government, suitable for cavalry purposes. In a hearing before the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives recently Gen. Alshire said: "The government should send to those sections of the country in which are found well-bred mares of quality such as is desired for cavalry horses, stallions suitable for breeding superior cavalry horses, the farmers to be given free service of these stallions, and the government to reserve the option of purchasing the colts when from three to four years old."

The quartermaster-general said that the government required approximately 7,500 horses for cavalry purposes, and that there are annually required for remounts ten per cent of that number, namely, 1,750. He added that the department experiences the greatest difficulty in securing that small number each year.

Geo. M. Rommel, chief of animal husbandry of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, said that there are in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 horses in the United States, but that it is next to impossible to obtain the number required by the government for cavalry remounts, because that character of horses is scarce.

Mr. Rommel, acting in co-operation with the war department, it is understood will take possession of the high-bred stallions given by Mr. Belmont and will establish a breeding station in the middle west. Eventually it is the intention to establish four breeding stations.

Unless the United States gives serious consideration to the breeding of cavalry horses, Mr. Rommel declares that in time of war the government would be absolutely without means of obtaining the requisite number of horses. He quoted statistics to show that there were purchased for the federal army in the four years of the civil war, 188,718 horses. There were captured from the enemy 20,388 horses. Leaving out of consideration those captured and not reported, the federal army required 300 horses each day for remounts. During the eight months of the year 1864, the cavalry of the army of the Potomac was practically supplied with tow remounts, nearly 40,000 horses. The supply of fresh horses for the army of General Sheridan during his campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah was at the rate of 150 per day.

During the Russian campaign the French crossed the Nieman in June 1812, with cavalry, artillery and train horses. On December 13, the remnant of the invading army crossed the Nieman with 1,000 cavalry horses. In six months the horses had all disappeared.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in pointing out today that the army is sadly in need of a source of certain supply of cavalry remounts, said that the department is grateful to Mr. Belmont's type to offer for god breeding stallions to the government.

Already one man has followed Mr. Belmont's lead. He is Edward Cassatt, the millionaire son of the late president of the Pennsylvania railroad, A. J. Cassatt. Mr. Cassatt, a former officer in the United States cavalry has presented three high class breeding stallions, which have been accepted by Major General Leonard Wood on behalf of the army.

Waffle honors are given Kansas man

Kansas City, March 11.—Now another waffle champion enters the lists. The new entry is a man, and he has been making waffles forty years, doing housework of all kinds and nursing children besides. He is working with the second generation now, and his employer, Mrs. R. T. Bass, 805 Olive street, says he is a champion of every kind of work about the house. He never has done any worse other than housework.

Paul Gastell—that is the new champion's name—believes he is about sixty years old. He was in an orphan asylum in St. Louis as far back as he can remember. They told him there that his parents were Italians. A St. Louis family adopted him and he began doing housework. When Paul was about twenty years old Mr. Bass, who never had been able to find any suitable servant since President Lincoln's proclamation set free his slaves, heard of him and hired him. Ever since then he has been cook and housekeeper for the Basses.

Paul has been in the business section of Kansas City only twice, although he has lived here twenty-five years. He prefers to stay at home and look after the children, he says. And residents of the block in which the Basses live use him often to go on errands. He is happiest when he is doing something for somebody.

The neighbors also have a way of dropping around to call on Paul Sunday mornings to see if he has any extra waffles. He always has and they have the reputation of being the fluffiest, loveliest waffles that ever saw a breakfast table. Here is Paul's way of making them:

"Take three eggs and separate the whites from the yolks. Beat the yolks well and add two pints of sour milk, a teaspoon of soda, salt to taste and add a pound of flour. Stir hard into a very light batter, thinner than cake batter. Next melt two tablespoonfuls of lard and pour in, and last of all beat the whites of the eggs thoroughly and stir them in with the batter. Then you are ready to put them into the waffle iron. That same batter makes fine muffins, too. Just bake them in tins instead of on a waffle iron."

Calve's marriage disclosed by trip

(American News Service)

New York, March 11.—Madam Emma Calve, the grand opera singer, sailed today on the St. Paul.

On the list of passengers was written Monsieur Fastari and the gentleman was discovered as Mme. Calve's husband.

Calve refused to leave her suit on the ship to see interviewers, but M. Gastari came to the door.

"Are you the husband of Mme. Calve, Monsieur?" he was asked.

"No understand English," he replied. One of the would be interviewers tried to speak French. Naturally he failed to comprehend. He seemed distressed and closed the door.

However there is no doubt now that Mme. Calve is married.

Letter is clew to long lost watch

Pottsville, Pa., March 11.—Eighteen years ago a gold watch engraved with the name of Cecilia Williams, of St. Clair, disappeared. It was lost during a Fourth of July parade at St. Clair in 1892.

A few days ago she received an anonymous letter stating that John Pearce of Port Carbon, found the watch the day it was lost, and she was advised to go to Pearce's home and claim the timepiece. Upon demand for it the man denied having it in his possession.

Suit was entered against Pearce before justice of the peace Montgomery at St. Clair, when he admitted having pawned the watch, but declined to say who now has it. Pearce was placed under bail for court.

A BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK BY HENRY CLEWS

New York, March 11.—The New York stock market appears beset with unfavorable influences. Following the decision of the interstate commerce commission against the railroads came the call of President Taft for the special session of congress which will not only pass the reciprocity bill, but take up the question of tariff revision. Then came the Mexican difficulty and the reduction of New York Central's dividend, accompanied by rumors that dividend reductions by other roads may follow. Railroad managers freely expressed their disappointment at the rate decision, hence retrenchment is now a feature of the day among most of the great transportation companies. A still further disappointing feature was the continued increase of an already excessive copper supply as shown by the official monthly statements.

It must be admitted that the market has withstood such adverse influences with surprising firmness. These successive shocks affected values but slightly and any declines that occurred were quickly succeeded by almost equal recoveries. While there has been a lack of activity, there has on the other hand been a steadily growing undertone of confidence, explained partly by the fact that weak spots have been thoroughly eliminated and that there is no weak speculative element in the market. The most important factor, however in the support of values is the abundance of money at cheap rates. The outlook now is for easy money until the crop movements begin with the next harvest. Some temporary hardening of rates may be expected incidental to the April settlements, but this will probably be a less important matter than usual. Even at the west where the financial strain has recently been greatest, much improvement in the bank position is reported. Deposits are rising, and interior bankers appear confident of escaping any serious consequences of recent excessive land speculation. Money is also very easy abroad, the comfortable position of the London market being emphasized by a further reduction in the bank rate. In fact the ease of money is world wide and must be attributed partly to lessened commercial and industrial activities, but largely also to continued expansion of the world's gold supply. The latter has been going on for several years, and the depreciation in this precious metal must inevitably have an inflationary effect upon all values, securities and commodities alike. It is by no means the only factor affecting values, supply and demand exerting a much more direct and at times greater influence than gold. The depreciation of the latter, however, is a force which works slowly and silently, and it must be conceded has been very influential in preventing a more radical decline in prices than has yet occurred.

There is another consideration in this plethora of cheap money which should not be overlooked, and that is its powerful restorative effects. There is no greater stimulant to enterprise than an abundance of cheap capital such as we now possess. Such conditions always follow reaction and precede recovery. Once confidence is restored, we may look forward with absolute certainty to renewed activity in business. This country has now been going through a period of nearly twelve months rest and readjustment. Liquidation has thoroughly eliminated all weak spots and there has been a very substantial decline in values of both securities and commodities, the latter as we have already shown dropping from a commodity index figure of 9.23 to 8.07 during the thirteen months ending January, 1911. This is a shrinkage of over 12 per cent, which would have been much greater had it not been for speculation in rubber, copper and cotton, which tended to hold these commodities at an artificial level.

An unusual feature is the large amount of American money now being loaned in Europe. These funds were raised by recent foreign subscriptions to our bond and note issues. Not being immediately required here they have been loaned out to better advantage in London. Hence the failure of finance bills to materialize in this market when most expected; hence also the rumor of gold imports later on.

General business continues quiet and smaller in volume than a year ago. There is however a perceptibly better undertone. Some hesitation is caused by prospects of an attempt to revise the tariff at the special session intended for the reciprocity bill. That session should confine its attention strictly to the object for which it is called, the passing of the Canadian reciprocity bill, and any general stirring up of tariff agitation is to be thoroughly deprecated. Political conditions however are unfavorable to any real or radical changes at least until after another presidential election. It is understood that the woolen and cotton schedules will be attacked and possibly steel during the special session, but it is doubtful if any very important changes will be effected. There is therefore no reason for undue anxiety on account of tariff changes. The same amount of food and clothing and shelter will be required whether there be tariff agitation or not, and such demands will ultimately have to be satisfied. Any postponement of contracts made on account of the tariff will simply have to be made up later on.

There is more or less hesitation arising out of the somewhat spectacular Mexican situation. At this writing there is no occasion for taking alarm. Should the Mexican government show

itself incapable of putting down the insurrection, it may be necessary to call upon American forces to restore order. Under such contingencies it is pre-eminently our duty to undertake that task. It is also our duty to prevent aid to the insurrection from the United States. Mexico is our near neighbor. American interests there are very important, estimated at a billion to a billion and a half of dollars. Our Monroe doctrine imposes upon us certain obligations which it is fitting we should be prepared to carry out, especially as foreign countries might have to interfere if we did not. It follows that if we are unwilling to see foreign protect their interests in Mexico by force, we must assume that responsibility ourselves. It is evident that some difficulties have developed which are at present unknown to the public; or our Government would not have undertaken to make such an energetic display of force as it has done during the past week. In all probability this presentation of a firm front will tend to solve the problem more promptly, if only to stir the Mexican government itself into more energetic methods of dealing with the insurgents.

The market at present is in technically good position. Our investment situation is unusually sound, and there are not a few desirable stocks and bonds which can be picked up at prices which will afford good returns and probably satisfactory profits later on. The speculative situation, however, is still involved in more or less uncertainty. The Mexican situation might cause a temporary flurry but no serious reaction in securities. The oil and tobacco cases are still subjects of very great importance, and it is realized that an unfavorable decision would probably mean very extensive reorganization and readjustment in our industrial machinery. In this, however, there is also little occasion for anxiety, although the fear that the decisions will disturb a good many holders of these investments may cause a temporary flurry in values. The crop outlook is satisfactory, and with easy money and the fact that many unfavorable influences have been thoroughly discounted, the outlook for the market should be toward improvement as soon as the uncertainties just referred to disappear.

SENATOR GORDON IS SPELLBINDER

Venerable Statesman Pictures True Southerner at Trade Congress.

(American News Service)

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—The many prominent men who have gathered to attend the sessions of the Southern Commercial congress listened Friday to ex-Senator Gordon of Mississippi, deliver one of the most eloquent speeches that has been heard since the opening day. Mr. Gordon, who is now well past the three score and ten mark, is a striking survivor of that old southern chivalry, which held sway before the war. His address of today took the form of a special plea for the hallowed memories of those days when the southern gentleman of courteous ways, voiced his legislative desires from the palatial residences that graced his vast plantations. He sought to dispel the popular belief that the old southerner was an indolence-loving, easy going person and pictured him as a patriotic idealist who took up the burden of commercial rehabilitation after the war, with a determination to make the south greater than ever before.

Ex-Senator Gordon's speech recalled his farewell address before the United States senate in Washington, an address that stirred the country to its depths and created a new bond between the north and the south. Then as now there were tears in the eyes of his audience. Then as now his hearers had naught but praise in their hearts for this exponent of the south whose life has been devoted to unselfish endeavors to recoup the fallen fortunes of his friends and neighbors and secure for the southern states an administration that would help them to regain and surpass the glory that was once theirs.

Address of Gordon.

Senator Gordon said in part: "The old southerner has been represented as an indolent, pleasure loving individual, dwelling in a lotus eating land whose people were a hospitable cheerful folk endowed with plenty caring for nothing save their own pleasures and looking on the business world with an impassive if not disapproving eye. This is a vile slander upon a brave, chivalrous race, who were proud without arrogance, holding honor above price, and so stout of heart, that when the fortunes of war in its besom of destruction laid waste their lands, and shattered their ideals, they did not weep or repine over lost treasures, but went manfully to work to restore them."

"I feel it a great privilege to speak to the sons and grandsons of the two great armies who once contended on ensanguined fields and are now one people."

"The evil days are past. The effulgent beams of this morning's sun lights up the blushing dawn of a new day."

An epoch in history! The beginning of a new era!

"Mason's and Dixon's line will be obliterated from the map of the United States and its evil history blotted from memory. We are now one nation of reunited people."

"Upon you young men, upon whose shoulders must fall the mantle of honor worn by your fathers, with the burden of its trusts and responsibilities. I can only say as the dying gladiator who lay upon the sands of the arena, 'The Dying Salute You.'"

"These precepts in your memory bear, 'To thine own self be true and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.'"

"What our country needs are not politicians, but statesmen. The representative of the people in the halls of legislation, either state or federal, who has not the courage of his convictions, who will sacrifice principle for office is unworthy of respect or confidence. The politician who waits to see which way public sentiment tends, and follows the current of favor against his convictions is unfit for leadership and will find himself stranded among the breakers at the turn of the tide."

"The duty of a citizen is to look to the best interest of the people. He should encourage science and art in all the industries of peace. The most commendable character is the demagogue, and the biggest fool in politics is the man who fights capital and prevents capitalists from investments that would put money into circulation."

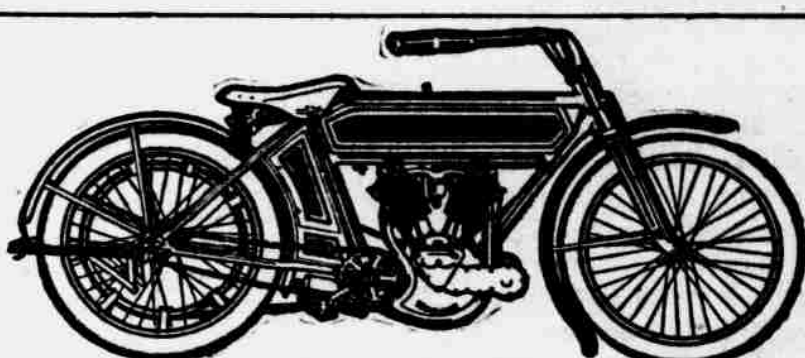
"This congress, my countrymen, means peace and prosperity, and as a representative of the land we love,

clinging with a tenacity that only death can sever to the sacred memories of its past, its glories and its ideals advise you to teach your sons to adapt themselves to the principles that actuated your sires to maintain the honor of our common country. This is your birthright. This is your country. From the aurora borealis that lights its Alaskan snows, to the verdant isles where eternal sunshine glids the golden fruits of the tropics. From the occident to the orient, wherever floats the flag of our fathers you will find the home of an American citizen. One great interest binds us all in a reunited brotherhood."

"I appeal to you, fair daughters of a heroic race. I appeal to you for the future of our country. It is the early lesson taught in the sacred sanctuary of a home that makes the destiny of a nation. Our glory began with the mothers of the revolution. Arouse the youth to emulate their fathers in the arts of industry and with the whirl of spindles and the anvil chorus will be heard a song of praise to God from whom all blessings flow."

"To you veterans of the Federal army and your sons and daughters, I bring a message of peace and love from my comrades whose chivalry and courage you admired half a century ago. And in their name I extend you the hand of good fellowship and brotherly love, which I feel sure you will not refuse to accept in the spirit in which it is offered. Henceforth we are one nation, one people, one heart, one mind, one hope, one destiny, and may ever be our union 'one and inseparable now and forever.'"

Elmer S. Smith



EXCELSIOR AUTO-CYCLE

The Excelsior Auto Cycle is our leader. We have made a great sale on this machine and can't say too much for it. Today there are as many riders in this vicinity of this machine as all others combined. Here are a few of the reasons: It is the most economical in its up-keep, taking less gasoline than other makes. It has a belt drive which accounts for its being noiseless and smooth riding. With its long handle bars and low saddle position it makes it the most comfortable riding machine made. Another good feature of the Excelsior is that the machine is entirely under control by handle grips. In case of accident, the mechanical parts are so protected that it will not be damaged in the least. Many premiums have been given this machine in speed and endurance tests. We handle all repairs for this machine, which is another advantage of the Excelsior over other makes.

FLYING MERKLE



For speed the Flying Merkel has no equal. It was built for speed. Just to give you an idea of what can be expected of this machine, Chas. Balke, commonly known among riders as the "fearless" made a run of one mile in 53 seconds in San Francisco, Cal. You will find this remarkable machine at our store. Come to the store and you will readily see why it has been named the "Flying Merkel."

BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES



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Pierce \$40 to \$60
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Pearl \$25 to \$35
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Tires

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Hearsey 777, pr. . . \$7.00
Goodrich 19, pr. . . \$7.00
Adamant Bailey, pair \$7.00
Windsor Road, pr. . \$6.00
Hearsey, 1911, pr. . \$6.00
Chicago Special, pr \$5.50
Blue Ribbon, pr. . \$5.00

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