

# The Private Life of the Kaiser

FROM THE PAPERS AND DIARIES OF THE BARONESS VON LARISCH-REDDERN The Kaiser and Kaiserin's Late Major Domo, Chief of the Royal Household at Berlin and Potsdam.

Baroness von Larisch-Reddern is the TRUE name of the Berlin Court Lady who gave the story of the Kaiser to Henry William Fisher, Ussula, Countess von Eppinghoven being a nom de guerre, heretofore used to shield her.

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Couriers and others near William used to rejoice in this solitary manifestation of royal good-will that seemed to re-convert the bonds between king and people.

"Will it please Your Majesty to go on your usual Santa-Claus expedition this evening before the trees are lit?" asked Court-marshal Count Eulenburg at second breakfast on the day preceding Christmas. "Most certainly," replied the Kaiser, "and, by the way, direct Messner to furnish me with silver coins, instead of gold, this time—fourteen Thalers and three or four five-mark pieces. You see," he added, addressing himself to the Empress, "I have been thinking about this giving away of gold; some poor devil, whom I try to benefit, might arouse suspicion when he offers my Christmas present in payment. That element of distrust and danger is hereby circumvented by spending only Thalers among my needy friends hereafter."

"How thoughtful of you," lisped the Empress, deprecating her husband's whimsical whimsy.

"When the Poor Are in Luck" "Your Majesty thinks of everything," said the Countesses von Broekdorff and von Bassewitz. And "of everything," wittily his pocket, whispered my neighbor.

When the Kaiser came to take leave of Her Majesty that evening he drew from his overcoat pocket the shabby little amount he had managed to spend, fifty-seven marks in all.

"The poor are in luck to-night," he said. "Messner selected the brightest Thalers in his treasury; they are really pretty," and the Kaiser laughed as the hapless Princess Lamballe may have laughed as she exclaimed: "If the poor have no bread, let 'em eat cake."

Maybe the practice of bringing up German princes in complete ignorance of money-matters was responsible.

Royal parents seemed to think that to deprive their sons up to the day of their majority of a decent amount of pocket-money was the surest and the only way to keep their boys from becoming spend-thrifts.

In Prussia, the princely youth was allowed a few Thalers (\$2 to \$2.50) per week, of which the minutest accounting is demanded, and which had that is the worst feature—he may not even manage in person, that privilege being reserved for his governor. The practice has worked havoc innumerable with us, as well as with others.

True, young Hohenzollerns are not liable to be flogged nowadays for spending a few coppers unnecessarily, as Crown Prince Frederick (known as Frederick the Great) was when he gave a royal servant 15 cents for bringing his dog from Potsdam to Wusterhausen, a distance of twenty miles (his father beat him "for having no more sense than to pay a man who merely has his damnable dog" but even Wilhelm's parents insisted upon bringing up the heir to the throne without giving him a chance to acquaint himself with the power, the temptation, the misery, and the joy that the possession of ready money gives.

As the notes in the Greek philosopher's toza denoted vanity rather than contempt of worldly opinion, so the patches on a youthful Hohenzollern's trousers indicate not Spartan frugality, but a false notion of the principles of economy.

The Kaiser's sons were not taught that it was necessary to economize in order to be liberal; they were merely deprived of things they liked—good clothes and cash—in obedience to a hoary delusion that has peopled the thrones of Europe with spendthrifts or niggards for centuries.

I have heard the former Court-marshal von Liebenau say that Wilhelm, when at college, never had a copper over and above his expenses, all of which were disbursed by him, Liebenau.

Stinginess a Hohenzollern Characteristic "When he entered active service, that old bone—penury—hovered over the lieutenant, captain, and colonel; his entire income was made over to me every month, and as it was always spoken for in advance, my young master even aspired in 1914 for a pocket-piece, a double gold crown." (\$5).

Wilhelm, having been unable to acquire intimate acquaintance with money, almost showed a childish attitude toward financial question, and, having all his own wants attended to as a matter of course, failed to understand or appreciate what was due to others.

And what was sauce for the Prussian gander was gravy for the Bavarian goose as well. The reader will recollect some of the vagaries of Louis of Bavaria, whose wild extravagance and contempt for the science of addition and subtraction led to his committing murder and suicide. When Louis was 16, his mother wrote to Queen Augusta: "I am in despair and hardly know where to turn. He cannot conscientiously oppose the King's methods, still it is hard to see my children suffer under a system that robs them of all the little joys of life. The King will not allow our boys to have more than eight Groschens (15 cents) pocket money per week—ridiculous amount. "Yesterday I learned that Ludwig had contracted with a dentist to have two of his sound molar teeth pulled, for which the boy was to get twenty Reichsmarks. The dentist had given a fictitious name, and the dentist heard only by the merest accident, and at the last moment, when he had before him a course, he quailed on learning the course, and very properly informed our Court-marshal, who in turn acquainted me with the facts. I for-

eight millions! No one could spend such an amount."

"Oh, yes, my brother-in-law could," laughed the Duke. How William Robbed a Defeated King

The Guelph Fund represented the sequestered fortune of King George of Hanover, and his heir, the Duke of Cumberland, and its history is interesting. After annexing Hanover in the summer of 1866, Prussia restored their private fortune to the deposed Guelphs by the convention of September 29, 1867, but there was a string, or rather a steel cable, attached to this apparent act of restitution. Pointing out that the poor blind man whom he had vanquished might utilize his money to raise an army against victorious Prussia, Bismarck, with the consent of the Diet, seized the private property of the royal Hanoverians and then the Prince's allowance may be cut off altogether."

A Case in Point "Has anybody heard of the projected English tour of the Meinings?" asked the Kaiser at luncheon one afternoon.

Von Egloffstein had heard the Hereditary Prince say that he and the Princess intended to accept an invitation to Windsor Castle. "But the cost!" exclaimed the Kaiser; "it will be at least ten marks (\$2.50) a head every day they are absent."

The very next day, at second breakfast, the Kaiser's menu card, on which he had sketched "the future south front of the castle with the surrounding territory," was handed around. "I am glad to announce," he said, "that I have perfected my plans for the improvement of the Schloss. After abolishing the popular amusement of looking into the Kaiser's windows," he referred to the dismantling of the houses opposite the royal residence, the Schloss Freiheit, "I have decided to erect another barrier between myself and publicity. As the sketch shows, towers will be built adjoining the south front of our palace, and they will extend far enough to place within the royal precinct that part of the castle square that lies between the Schloss and the fountain. These terraces," added the Kaiser, "will at the same time serve to deaden some of the noise from the incessant traffic."

Throws Away Twenty Millions "Will the city be willing to sacrifice the space?" asked the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, who was the guest of honor that day. "With my permission, certainly," replied the Kaiser. "But the scheme, if pushed to such length, will involve an outlay of twenty millions," warned the Minister of the royal house, Wied. "Maybe, more or less." The Kaiser said it with a frown, but immediately resumed his semi-banter tone, and added, lightly: "Perhaps I will authorize Your Excellency to arrange another lottery, or to take up a loan that holds out large premiums, as they do in Austria or Serbia."

With that he turned to the Countess Broekdorff, whom he detests and ordinarily treats with the severest indifference, and, by way of changing the subject, told her a risqué story across the table.

A Pool in Science of Finance That is the Kaiser all over; it worries him to think that any of his relatives should spend ten marks, and he disposes of ten or twenty millions of public moneys as if they were old bricks or oyster shells; in fact, the Kaiser has no notion whatever of the value of things.

Among the many strange facts in these revelations, William's remark concerning the Meinings' trip to England is certainly not the least astonishing, coming from a man who is almost continuously on a road—the heir and heiress to a Duchy, paying a visit of state at Windsor Castle, covering their combined expenses with a paltry five dollars a day!"

The surmise is too ridiculous to require analysis; but it might be just as well to state here that the Prince of Meinings was a very rich man, while his wife was certainly the best-dressed woman at Court. Besides, on their travels, the princely pair were always attended by a suite of some twenty people, of whom, the Kaiser thought, could be provided with transportation and incidentals for ten marks per day!

Kaiser's Lack of Business Capacity The old, precise truth is that the man striving for absolute power in Germany and in the rest of the world, was as deficient of business capacity as of the love of truth, of decency and honor. Before and during the war, he promised revenue of the great Indian Princes to all and sundry who subscribed a million and more for war loans. And when that failed to draw money to his coffers, he granted subscribers citizenships and principalities to be formed in Australian territories.

The World Imposter Also Imposed Upon Himself We now return to that imperial twenty-million project launched with so much self-satisfied complacency "between soup and fish." William brought forward fresh arguments in favor of his grand scheme.

The municipal council could not offer any objection to his plans, "no matter what the cost," for he means to give the terraces over to his sons as a play-ground. Besides the terraces would offer a formidable bulwark against the plans of anarchists morning, noon and night.

And as a final trump: "We will promise to prolong the annual stay of the Court in Berlin at least one month or six weeks"—arguments worthy of the royal imposter, who raised the minef-and-Gott piffle to the dignity of a cult.

Give up one-half of a public square—the most imposing in town—as a playground for his half-dozen "kids," some half-witted, like Oscar, others with criminal tendencies like Eitel Fritz; again, others more clown-princely trash. "Bulwark against anarchists!" Well, the ex-Kaiser should gaze upon his castle now! And he would prolong his stay for twenty millions and a public square. He would indeed until his bones dropped from the gibbet erected by his loving subjects.

The greatest foods are also the greatest charlatans and liars," laughingly remarked Prince Bismarck to Duke John Albrecht when he related the facts to him. Kaiser Means Enough to Gobble Up Servants' Pensions All through the public and private life of the Kaiser confusion in matters of finance prevailed. For instance there were no appropriations for the different sections of the household which were not subject to drafts by the imperial master. "The Kaiser" would as he gobbled up our servants' pension or salary appropriations as—"As the Guelph Fund?" interrupted Duke Gunther. "Your Highness is pleased to jest," replied the Count. "Forty-

written by outside spectators, who faithfully copied each other.

Except for the details, here first revealed, the Guelph Fund story is ancient history, but is important as a precedent: Since German statesmen thought it incumbent upon them to sequester the private fortune of a one-horse king in order that this ex-monarch might not use the money to stir up trouble against conquering Prussia, it is a hundred times more important to confiscate the ex-Kaiser's billions to prevent his breaking the peace after peace has been signed and sealed.

"But William is a broken old man," say his apologists. We are not sure of that, William being a consummate actor, but even admitting that, personally he is out of the running, he has six stalwart sons, than whom no greater scamps, intriguers and wasters of human life walk Germany's soil, or any other. All six will have millions and a whole skin—all six enjoy health, liberty and complete freedom from conscience or scruples of any kind; all six will have millions at their beck and call if the Allies permit!

Will the Peace Conference—by refusing to confiscate the Hohenzollern fortunes—furnish them the funds for future political and military propaganda? Have American, British and French lives been proffered by the armistice only to be put in jeopardy sooner or later at the sweet pleasure of "burglar" William, forgers, Eitel Fritz, "woman-stealer" Oscar and the rest?

As the Kaiser did to the conquered King of Hanover, so the Allies should do to the conquered William. We set the precedent. Take the Hohenzollern Funds as the Hohenzollerns took the Guelph Fund! (To Be Continued.)

## New Loan For Belgium and the Czecho-Slovaks

Washington, April 10.—Credits of \$6,330,000 to the Czecho-Slovaks and public and of \$900,000 to Belgium were established by the Treasury. The Belgian credit raised the loans to the allies to \$9,016,225,000 and the total to Belgium to \$341,435,000.

## HUMBERT CASE IN FRENCH COURT

### French Senator Is Accused of Treating With the Enemy

Paris, April 10.—The situation created at the trial of Senator Charles Humbert, by the reading of President Poincare's testimony; accusations by M. Moro-Giafferi, Humbert's lawyer, that the French president made "voluntary errors," and subsequent threats by Captain Morne, the public prosecutor, to have Moro-Giafferi disbarred from practice, is one without precedent in France's spectacular law courts. Senator Humbert is on trial on the charge of having had commerce with the enemy.

President Poincare, in view of the bitter attacks to which he was subjected by Humbert's lawyer, asked yesterday to be heard anew, and Colonel Masselin, after reading the President's letter, acquiesced, as the President wished to explain further regarding his relations and interviews with Senator Humbert.

President Poincare's testimony related to the conversations he and Humbert had had regarding Pierre Lenoir, a defendant, and Bolo Pasha. He said he had advised Humbert to make a charge before military tribunals, which Humbert had refrained from doing, asserting that he had informed the first magistrate of the republic and that the latter had promised him that action would be taken.

"Perhaps one politician found it to his advantage to have another prominent politician disappear from the public eye," shouted Moro-Giafferi. Thereupon Captain Morne asked the counsel to withdraw his remark, threatening him with disbarment.

"It will be to the glory of my career to be disbarred under such circumstances," shouted Moro-Giafferi. In summing up the long discussion, the whole trend of Moro-Giafferi's argument was to show that

President Poincare was anxious to prominent position he occupied in have Humbert deposed from the French political world.

Counterfeiter Caught! The New York health authorities had a Brooklyn manufacturer sentenced to the penitentiary for selling throughout the United States millions of "Talcum powder" tablets as Aspirin Tablets.

# Warning!

Don't buy Aspirin in a pill box! Get Bayer package! Never ask for just Aspirin Tablets! Always say, "Give me a package of 'Bayer Tablets of Aspirin.'" Insist that every Aspirin Tablet you take must come in the regular Bayer package and the "Bayer Cross" must appear on this package and on each tablet.

## Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

For Pain Headache Neuralgia Toothache Earache Rheumatism Lumbago



Colds Grippe Influenza-Colds Stiff Neck Joint Pains Neuritis

Adults—Take one or two "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" with water. If necessary, repeat dose three times a day, after meals.

Proved Safe by Millions! American Owned!

Boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24—Bottles of 100—Also Capsules. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

# Transportation Facts Are Established

For sound, practical reasons and the best use of your money, why not make an attempt to verify the facts before deciding whether you will spend two or three thousand dollars for an ordinary automobile, or invest in a Twin Six Packard with all that a Packard can give you



LEADING transportation expert has said that most automobiles are built on theory and bought on personal opinion.

Transportation is now a science. It is a science that applies to your own car whether it carries you across the Continent or merely from your home to your office or serves your family or friends in their daily activities.

It would astonish the average car owner to see a scientific test of his car in its relation to the whole question of transportation.

We say the whole question because advantages are claimed and economies cited for certain parts of a car or special phases of the question.

It is only by treating the problem as a whole that we get the facts.

For example, a man may have his eye filled by economy of gasoline and tires, and he may throw away more on engine tinkering than he saves on both these items.

He may get speed at the cost of vibration that racks and wrecks his car.

He may get lightness at the expense of safety

or dragging weight at a heavy up-keep charge.

If he gets power when he wants it he may have to pay for it when he doesn't use it.

While passenger cars were bought as luxuries alone, it was difficult to get consideration for the facts.

Just as today the average automobile for family use is a compromise, an amateur job from the standpoint of scientific transportation; its advantage in one direction offset by loss in another.

When corporations buy Packard cars for the transport of their executives, there is something for the average car buyer to think about.

That is the result of expert analysis of all the factors.

It is a matter of business.

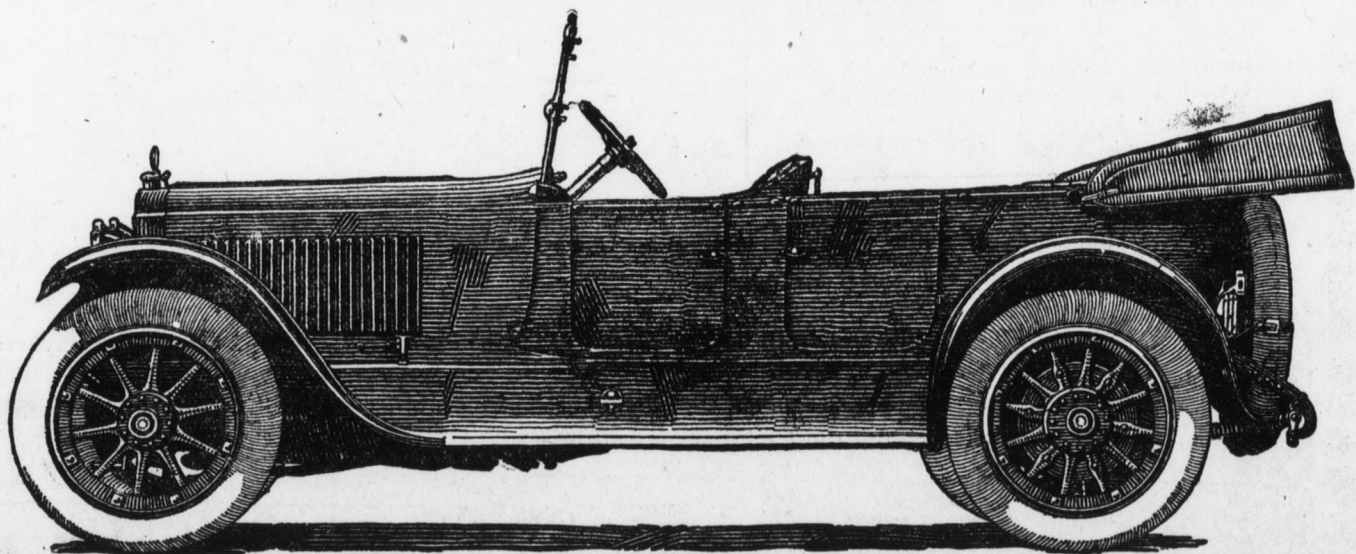
When will the purchase of the family car be regarded as a business transaction?

The Packard people are transportation experts; they have more to tell you on this subject than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problem without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

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Want to know why I'm always so cheerful? It's

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(The corn flakes supreme)



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