

EMPRESS OVERCOME BY JUBILEE GAYETY

Indisposition Slight; Thousands In Berlin Streets.

Berlin, June 18.—Exhausted by the strain of the emperor's celebration of his twenty-five years of peaceful reign, following closely the wedding of her daughter, the German empress was forced to remain away from all the ceremonies of the celebration. She was overcome in the middle of the gala opera performance and had to withdraw from the royal box. It is said that her indisposition is slight and that rest for a few days will restore her.

The Crown Princess Cecilie will take her mother-in-law's place at the ceremonies yet to be held. She represented the empress last night at the state dinner given at the castle. Splendid weather prevailed here, and the streets were thronged. The program began with a review by the emperor of a parade of about 10,000 men belonging to the various trades unions, with hundreds of floats emblematic of the different trades. This was followed by the state processions of the German rulers to the castle, and there was a huge torchlight procession by the students of the University of Berlin.

Most of the rulers arrived in Berlin and gave the sons of the emperor a busy session in receiving them at the various stations.

The prince regent of Bavaria, acting as spokesman at Pillar hall, said the emperor as director of the foreign policy of the German empire, had shown himself to be an upholder of peace and at the same time an upholder of the empire's might, which was the safest guarantee of honorable peace. He praised him as the creator by his personal initiative of the German navy.

The emperor was then presented by the prince regent with a table centerpiece in the shape of a ship in massive silver as an emblem of the unity of the German rulers.

TAMED THE MONARCH.

The Part a Silver Inkstand Played in a National Crisis.

The pages of history record many instances in which trivial incidents have shaped the destinies of nations. According to a story in the New York Tribune, a small silver inkstand and the quick wit of a prime minister once played an important part in the history of the Netherlands.

William III, king of the Netherlands, was a man of violent and ungovernable temper. Although in general a clever statesman, he was inclined, for some reason or other, to involve Holland in the trouble that was brewing between France and Germany in 1870. He was deaf to the appeals of his ministers, who foresaw the ruin to the country that war would bring.

Thorbecke, the prime minister, resolved to make one last attempt to change his sovereign's resolution. On entering the royal presence Thorbecke was greeted with a rough "Good morning! What's the news?"

"Nothing particular, your majesty. Only the people of The Hague are talking a great deal of nonsense about your majesty."

"About me?" exclaimed the monarch, in wrath. "What do they say about me?"

"Well, sir," answered the old statesman, "The Haguers declare that your majesty has become stark, staring mad!" Before he could utter another word King William, his face purple with fury, jumped up and seized a heavy silver inkstand, with the intention of hurling it at the head of the premier. Fortunately a projecting angle of the inkstand caught in the tablecloth and dragged it off the table with everything upon it. In the confusion the discharge of the missile was delayed for a moment.

"Sire," exclaimed Thorbecke quietly, "if your majesty hurls that beautiful inkstand at my head The Haguers will have much reason for their assertion!"

For a minute the angry king gazed in silence at his minister. Then he gradually lowered his arm and replaced the inkstand on the table. He walked to one of the windows and stood looking out for a few minutes. Returning to the table, he resumed his seat and said, as if nothing had happened:

"And now tell me what you have got to say."

An hour later, when the statesman left, he carried with him the monarch's promise to issue a proclamation that would declare the neutrality of Holland.

Preferences.

Some day I'll be as big and wide
As dad or Cousin Lee,
But I know lots of things beside
I think I'd rather be.

A monkey walking on a limb
Or hanging to a rail,
But I could never hang like him,
Cuz I ain't got no tail.

I wouldn't be a bird, cuz why
It lives on worms an' things!
I'd rather be a butterfly
With freckles on my wings.

Sometimes I'd rather be like Pete
And have a funny nose,
And jump at people on the street,
And go to kennel shows.

And grab a hat and shake it good,
And growl and roll my eyes,
And act as naughty as I could,
And maybe take a prize.

But when it's dark and still, and when
Black things jump out at me,
I'd rather be a boy again
And sleep with Cousin Lee.

—Chicago Daily News.

YOSHIHITO, YOUNG OF JAPAN,

His Palace, Built In 1906, Is European Rather Than of the Far East.

THE recent news of the serious illness of Yoshihito, emperor of Japan, was a surprise not only to the western world, but to the inhabitants of the mikado's own realm. Not until his condition became so grave that nearly a dozen of the court physicians were in attendance did the public, even the citizens of Tokyo, know the mikado was indisposed. Their first knowledge of the emperor's illness was conveyed by an official bulletin.

The bulletin, signed by eight of the court physicians, was in these terms: "The emperor, who had been suffering from a slight cold, developed to-day inflammation of the lungs. We do not consider his condition justifies anxiety, but his temperature is high."

This announcement came as a great shock to the loyal inhabitants of the capital, who had known only that his majesty caught a slight cold while attending a military review at Aoyama parade ground May 18.

All of the papers of Tokyo issued extras chronicling the news of his majesty's illness, and great depression was visible everywhere.

The news created the greatest consternation in view of the great questions of state soon to be disposed of, especially the attitude Japan is to take toward the United States in regard to the California alien land law trouble.

"What if the emperor should die?" was the exclamation of officials at To-



YOSHIHITO IN ROBES OF STATE.

kyo, according to cablegrams, on learning that the mikado had inflammation of the lungs and was in a critical condition.

The officials knew that the emperor had been frail from infancy and that any serious illness might end his life.

Lungs Always Weak.

While Yoshihito was still a child the court physicians observed that his lungs were weak, and while he was still the crown prince came many reports to the effect that he might not live to occupy the throne.

Yoshihito's accession to the throne of Japan took place July 30, 1912, but the formal coronation ceremonies were postponed until the official term of court mourning for the Emperor Mutsuhito should end, late in 1913.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, the one hundred and twenty-third male successor to the imperial throne of Japan, was born Aug. 31, 1879. On his eighth birthday he was nominated heir apparent, being the third son of the Princess Yanigawara, one of the eight princesses of noble blood who became members of the household of Mutsuhito when it was seen that no heir was to be expected of Princess Haruko, Mutsuhito's wife and empress.

The two elder brothers of Yoshihito died soon after birth. On being nominated heir apparent Yoshihito received the decoration of the Grand Order of Merit and a commission as a colonel in the Imperial Royal guards. His education was secured at the school for members of the imperial family at Tokyo and comprised modern training as well as that of the old Japanese studies, including English, French and German.

In 1900 he married Princess Sada, his cousin, a daughter of Prince Kujo. Her family is one of the oldest in the empire and is easily traced back to 650 A. D.

The first of the imperial couple's three children—the Princes Michi, Atsu and Teru—was the first son to have been born either to an empress or a crown princess of Japan in many generations.

Upon being elevated to the throne the Emperor Yoshihito began upsetting traditions and breaking precedents with a view to making Japan modern in every possible sense of the word.

The Emperor Mutsuhito lived much in seclusion. He passed the first sixteen years of life unseen by any for-

EMPEROR ALWAYS MODERN

His Health In Childhood Was Not Good, but He Improved It by Outdoor Life.

eigner, unseen by any but his personal attendants, who were of his family.

In conference even with the greatest of those who served him his face was never shown, for he sat hidden within a canopy on the low throne platform from which his orders came. Till sixteen years of age he had never walked, and the art of walking was with him a stiff and harsh practice to the end.

It must not be inferred, however, that Japan's progress was slow during the reign of Mutsuhito. In fact, it will be recalled that the opposite was the case.

The occidental influence was everywhere seen, and a great era of change came upon the empire.

A Democratic Prince.

Yoshihito's life in its earliest years reflected the changed condition of Japan. He was brought up democratically and attended school in the College of Peers, which is intended for the education of princes and nobles, but which is open to all.

Here he worked with the rest, possessing no privileges unpossessed by the most obscure and with a punctuality insisted upon from even him, the descendant of the gods.

In this way came the comparative development of his social instincts and his preference for talking directly with his company than through the august intermediary of court officialdom.

Later, however, he came under the care of a tutor, General Oku, who was assisted by a Mr. Adachi, who seems to have been linguistically inclined.

From General Oku he also studied military tactics and early proved that in Japan royalty is something of a talisman. At thirteen he was a lieutenant, at sixteen colonel of the army.

In these early years from our western viewpoint he lived a life of remarkable independence of parental control. He occupied, almost from infancy, a palace of his own—not, however, distant from the emperor's and within that park which could comfortably accommodate the Vatican and Central park and be sublimely unconscious of the assimilation.

This, under the charge of a chamberlain and three assistants and at a yearly expense of 50,000 yen, was his home throughout his years of schooling and early manhood, and it contained everything that even a crown prince of Japan should have.

It came perilously near the luxuries offered by any ocean liner. The small and weakly prince had his gymnasium, his bowling alley, his tennis and archery courts, his stables, his riding pavilion, his fishing ponds.

And these developed in him an outdoor taste which gave him, if not rugged, at least normal health. Here his youth was spent in the society mostly of royal relatives—the Japanese examples of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.

In the seclusion of his palace also Yoshihito developed a keen attachment for versification, which—even in modern Japan—is deemed one of the most important accomplishments in court circles, writing both in Japanese and Chinese, the last activity corresponding with that Latin verse which it was the joy of English scholars in other times to compose.

A Modern Palace.

In 1906, when Yoshihito's three-story palace was built at a cost of \$300,000, it was European rather than Japanese in character. It was modern both in design and in equipment.

A strange contrast is afforded by the imperial palace, where Mutsuhito lived. Here the note is Japanese, inconspicuously blended with the mechanical devices of the occident, long and low as its labyrinths of buildings, and it is chiefly remarkable for its covered passages and its covered courts.

The architecture is of the ancient Japanese style, with high roofs at sharp angles and heavy gray tiles. No whisper of the European speaks there. Inside are walls of plate glass and lacquer, which, rolled aside, open up vistas of tremendous rooms.

Generally here visitors are impressed with the triumph of Japanese simplicity which characterizes it, though, strangely enough, the imperial apartments are furnished with French rosewood furniture and rugs in the European style. Mutsuhito invariably ate at table and with those ever widening influences, knives and forks.

Throughout the palace, too, one finds, even in a medieval environment, electric lights, in the mystic covered courts, in the fascinating connecting passages which go up and down and, necessarily, in the very Frenchy modern dining room itself.

But in the emperor's suit, in the midst of the many indications of western ways, in smoking rooms, libraries, billiard rooms, dressing rooms, stands one incongruity which seems insensibly to creep into the blended civilization of the Japanese.

It is the imperial bedroom, plain to barrenness in its Japanese style, unventilated, dark, windowless and surrounded on every side by the rooms of the emperor's personal bodyguard. It is indeed in the heart of the palace,

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