

palace in Europe the joyous spirit of the New Year must be tempered by some degree of depression, a depression that cannot be ignored, even If in most cases it is based upon sympathy and not at all upon fear of the future.

Just at present there are nearly 40 reign ing monarchs in Europe-Dukes, Grand Dukes, Princes, Kings and Emperors; 25 is said to be the exact number, but it isn't worth while to enumerate-and som scores of families whose members are qualified by birth to be rulers if only the people will accept them. About 80 of these families date their status back to the ancient German Empire, which at the height of its power and extent was composed of nearly 300 independent units, including duchies, grand duchies, princi-

palities and kingdoms. These families, embracing some hundreds of people, form a class, a social order, "born equal" and eligible, so far as rank and recognition by the order as a whole are concerned, to any post they may attain by reason of their own force or the favor of the people. This class of gible to European thrones, though the royalties and "eligibles to royalty" is

The Wettins of Saxony (descended from the Duke of Wittekind, whose north dates about 1100 years back), whose most prominent representative today is Edward VII of Great Britilin, have more ruling members today than any of the others—Wettins being rested on nine modern European thrones—in England, Beigium, Portugal, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Bulgaria, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meinengen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The fact that five of the Wettin-ruled countries are parts of the German Empire, dominated by the Emperor William, and that of them all England alone is one of the world's great powers today, takes off the edge of the Wettin greatness a bit. Yet most of them have made decidedly creditable records as sovereigns, all the same, and most of their thrones are as likely as any in Europe to be preserved for the occupancy of those who now expect to all upon them.

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The Hohenzollerus have only one great reigning representative. William of Germany, and his throne seems safe so long as he lives, at least.

The Hapsburgs, also, have only one great reigning representative. Their throne, too, seems safe during the life of the Austrian Emperor, but the holdest prophet of world events would hardly venture to make a prediction as to what will happen after his death. will happen after his death.

Only One Reigning Bourbon.

Of the Bourbons, once so powerful, there is only one reigning monarch, the unmarried King of Spain, though any of the Bourbon men-Dukes and Princes of Orients—would be eligible to any throne to which be might be called by the people, and several of the Bourbon women, as wives, are today members of reigning royal families.

have no reigning representative; neither ber of any royal house through marriage, though the reigning King of Sweden, Or car, beloved of his people, is descended from Bernadotte, who was placed upon the throne by Napoleon and thus founded a reigning house not descended from any

of the ancient royalties. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the descendants of Napoleon are included in their charmed circle at all, by those eli-Bernadottes are.

Theoretically, a family must reign for dominated by a few family groups.

The Wettins of Saxony (descended from a hundred years to be termed 'legiti-

The Oldenburg Monarchs.

Next to the Wettins the Oldenburgs are numerically the most powerful of all the royalties in Europe today. True, all the royalties in Europe today, free, none of them is monarch of a great nation, but there are three Oldenburg Kings-Christian IX of Denmark, his son George I of Greeve, and Christian's grandson, Hankon VII of Norway-while two Oldenburg women, the Queen of England and the Dowages Empress of Russia, have reached the

house of Orleans in France and elsewhere, | highest point in royalty next to personal sovereignty, one being an imperial and royal, the other an imperial

SWEDEN

The story of the Danish royal family as Kings and Queens and Em-presses is familiar wherever the print-ed page is read-a more than twice-

told tale.

The most precarious of the Oldenburg-held thrones is in Greece, whose monarch, George L was made King in 1862, the same year that his father ascended the throne of Denmark.

King George has threatened to abdicate more than once in the 42 years of his reign, and whether the Crown Prince Constantine (whose mother is an aunt of the present Car and sister of the latter's stronger father) will ever reign is something that none can foreteil.

foretell. Besides being Crown Prince, Con-Besides being Crown Prince, Con-stantine of Greece is also Duke of Sparta. He is a man of 27, and his wife, one day to be Qusen of Greece, unless the throne is weakly given up or wrested from its occupant, is a sis-ter of the German Emperor; thus King George's oldest son and next in line for the Grecian throne is of Oldenburg, Romanoff, and Hohenzoliern blood; Danish, Russian and German, with no-body knows how many other strains in

his veins.

There is more than one reason to There is more than one reason to suspect that few of the European Crown Princes can regard the coming new year with less apprehension than Constantine, the Duke of Sparts.

Whether he would much rogret giving up his expectations to the throne is another matter. King George, his father, though monarch of a poor country, is said to have the pleasant yearly income of \$250.000-five times

hody knows how many other strains in

country, is said to have the pleasant yearly income of \$250.000—five times as much as our President—and to save about half of it. The King is worth more than \$1.000.000 now, and wouldn't starve even if he should lose his job. He hated to take it when chosen as their King by the Greeks.

The Crown Prince of Norway, who has been as being to a throng less times.

The Crown Prince of Norway, who has been an heir to a throne less times than any other in his class, is a lad of only 5; he is now Olaf by name, though as the son of a Danish Prince he was christened Alexander Frederick Edward Christian.

On the face of things he is more certain to reign than some others among his royal cousins. While the Norwegians might easily have made their country a republic upon seceding from Sweden, they choos a constitutional menarchy instead; profiting by his father's experience, the elected King will probably he able permanently to retain the regard of his new subjects which he now so evidently enjoys.

and the plainest royal lady of her rank, the Princess Louise of Sweden, niece of Oscar, the Bernadotte. Crown Prince Frederick is 62.

Gloom in Danish Palace

the Danish royal palace will be mainly sympathetic, and not apprehensive, is more than probable, for the Danish Crown Prince is likely to reign long after his father has passed away.

Yet Denmark is one of the most socialistically inclined of all the countries in Europe, and through all the early years of his reign the King and his people, humilitated in the very year of his accession by the forcible theft of a part of the kingdom by Prassia, assisted by Austria, were mostly at odds.

Their differences began on the day of his accession to the throne. He did not inherit it, being only a poor Duke in his young manhood. But his predecessor, Frederick VII, of the older Oldenburg bours, being without issue, it was arreaded by treaty in 1852 that Christian of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, an Oldenburg branch, derivative and the property and the graduates of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, an Oldenburg branch, as wetting the Crown Prince. Albert of derivative than the older man's.

Prince-George is 61. Like all the chil. dren of Edward VII, he married a British that che hilts dren of Edward VII, he married a British that che hilts dren of Edward VII, he married a British that che hilts dren of Edward VII, he married a British that che hilts dren of Edward VII, he married a British that che hilts dren of Edward VII, he married a British that che is an extension of Teck, who was the feance of Prince George's eldest was an exemplary (Crown Prince.

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All the countries in the countries in the countries in the Europe, and through all the early years of his reign the King and his people. When the countries in the countries of his reign the King and his people. When the countries in the countries of the c

King Christian is only three years less, than 26.

His nephew, the Prince of Wales, may not need to wait any longer than Prince Frederick, for though King Edward VII is 21 years younger than King Christian, country, and that has had something to the British King's lease of life is apparently no more secure than the older man's.

LOUIS OF PARTUGAL

His wife is a young woman of much ability and excellent training. They have two sons—Leopold, now 4 years old, and Charles, 2.

Future King of Belgium. Though the future King of the Belgians is a Wettin, he has also the gians is a Wettin, he has blood of the Bourbons in his veins, for his grandmother, second wife of his grandfather, Leopold I, of Belgium, daughter of Louis Philippe of was the daughter of Louis Philippe of France. Bourbon blood also runs in the veins of another Wettin Crown Prince—Louis Philippe, etc., Duke of Braganza, son of King Carlos and heir to the throne of Portugal. Marie Ameile, the mother of this lad—he is only 18—had for her father

that member of the Orleans family who is best known in this country as the Count of Paris. It will be remembered the Count was a member of the Northern Army in our own Civil War, consequently the Portuguese Crown Prince, his grandson, should be especially interesting to Americaus. Prince Luis, as he is officially known Prince Luis, as he is officially known Prince Luis, as he is officially known in Portugal, should be very much like his cousin, the coming King of Belgium. If blood counts in making character; not only are they both of Bourbon and Saxon blood, but Austrian blood flows also in the veins of both, through marriages of their ancestors with archduchesses.

They are both years promounced ex-

with archiuchesses.

They are both very pronounced examples of the composite, so far as race goes. Prince Luis especially: for besides his Saxon, French and Austrian strains, the Portuguese Crown Prince has also Italian blood in his make-up; his grandmother, the Dowager Queen Pla. wife of King Luis, King Carlos father, was the daughter of Victor Emanuel.

Emanuel.
Prince Luis must not be supposed to

Prince Luis must not be supposed to be entirely without Portuguese descent, however. His great grandmother, whose second husband was the Saxon Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary, from whom the Crown Prince gets his Saxon blood, was the famous Maria da Gloria, who was declared Queen of Portugal in 1826.

Her father, the late Dom Pedro of Brazil, on his father's death made over the Portuguese crown to her. For two years this disposition of the throne made all sorts of trouble. Dom Miguel, her uncle, tried to take it, and the resulting civil war was contemporary with similar disturbances in Spain, but since then Portugal has been reasonably tranquil.

The Crown Prince, however, like his father, looks more like a Saxon than like a Portuguese. He may have some trouble in maintaining himself. King Carlos' main props are the weakness of the Portuguese Republicans and the friendship of King Edward. King Carlos himself, though a fine shot, a ciever painter and with fine literary taxtes is not believed to have sufficient attength of character to put down a revolt of any real importance.

Should the Republicans ever become united, there is a great chance that

(Concluded on Page 45.)