

War Lands Royalties Within Shadow of Poorhouse

Incomes of Titled Personages, Including Ex-King, Vanish and Leave Them in Want.



Queen Mary's Brother,
Whom the War Has
Hit Hard.



BY LOUIS HYDE.
LONDON, Sept. 25.—(Special correspondence.)—All because of the war, which spares neither the high nor the lowly, several minor royalties resident in England find themselves within hailing distance of the poorhouse as a result of having, for the time being, been deprived altogether of their incomes. Several of them actually would be in want but for the fact that King George has come to their assistance.

Meanwhile, not only the King and Queen themselves, but several of the other most exalted members of the royal circle have been hard hit in a financial way, and at least one of them has been placed in a mightily embarrassing and humiliating position.

Prince and Princess Christian, for example, have had their entire private income, which came from German government annuities and money invested in German securities, swept away. The Prince, however, as Chief Ranger at Windsor, has a salary of £2000 per annum, and as such he also occupies Cumberland Lodge, one of the finest residences at Windsor in the King's gift, rent free.

To the office of ranger there are attached several perquisites such as a free allowance of milk and butter from the King's farm at Windsor, and some of the servants at Cumberland lodge are also paid their wages by the King. But even taking these and some other minor perquisites into consideration, it would be absolutely impossible for the Prince to keep up his establishment at Cumberland Lodge on a salary of only £2000 per annum, which would not, in point of fact, be sufficient to pay the servants' wages. The Prince before the war had a private income of about \$9000 per annum, and the Princess an annuity of \$3000 per annum. One of their daughters, the Princess Victoria, had \$2000 per annum. The total private income, therefore, of the Prince and Princess Christian and the Princess Victoria amounted to over \$10,000 per annum, and this has now absolutely ceased, for it all came from Germany.

Prince Christian, like many other minor royalties in England, lived up to the last penny of his income, and when sudden financial pressure came he had no resources of any sort to fall back on. As a matter of fact, during the first week and following the declaration of war they had to obtain such necessities as tea, rice, sugar and coffee at Cumberland Lodge from the storerooms at Windsor Castle. The declaration of war came at the beginning of the month, at a time when the stores of such goods were usually exhausted at Cumberland Lodge and the tradesmen about Windsor, to many of whom the Prince was in debt, refused to deliver the usual monthly orders without cash, which the Prince could not pay.

An ordinary individual in the Prince's position would not only have been quickly landed in the bankruptcy court but probably have been immediately reduced to the direst poverty. As it was King George came to his relative's aid. He paid off certain immediate pressing liabilities due by the Prince and arranged with the tradespeople at Windsor to supply Cumberland Lodge with necessities in the way of food, the accounts for which will be discharged by the steward at Windsor Castle, and agreed to allow his relative £200 a month until the war was over.

There are 22 servants at Cumberland Lodge and all of them have agreed to remain on in the service of the Prince for the present without wages. Princess Christian is making rent in the still room at Cumberland Lodge and earns about \$15 a week by selling it to some of the West End houses and to friends.

Her Royal Highness employs four of her maids in the still-room and supervises all the work herself. The scent is sold in bottles at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$2.50. Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, who are notoriously among the most impetuous of royalties in England, have also lost practically all their private means through the war. The Prince, who is, of course, Queen Mary's brother, received an income of

about \$4000 per annum from interest on mortgages on real estate in North Germany and the Princess has about \$2000 per annum from German government annuities.

Queen Mary has had to come from time to time to the aid of her brother, but Her Majesty now has to support both him and the Princess and their family altogether. The Prince was appointed some little while back governor-general of Canada, but it is unlikely that his royal highness will go to Canada until the war is over.

The Prince was placed in a peculiarly disagreeable position by the loss of his private income. His royal highness is the chairman of a number of charitable committees, notably of the Middlesex Hospital committee, which was founded by the late Prince Francis of Teck, for the purpose of raising \$1,250,000 for the hospital in question.

When the Prince of Wales appealed for funds to relieve the distress caused by the war, (the fund is the most gigantic collection of its kind ever inaugurated in England, as may be imagined from the fact that a week after it had opened over \$5,000,000 had been taken), a committee of management was appointed by the Prince who nominated Prince Alexander of Teck as its chairman. This appointment was, however, canceled almost as soon as it had been made for the reason that the Prince had obviously become too much of an object of charity himself as the result of the war to act as chairman for a fund for the relief of those who will suffer in purse by it.

The Prince and Princess with their family are now occupying a few rooms at St. James' Palace; they have but two servants and are living in the plainest and simplest manner. Of all royalties in England the ex-King of Portugal and Queen Victoria, his wife, have suffered most severely in pocket by the war and the royal residence at Twickenham has been thrown into utter confusion. The whole of the income of the Queen was derived from German sources and, of course, ceased, but that did not amount to very much, not more than a few hundreds a year.

But King Manuel, who had invested very largely lately in Russian and French securities on the advice of his banker in Paris, has, for the moment, been deprived of nearly the whole of a considerable income excepting the interest on some of his holdings in British industrial concerns, which have declined about 50 per cent in capital value. The ex-monarch is in far worse circumstances as a matter of fact than he was at the time of the revolution in Portugal. He has no resources to

Ex-King Dom Manuel
Whom the War Has
Impoverished.



A Royal Princess Who
is "Broke,"
Princess
Alexandra
of Teck.

fall back on, and no one to come to his aid. A number of the men servants employed in his establishment were Austrians, and have departed to their native country; others went because they could not receive their wages, or worse still, because they were unable to get sufficient food.

By converting such articles of value as gold and silver ornaments and jewelry into cash at ridiculously low prices, King Manuel has raised enough money to meet his immediate wants, and these have to be curtailed to the most ordinary necessities. The royal establishment is managing to get along with a couple of maid servants assisted in their work by Queen Victoria, who helps to prepare the dinner every day. So is the European Armageddon reflected in what used to be one of the most luxurious royal establishments in London.

Queen Alexandra has also felt the results of the war severely. Her Majesty's extravagance and carelessness about her money affairs are matters that have caused a good deal of talk in the royal entourage of late. During the past season, Queen Alexandra entertained in the most elaborate and costly way at Marlborough House, and as a result, piled up very considerable liabilities; to pay these it became necessary that she should overdraw her banking account for a sum of about \$250,000; whilst arrangements were being made for this overdraft, the war broke out and Her Majesty's bankers would not entertain the idea of the loan.

It also happened that shortly before the war Queen Alexandra, on the recommendation of one of her financial advisers, had purchased a large amount of Canadian Pacific Railway stock,

which slumped 20 to 30 points in the panic that took place immediately before the outbreak of hostilities on the Continent.

Her Majesty, for some short time, was placed in the most embarrassing position, for she could not obtain even any ready money, a fairly plentiful supply of which is necessary to keep the establishments at Marlborough House and Sandringham going, and there were certain liabilities to trades people which, though there was no actual legal obligation on the part of Queen Alexandra to pay at once, payment could not be withheld without giving rise to much unpleasant gossip.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a first cousin of King George, who has thrown in his lot with the Germans and is fighting for his native country, has lost for the moment a sum of about \$9000 which he had banked in London, and payment of which has been refused to the Duke's agent in London. King George made a request that the money should be paid to his cousin's agent in London, who happened to be a member of the royal household, but the Duke's bankers declined to part with the cash unless compelled to do so by the government, who declined to interfere in the matter.

Before the outbreak of the war the Kaiser was holder of a considerable

week since the outbreak of war, the royal table being supplied practically altogether with fowls from the farms at Windsor and Balmoral.

One and another the living expenses at Buckingham Palace have been reduced by nearly 50 per cent. As far as the royal table was concerned Queen Mary had not much difficulty in putting these economies into practice, but it was a different matter when it came to cutting down the "table" of the servants, especially of the upper servants, who fare sumptuously four times a day. The idea of the porridge and fruit breakfast which the Queen suggested should be the same for the servants as for the royal table was received with no enthusiasm by the servants. The Master of the Household, after having vainly attempted to induce the servants to accept the contemplated economies in the management of the servants' hall, had to report to the Queen that it would not be possible to carry them out without getting rid of several of the servants, many of whom have saved quite sufficient to enable them to retire, but this was a thing that especially at such a time the Queen did not at all desire to do.

The chief servants were summoned together and an arrangement was arrived at with them that they should receive a board allowance and board themselves as they please. Under this arrangement the cost of the servants' board will probably be reduced by about 25 per cent instead of the 50 per cent contemplated by the Queen.

In general, at the present time, a quiet, plain and unostentatious mode of living is not only rendered necessary or wise for financial reasons among royalties resident in England, but it is highly expedient for other reasons. It is evidence to the working classes among whom distress is now widespread and whose condition is bound to become worse that their deprivations are being shared to some extent, at any rate, by the reigning house. There is so strong a desire at Buckingham Palace to create this impression that a paragraph was prepared for circulation to the press setting out the economies that the royal family were practicing, but this somewhat panicky notion, which originated among the ladies of the royal household, was given up on the advice of Lord Stamfordham.

Wars in Near East Cost Defeated States One-Half of Their Population.

If the United States should call to the colors as many men in proportion to the population as Serbia has done it would mean an army of upward of 8,000,000 men, and this does not take into account the fact that the recent wars in the Balkans have made such heavy inroads into the percentage of adult male population. Probably if the United States called as many men to the colors in proportion to the adult male population it would mean an army of 12,000,000.

How terrible the ravages of the wars in the Near East have been is indicated by the census of conquered territory taken by Bulgaria in the early months of the present year. That count showed that where previous to the war there had been a population of 702,000 there is now a population of only 301,500. Of course, Serbia did not suffer that much, but these figures are indicative of the depopulating effect of the great wars it had to face.

Military critics everywhere admit that in matters of discipline, leadership and spirit there is no army of its size in the world that can make a better showing than the Serbian army made during its wars with Turkey and Bulgaria. It is a fighting force that is conceded to have every quality of strength that a military machine may possess.

Its plan of organization is distinctive. Compulsory service is personal for all able-bodied men and pecuniary for all who are incapable of personal service. These latter must pay an indirect tax of 20 per cent additional on the military forces are divided into a national army and the landsturm, which forms the last line of defense. Service in the national army begins at 21 and ends after 45. In the landsturm it begins at 17, ends at 31; begins again at 46 and ends at 50.

The national army consists of three bans, the first ban, including all able-bodied men between 21 and 31, the second ban all between 31 and 38, and the third those between 38 and 45. The first ban has its cadre, a school through with every able-bodied man of 21 must pass. No one is allowed to change his nationality while belonging to the first ban, nor can any member thereof receive any outside appointment or become even a monk until he has served his term in the army. Baltimore Sun.

block of English Government stock and also of some British industrial shares and railway stock. Over two months ago the Kaiser disposed of his holdings in English Government stock, which was assigned in trust for the German Emperor to the Princesses Henry of Battenberg, through whom the Kaiser and several other German royalties conduct their financial transactions in England. The Princesses, by the way, one of the wealthiest of foreign royalties in London. She, it appears, is now the holder of the stock and will continue to receive the interest on it until the end of the war, when she will pass it on to the Kaiser.

King George derives practically all his private income from money invested either in England or the colonies, and has not, therefore, suffered any special loss by the war, but it has necessitated many calls on his purse both in the way of helping his relatives at home and in the subscriptions he has been called upon to give to the various charitable funds for the relief of distress. The most extraordinary economies have, therefore, been made in the management of the royal establishment. Porridge and fruit form the regular breakfast now at Buckingham Palace with eggs and bacon once a week and fish twice a week. Meat has appeared on the royal table only once a