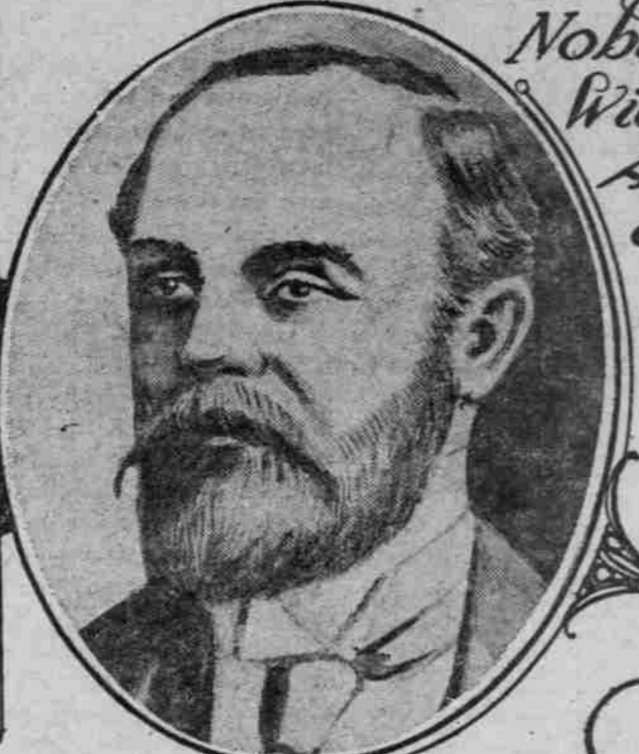


# Many American Citizens Hold European Titles of Nobility Despite the National Constitution and Their Own Preferences

*Nobility Implies Titular Distinction Without Lineage, Whereas Aristocracy Indicates Ancestry Without Nobiliary Titles.*



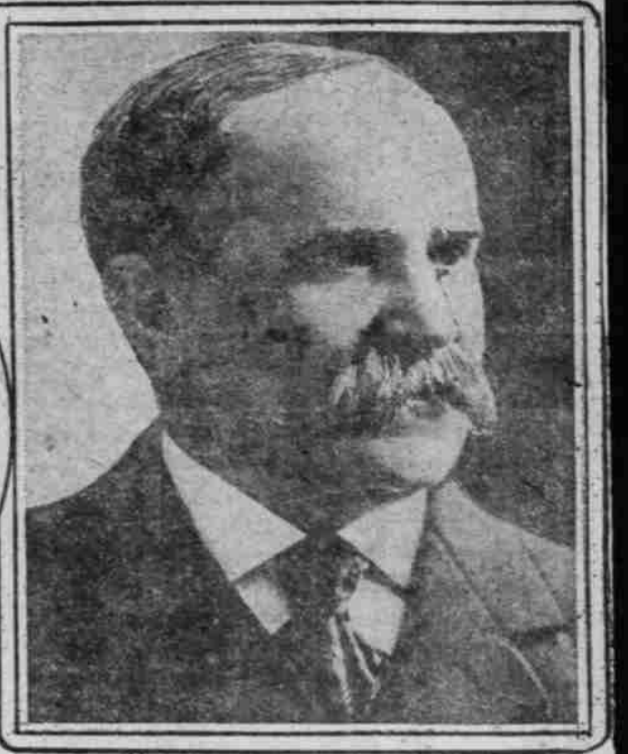
Countess Annie Leary.  
Photo by Marvax.



Bearer of a Golden Spur,  
Lord Grey de Ruthyn.  
From Black and White.



The Marchioness McLoughlin.



Marquis Martin Maloney.  
Photo by Gilbert Beane.



Mr. Maurice Roche.  
Photo by Campbell Smith.

BY F. CUNLIFFE OWEN.

AMERICA has already an aristocracy. In another two or three generations it will possess a fairly numerous hereditary nobility. There is a great difference between aristocracy and nobility. The latter implies titular distinctions, but not necessarily much in the way of lineage, whereas aristocracy indicates ancestry, but not necessarily the possession of nobiliary titles.

No one in their senses can deny that this great American Republic, like that of Switzerland, has a thriving and well-established aristocracy. The list of patriotic societies is increasing every year. These are signalled by the peculiarity of being composed, not of the people who have done something for the Nation, but of their descendants. There are the Order of the Cincinnati, the societies of the Daughters of the Revolution, of the Mayflower descendants, of the United States Daughters of 1812, of the Colonial Wars, of the Aztecs (composed of sons of officers who took part in the invasion of Mexico in 1847), of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, of the Loyal Legion and innumerable other associations all over the country, each one of which exacts certain ancestral qualifications.

Now, pride of ancestry, the respect for lineage and the preservation of family traditions are in no manner incompatible with true democracy, provided no endeavor is made to secure for these advantages of birth special prerogatives and immunities either from other citizens. So long as the respect for ancestry has no other object than the endeavor on the part of the possessor thereof to live up to the standard of conduct of their forebears, to keep the family name untarnished and to maintain in all their intercity traditions of the family, nothing but good can result to the Nation. Anything that tends to keep the moral tone of the citizens up to a certain level is conducive to the welfare of the commonwealth.

In no country in the world is democracy more advanced than in Switzerland, where the doctrine of civic equality is carried to such a degree that the \$4000-a-year President is not allowed to hold office for more than 12 months lest he should become imbued with an undue sense of superiority. Yet not even in Austria or Germany is there more importance attached to ancestry, lineage and family traditions, no matter whether the family is of the peasantry, of the great merchant dynasties of the Middle Ages or of that untitled patriciate whose line goes back without a break to the era of the legendary national hero, William Tell.

**Influence of Ancestry.**  
No greater mistake can be made than to imagine that the respect for ancestry and equality of status are restricted to what are known as the "classes." Their influence is just as potent with the masses—a fact readily comprehended when it is borne in mind that people on yonder side of the Atlantic are, as a rule, content with their social status. The yeoman farmer in England takes pride in the fact that his ancestors for hundreds of years back have been yeoman farmers like himself, often in the possession of the selfsame land, and educates his children to live up to the traditions of their forefathers.

**Cannot Be Traded.**  
Tradition and ancestry are about the only things that cannot be purchased or sold. They can only be inherited and are a species of inalienable heirloom, which may be snatched from an extent as to become an object of ignominy rather than of dignity, but which can never be transferred or negotiated.

In the sense which I have indicated above—may, therefore, be regarded as one of the guardian angels of the people in the new world as well as in the old. It exercises a restraining influence and causes men and women of every degree to pause before embarking upon courses of action or speech entailing possible disgrace, not only themselves but also the name that they have inherited and which they are bound in honor to bequeath free from stain to their descendants.

While few would be disposed to cavil at an aristocracy on such lines as these in America, there are many who frown on the idea of her possessing a titled nobility, even if it remains without any statutory or official prerogative and immunities.

It cannot be denied that it is contrary to the spirit of the National Constitution, which provides, in Article I, section 9, clause 8, that "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state."

It further provides, in Article I, section 10, clause 1, that "No state shall grant any title of nobility." Moreover, the laws of the United States explicitly prohibit the acceptance of titles of nobility by citizens of the United States, and any naturalization must renounce any "hereditary title, order or nobility" which they may possess before they can be admitted to citizenship.

While this clearly indicates the spirit of the Constitution and law of the United States, there is nothing in either of them that specifically debar an ordinary, non-official American citizen from inheriting a foreign title of nobility or from accepting a distinction of that kind from some foreign ruler or government. It is perfectly true that American school books for a number of years contained an alleged amendment to the Constitution, which they numbered XIII, and which actually passed through both houses of Congress at Washington by large majorities, stipulating that "if any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress accept, retain any present, pension, office or emolument from any king, emperor, prince or foreign power such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

This amendment was ratified by 11 of the states, namely, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Delaware, Vermont, Georgia and Tennessee. But New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island rejected it, while South Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts refused even to consider it. Thus, failing to secure the approval of three-fourths of the states, the amendment was lost.

There are three classes of Americans who possess European titles. First of all come the several hundred American women who have obtained them by matrimonial alliances with foreigners. Strictly speaking, they lose their American citizenship by their marriage, and although in most cases they become permanently expatriated and rear their offspring in Europe as citizens of the land of their adoption there are some of them who end by returning to live in the land of their birth and to rear their children as Americans.

**Have Accepted Titles.**  
Then there are the Americans who have accepted titles from foreign sovereigns. Most of these honors have been obtained from the Papacy. They include two dukedoms, namely, that of Joseph Loubat, of New York, and that of the late Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore; several marquises, among others those of Mrs. Hugh McLoughlin, of Martin Mahoney, gas magnate and philanthropist, of Philadelphia, and of Miss Cecil Wentworth, of New York, painter, and about a score of coronets, of count and countess, including those of Miss Georgine Iselin, of Miss Anna Leary, of New York; of Mrs. Spottiswood Mackin, of St. Louis, and of Reginald Henshaw Ward, of Boston.

The only other sovereigns whom I can recall at this moment as having conferred titles upon Americans have been the late King Carlos of Portugal and Dom Pedro, last Emperor of Brazil, the honors in each case having been a barony.

Finally there are the full-fledged American citizens who owe their possession of foreign titles to heritages from which they cannot escape. Thus, nearly a hundred years ago Charles Walter, younger brother of Sir Edmund Waller, of Newport, Tipperary, went to the United States, married in 1830 a Miss Marie Burgher, of Staten Island, and became an American citizen. There were three sons born in New York of this union, the eldest of whom, Charles, succeeded in due course to his uncle's baronetcy. He never married, made his home in the Broadway Central Hotel, New York, and died in 1911 at the Hahnemann Hospital, the baronetcy, which has a checkered record for its escutcheon, passing to his nephew, William E. Waller. The latter, also a native of New York, owns a chain of department stores in New Jersey—at Rutherford, Madison, Ridge-wood, Westwood, Closter and Hasbrouck Heights. His eldest son and heir has recently been graduated from Cornell University.

Sir William has retained his American citizenship along with his New Jersey emportments, and has continued to live in America, as the ancestral castle in Tipperary is now a picturesque, ivy-clad ruin and quite uninhabitable.

It is familiar to tourists as Cully Castle, which was acquired by General Sir William Waller, who distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' War and became one of Cromwell's commanders. The present Sir William's granduncle, the fourth Baronet, was married to a sister of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, father of Lord Iveagh and founder of the famous Dublin stout brewing concern. Another member of the house of Waller was the poet Edmund Waller, of "Go, Lovely Rose" celebrity. Asked by Charles II. to explain why his "Ode in Honor of the Restoration" was so vastly inferior to My Lord Protector's, he cleverly replied: "Sir, my poets never succeed so well in writing truth as in writing fiction."

**A Baronet in Bay Ridge.**  
Sir Robert Graham, of Esk, tenth Baronet, of a line that forms a junior branch of the great Scottish house now headed by the Duke of Montrose and descended from that Sir Richard Graham who was Master of the Horse to James I., has made his home for more than 40 years at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, where all his sons have been born, have married and have their residence. The eldest of them, Montrose Stuart Graham, who has a 10-year-old son and two little daughters, is established in business in New York, is a full-fledged American citizen and will in due course succeed to his father's baronetcy as its 11th holder.

Sir John Beverley Robertson is also an American citizen, in the brokerage business in New York, who succeeded to his cousin's baronetcy many years

after he had settled down at Edgewater, in New Jersey. He has a son, born and bred in the United States, who has joined him in his business and who will in due course succeed to the baronetcy bestowed upon his great-grandfather for his services as Chief Justice of Canada. He is descended from a certain Christopher Robinson, who was Colonial Secretary of Virginia in the reign of King William and Queen Mary.

Sir Arthur Elliott, of Stebs, was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, consequently an American citizen, when, a few years ago, he inherited his uncle's Scotch estates and baronetcy, the latter dating from the reign of Charles II. His eldest son, Gilbert, born in the United States, is now in charge of the Elliott brokerage business in Wall street and is married to Miss Flournoy Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, of New York. It was Sir George Elliott, a member of this particular line of the Elliotts, who won such lasting fame by his heroic defense of Gibraltar in 1782.

Sir James Stuart-Menteth came into the world at Canandaigua, N. Y., some 75 years ago, was brought up as an American citizen in New York, married a Miss Helen Gertrude Fay, of Fulton, N. Y.; succeeded to his uncle's baronetcy when 20 years old, and still makes his home at Canandaigua.

**Nobility in Michigan.**  
Sir George Compton Reade, chief of a family that figures in Froissart's Chronicles, lives a sort of patriarchal existence, with his dozen sons and daughters and his whole tribe of grandchildren, at Dexter, Mich., where he was born, as an American citizen. For his father, who arrived in America in the reign of William IV, obtained naturalization on marrying, in 1844, Miss Levita Walton, of Dexter, and settled down in that then remote Western town. Sir George succeeded, about 25 years ago, on the death of his cousin, to the Reade baronetcy, which was created by Charles II in the very year of his restoration. But he has thus far been unsuccessful in recovering possession of Shipton Hall and the very valuable estates in Oxfordshire, which from 1660 until about 30 years ago went with the title. The alienation from the family forms a most romantic and intensely dramatic story, which might well have furnished the theme for a novel or for a play—perhaps I should say a tragedy—to Sir George's English kinsman, the late Charles Reade, author of "Never Too Late to Mend" and of "The Cloister and the Hearth."

Lord Fairfax, 12th baron of his line, and whose six immediate predecessors in this Scottish peerage were natives of America, only secured naturalization as a British subject on establishing himself in business in London as representative of the New York brokerage firm of William P. Bonbright & Co. He is unmarried, and the next heir to the last three lords being American citizens, only secured naturalization as a British subject on establishing himself in business in London as representative of the New York brokerage firm of William P. Bonbright & Co. He is unmarried, and the next heir to the last three lords being American citizens, only secured naturalization as a British subject on establishing himself in business in London as representative of the New York brokerage firm of William P. Bonbright & Co.

Lord Fermoy, has no male issue, and therefore Maurice Burke-Roche is destined to succeed in due course to his uncle's Irish peerage as Lord Fermoy, in spite of all his Americanism. What is still more odd in this connection is that, if Lord Fermoy predeceases his brother, James, Mrs. Burke-Roche, of New York, will find herself a peeress of the realm as Lady Fermoy, notwithstanding all her efforts to escape the honor, for her endeavors to secure a dissolution of her marriage have not been successful, since the divorce which she obtained from the courts of the state of Delaware is not recognized in Great Britain.

The present Lord Grey de Ruthyn, on succeeding, in 1912, to his elder brother's ancient barony, declared that he saw no reason why he should give up his pleasant existence on the Montana ranch, where he had made his home for more than a quarter of a century and where he had secured citizenship of the United States.

## ALASKA LACKS DEFENSES

(Continued From Page 4.)  
Anchorage pass near it. It is almost under the shadow of Mount Ilamna and not far from Ilamna Lake, one of the most beautiful bodies of fresh water in Alaska. This is the Iniskin oil field, so called because it lies on the shore of Iniskin Bay, which is a part of the western coast of the inlet.  
The oil here is supposed to lie in a stratum of sandstone. It is seeping out of the ground. No drilling has been done there since 1904, and before that the field was only partially tested. One well was sunk to a depth of 1000 feet. It was producing gas and oil when the water rushed in and shut off the oil. A second well was abandoned at a depth of 150 feet and a third struck oil and gas at 170 feet. The Iniskin field is easily accessible to steamships, although the harbor is sometimes blocked by ice floes.  
The fourth oil field on the Pacific coast is on the Alaska Peninsula, that great horn of land about 500 miles long which forms the southwesternmost point of the territory, ending in the Aleutian Islands. The oil has been found near Cold Bay, a distance, perhaps, of about 200 miles from the Kenai Peninsula, and just across the way from the Island of Kodiak. There are a number of oil seeps in that field and two wells were drilled there before the conservation scheme stopped further exploration. The seepages are strong and in one place natural gas flows out of the ground. There is a good harbor at Cold Bay, which is open throughout the year. This oil field is the nearest Japan of those so far discovered.  
The fact that petroleum exists in Alaska is not new. The Cold Bay field was known to the Russians as far back as 1856, but no attempt was made to investigate it; and 13 years after we took possession of the territory, oil was reported along the Pacific coast. It is now about 20 years since attention was drawn to the Katalla and Yakataga fields, and the first drilling at Yakataga was in 1901. A little later a survey was made for a pipeline from Controller Bay to that field.  
The first drillings in the Iniskin field were at about the same time, and it was two years later that the wells were sunk in Cold Bay. The work of investigation was going on when the California oil fields greatly increased their output. This took the life out of the Alaska oil boom, and before it could be revived the conservation craze occurred and in 1905 all the petroleum lands of the territory were withdrawn from entry.  
Among the most interesting of oil discoveries is the one near the Arctic Ocean. It is in the shape of a mound of solidified oil which rises high above the country about it in the northernmost part of our territory. It is so high above the level of the tundra, that the harbor hard by, is locked in ice for at least 10 months of the year, and for this reason the field will not be commercially profitable. The mound is the residue of a petroleum fountain or spring. It is several hundred yards in diameter and it rises to a height of 150 feet above the level of the tundra. It appears to be composed of petroleum containing an asphaltic base, in which are mixed vegetable matter and silt.  
The discovery of these several oil fields, at such wide distances apart, shows how little we know of Alaska. The oil mound at Smith Bay is almost 1000 miles directly north of the point on the Alaska Peninsula where the petroleum is seeping out at Cold Bay. The oil seepages along the Pacific coast extend, at wide intervals apart, over a distance east and west almost as great as that between New York and Chicago. Only about one-fifth of Alaska has been carefully investigated by our geologists, and there are probably other deposits of petroleum in the wilds of the unexplored regions.

## HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE

SIX HUNDRED bachelors, some young and some pretty old, spent their luncheon hour the other day receiving "fatherly" advice from Professor Winfield S. Hall, of Northwestern University Medical School, on "Choosing a Wife."  
"I don't see any bald heads in the audience," said Dr. Hall, "so I take it for granted you are all good candidates for marriage. By that I mean you have sound health, are morally clean and can support a wife if you win one."  
"Imagine the girls of your acquaintance lined up before you. Out of the possible six to 20 girls you are to choose a wife. Which one will you choose?"  
"Four things must be considered—her health, her hereditary qualities, her education and her age. Exclude from the ranks the girl of poor health. It's a calamity for a man to marry such a girl. Some of you may say that the girl might get well. Let her get better before you marry her."  
"Let her go into the woods for a year or so and develop the ability to walk 15 or 20 miles and return without fatigue and with Dame Nature's priceless rouge upon her cheeks. Then you may marry her, knowing she is of good health."  
"Don't marry a girl just because she has a pretty figure and large, lustrous eyes and is a beautiful dancer, if at 30 she has only the mind of a girl of 13 years old."  
Among other suggestions he gave to the man considering choosing a wife were:  
"Don't marry an heiress. You may become unhappy with her and her money."  
"Don't marry into a family where there are traces of insanity or feeble-mindedness."  
"Look up the health record of her parents and grandparents."

Avoid the daughter of a confirmed alcoholic.  
When he came to that part of his lecture referring to ages for marriage he turned to the blackboard, wrote down some figures and said:  
"According to the best scientific research the figures on the board show the relative ages at which men and women should marry."  
Here is the table as he wrote it:  
A man of 21 should marry a girl between 19 and 23 years.  
At 25, one between 21 and 27.  
At 30, one between 25 and 33.  
At 35, one between 28 and 36.  
At 40, one between 31 and 39.  
At 45, one between 35 and 43.  
At 50, one between 40 and 50.  
At 55, one between 45 and 60.  
At 60, one between 50 and 60.  
At 65, one between 60 and 70.  
"When a man gets to be 50 years old," he continued, "he should not expect to rear a family. I advise a man to marry a widow with several children."  
"When a man of 60 or more marries it is only for the purpose of having a nurse during his declining years. It is unfair for him to marry any one younger than himself. He should marry a childless widow or an old maid."—From London "7-Bits."

**How to Make a Good Play.**  
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.  
Take the following ingredients and mix them thoroughly:  
One poor but honest husband.  
One attractive and ambitious wife.  
One millionaire who is "unhappily married."  
One 50-horsepower motor car.  
One gossiping housemaid.  
One intercepted letter.  
One police officer.  
One revolver.