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## Scandals of Wicked Old King Leopold to be Exposed

*The Lawsuit Actually Begun by His Daughters to Recover His Fortune, Left to the Notorious Baroness Vaughan, Will Introduce Legal Proof of His Many Crimes and Misdemeanors*



The Princesses Louise, Stephanie and Clementine, Leopold's Disinherited Daughters, in Mourning for Their Father, Whose Will They Are Now Contesting.

Brussels, Oct. 25. THE Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, is bringing suit for the recovery of \$20,000,000 left by her father.

The suit is brought against the State of Belgium, Baron Goffinet, Chamberlain and executor of the late King, and the Foundation of Nieder Fullbach, a corporation to which the King left a great part of his private fortune in trust for his illegitimate children.

This suit will revive the most disgraceful scandals that have involved European royalty for the last thirty years. These scandals are especially numerous in the families of King Leopold and the Emperor of Austria.

They will be recited in open court and in many cases may be legally proved. They will be published for the first time in Europe. The world will hear how King Leopold ill-treated his wife and robbed his daughters, how he caroused with one monarch and insulted another, and how he lived openly with a notorious companion. The vast profits which he is known to have acquired from the Congo Free State through the massacre and torture of millions of natives will be legally inquired into and determined.

Joined with the Princess in her suit are her two sisters, the Countess Lonyay, formerly Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, and the Princess Clementine, now Princess Victor Napoleon.

It is not pleasant to speak ill of the dead, but King Leopold is one of the few persons who require such treatment. Since the plans he made continue to make his daughters and others suffer after his death, it seems only just that those plans should be attacked.

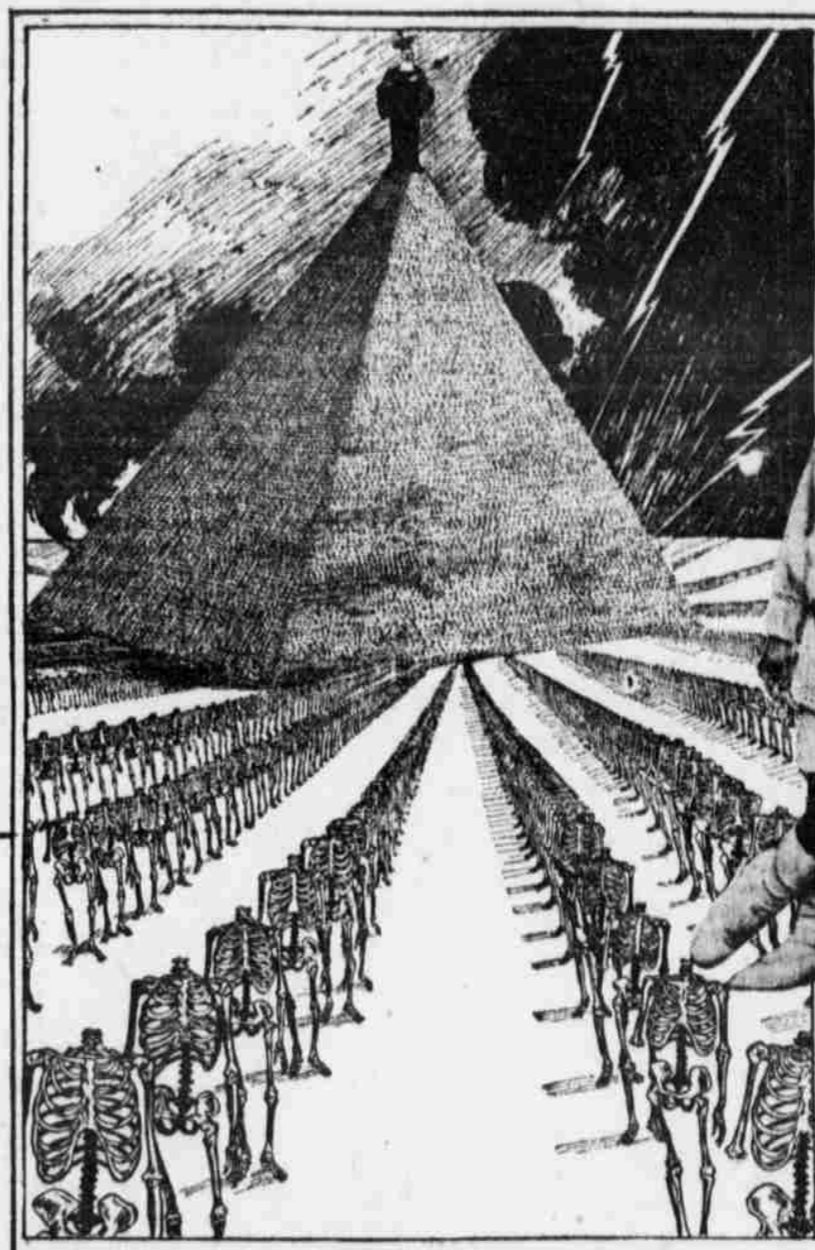
Upon his deathbed this unspeakable old reprobate left a tremendous legacy of trouble, the effects of which must be incalculably far-reaching and cause misery for generations to come.

Leopold quarrelled with all his family. His wife wrote in her last years that she prayed for death because he had treated her so cruelly. His two older daughters, Louise and Stephanie, he refused to see during the greater part of their married life. Even the third daughter, Princess Clementine, who remained constant in her attendance on him, he insulted and partially disinherited. He would not allow Stephanie and Louise to see the dead body of their father.

When he died he left only \$100,000 apiece to Stephanie and Clementine and nothing to Louise, because he said she had already received more than her share in advance. These sums, paltry for persons of royal rank, were supposed to represent the fortune brought to the king by his wife at their marriage, but the daughters allege that these amounts did not even represent their mother's property.

The whole of the vast fortune which Leopold had acquired through the Congo Free State he left away from his family. It is this fortune which the daughters are now trying to recover on the ground that the Belgian law does not permit a man to leave more than a third of his property away from his family.

Leopold acquired the Congo in 1880, a territory with a population then of about 22,000,000 souls. After a few years, finding that his way of life called for more revenue than the economical State of Belgium was likely to pay, he turned his attention to making the African territory pay. How he succeeded is now a familiar story. He required his officials in the Congo Free State to produce rubber. In their eagerness to get the greatest possible amount it has been proved that they slaughtered upwards of 5,000,000 human



A Cartoon, Widely Circulated in Belgium, Expressing the Idea That Leopold's Fortune Was Founded on Countless Slaughtered Human Victims. These Crimes Are Now to Be Legally Investigated

beings and maimed a larger number.

Through this horrible traffic in rubber Leopold amassed a fortune of upwards of \$20,000,000. The bereaved daughters are now fighting for their share of this sum. The fortune was really left to his notorious companion, the Baroness Vaughan, and her two children, whom he was pleased to imagine his own.

During the last five years of Leopold's life the Baroness occupied a villa adjacent to the royal palace at Laeken, and connected with it by a bridge passing over the high road. Here the aged debauche, whose gay affairs had been the gossip of Paris and every European capital for forty years, led a horrible caricature of

family life, while he neglected and insulted his own daughters.

The Baroness Vaughan was not only an improper person, but an exceptionally vulgar one. A regular woman of the gutter, whose language would have caused her expulsion from any respectable cafe.

Leopold planned in the most ingenious way to put his fortune securely in the possession of this creature and her children. To her he gave outright immense sums and estates. He gave her, for instance, the chateau of Balincourt and Ormyon in France and a beautiful estate near Mentone, on the Riviera.

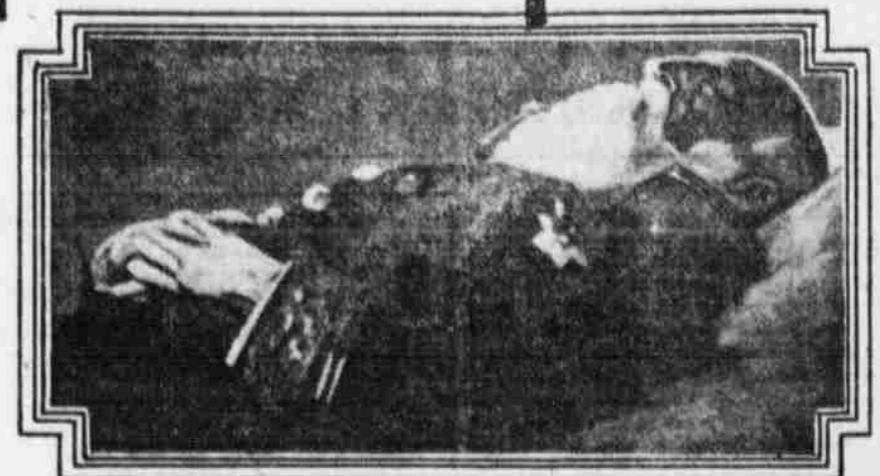
To the two children he left large amounts to go to them directly on their coming of age. He also put the larger part of his fortune into a corporation called "The Foundation of Nieder Fullbach," which is to be administered by trustees who will pay the income to the children. This corporation has its headquarters in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the reigning family of which Leopold belonged by descent. By this arrangement he believed that he would place an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any attempt by his daughters to gain possession of his estate.

The property owned by the corporation is principally in France, and partly in Belgium. It includes health resorts, gambling establishments, choice villas on the Riviera and a great amount of exceedingly valuable real estate.

The lawyers of the princesses believe that they can establish a right to divide at least two-thirds of this property among the children of the late king.

One attempt to bring the suit has been defeated, but it will be renewed.

The Princess Louise, who is now staying in Paris, made this statement to your correspondent concerning the suit: "Please say that I have no intention whatever of abandoning my case against the State of Belgium. On the contrary, I shall press it to the end. The case comes up on appeal in November, when I shall be represented by Senator Alexander Holot, one of the best Belgian lawyers. I have no animosity in the matter. It



KING LEOPOLD ON HIS DEATH BED



The Baroness Vaughan and Her Two Children, Supposed to Be Leopold's Sons, for Whose Benefit He Left His Vast Fortune Away from His Daughters.

is painful to me and my sister, the Princess Stephanie, that we should be compelled in the interests of justice to sue the government of our native country.

"M. Raymond Poincare, the distinguished lawyer, who is now prime minister of France, is my consulting counsel and he believes entirely in the justice of our claim. Eminent German lawyers also say that we are right. Indeed, all reasonable men must see it is not right for Belgium to be at once judge and accused."

The defense against the princesses' suit will be that the Belgian law regarding the disposition of property by will does not apply to the King. This question has never before been raised in court. The law makes no specific direction on this point. There had only been one King of the Belgians before Leopold, his father, who was put on the throne in 1835.

Belgium is a highly constitutional country, and the princesses' lawyers will argue that as the monarchy was established by the national choice, it was intended that the King should be subject to the laws, except where it was otherwise provided in the constitution.

"Why," they will say, "shall the King's daughters be deprived of their inheritance for the benefit of a foreign woman of bad character?"

The present King, who is a nephew of Leopold, has no reverence for his predecessor's memory. He has shown himself friendly toward the Princess and her sisters, and would certainly rather see Leopold's property in their hands than in that of the Baroness Vaughan.

The King's greatest hope, however, is to prevent the tremendous exposure of royal scandals which must result from bringing the case into court. He would rather see it compromised.

A further complication arises from the fact that the Belgian Government claims the bulk of Leopold's estate, on the ground that it came from the Congo Free State. When Leopold had bled the Congo of every dollar it would yield, and when the outraged sentiment of the world made his misgovernment of the country no longer possible, he bequeathed the bankrupt State to the Belgian nation. Now the leaders of the Belgian

Government say that as the money was illegally and immorally taken from the Congo, and as this has made the Congo Free State a financial loss to the Belgian nation, therefore whatever is left should be restored to the nation. The Government has already seized part of the estate.

Here are evidently the elements of the most amazing lawsuit ever brought in history.

The Princesses concerned in the suit are particularly well qualified to throw light on the scandals of court society. The Princess Louise was formerly the wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who resided at the Court of Vienna and was notorious there for his disgraceful and brutal conduct.

Incredibly ill-treated by her husband, the Princess consoled herself with the society of a young Hungarian cavalry officer named Matitch Keglevitch, and ran away with him. She was captured and placed in a lunatic asylum for several years, and the lieutenant was imprisoned for forgery. Eventually her husband divorced her.

A few years ago the Princess was sued in the Paris courts by dressmakers for debts of \$500,000. In her defense she explained that her father had left her fortune from her and given it to the Baroness Vaughan.

Her older sister, the Princess Stephanie, was formerly the wife of the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, whose mysterious death at Mayerling in 1888 was one of the greatest tragedies of royal society. The Crown Prince and his wife were notoriously incompatible. After his death the Princess married Count Lonyay, a Hungarian of modest position, which greatly offended her royal and imperial relatives.

The youngest sister, Princess Clementine, has given least occasion for gossip. She accompanied her father whenever his behavior made it possible to do so, and remained unmarried until after his death. It came as a great surprise when, nearly middle aged, she married Prince Victor Napoleon, the pretender of the Bonaparte dynasty. The surprise was all the greater because the Prince had an unofficial family with which he had lived for many years.

## Why Every Baseball Player Really Has Two Brains

THAT the phenomenal baseball player possesses an auxiliary brain which is responsible for his success, is the astonishing assertion of Dr. R. Martin Bruns, of Baltimore, a well-known alienist.

This auxiliary brain is not born but made, and it is located not in the player's head, but in the lumbar, or lower region of the spine.

Strictly speaking, it is a specially developed section of the spinal column which, through repeated experiences, has become particularly susceptible to certain impulses upon the receipt of which its acts almost automatically through what is technically called an established reflex.

"That which might be termed an auxiliary baseball brain," declared Dr. Bruns, "is a set of reflex actions set up in the lumbar region of the spinal column by previous baseball experiences. Of course the brain must act too, but not nearly to the same extent, as in the case of the ordinary individual in whom these reflex actions have not been developed.

"When a player sees a ball coming toward him at a time when success or failure upon his part may mean victory or defeat for his team, his nerves are strung to the highest tension, and his actions are not all the result of deliberate thought. He springs toward the ball without any conscious effort whatever, and if he is an expert player he gets the ball through the medium of his established reflex which directs him properly, whereas

an ordinary individual, unequipped with this supplementary brain, and relying almost entirely upon the result of deliberation, would miss it.

"This auxiliary brain, if such it may be termed, consists of certain motor cells in the lumbar region of the cords which have been educated to act in a given way upon receipt of a given impulse. The ordinary individual playing baseball misses chances which the expert would take easily simply because these particular cells which control motion lack the training which makes for speedy response to given impulses."

To illustrate his point, Dr. Bruns referred to some of the plays in the recent World's Championship Series between the New York Nationals and the Boston Americans.

"But for his 'auxiliary brain,' Hooper's wonderful catch in the last game of the series would have been impossible," he declared.

"When the ball left Doyle's bat the sound of the impact of bat and ball was carried by the auditory nerves to the player's brain. At the same moment the sight of the ball leaving the bat was similarly communicated to the brain via the optic nerves. The brain then telegraphed its orders to the motor nerves controlling the motor muscles. So far the process was no different from that which would have occurred with any other individual playing the game in Hooper's position.

"In the case of Hooper, however, no sooner did the message flash from the brain reach the specially-trained section of the spinal cord (which I have termed the 'auxiliary brain') than

the response which sent him flying after the ball was instantaneous. In the case of an ordinary individual the response would have been much slower, and the ball would have fallen to the ground long before the player was near enough to get it.

"In the same way must Devore's wonderful catch in the third game of the series be accounted for. Prompt response to the given impulse, made possible through repeated experiences, made it possible for him to pull down the ball which would have meant defeat for the Giants but for the little player's wonderful 'auxiliary brain.'

"The expert player's extraordinary coolness, an extremely important factor in any game, is due to the possession of this 'auxiliary brain,' for it has become inured to respond only to certain impulses and remains quiescent in their absence.

"Both the man at the bat and the pitcher require this quality in the utmost degree. But for it the feats of Wood, Mathewson, Marquard and Tesreau in the pitchers' box, and Herzog, Speaker, Murray and Yerkes at the bat, and the other wonderful players of the two teams, would have been impossible.

"Standing with the ball in their hands, planning a curve while thousands await the second when the sphere shall leave their hands, unhurried by their shouts or jeers, the pitchers must have had their 'established reflexes' under supreme control. But for their 'auxiliary brains' the great baseball players whose names are now on everyone's tongue would never have been heard of."