

Princess Patricia's Romance Shattered by War

The Lover She Chose After Rejecting the Most Eligible Kings and Princes in Europe, Torn From Her and Turned Into An Enemy Who May Be Shot By Her Own Countrymen.



The Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess "Pat's" Fiance Taken From Her by the War.

THE Princess Patricia of Connaught, the Princess "Pat" of popular affections, is the victim of a most cruel war romance.

After rejecting more kings and princes than any girl in Europe, the handsome Princess became engaged shortly before the war to the hereditary Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The engagement was not formally announced, but was universally accepted as a fact.

Now the Duke is a German officer and his country is at war with the Princess's country. The engagement, of course, must be at an end, and whether it can ever be resumed is very doubtful, as the feeling between the two countries is such that a marriage between these two would be execrated in both places.

In spite of the Duke's high rank, there is no doubt that the engagement was a love affair. The Princess had declined so many suitors, including several of much higher position than the Duke, that it is certain she is determined to marry only for love, or at least for reasons of personal inclination.

The Duke is a handsome young man, who has made himself very popular in society. He is heir to the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who is one of the sovereign Princes of the German Empire. Although this family is not of great political importance among rulers, it is very ancient and possesses immense wealth.

The young Grand Duke Adolf Friedrich has mingled much more in cosmopolitan society than is usual with German Princes. He has met many Americans in London and Paris. He took part in several of the costume balls that have lately been so popular in those cities, and was considered the best-looking figure in historical costume at them.

The Princess's Own Soldiers May Be Shooting at Her Fiance

He also attended entertainments given by the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. John Astor and Lady Naylor Leyland, all Americans. During the pleasant untrammelled social life which the Grand Duke led away from his own country he and the Princess "Pat" developed an intimacy, which ripened into affection.

The Duke, by the way, is a third cousin of the Princess. His grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was an English Princess and cousin of Queen Victoria, recently had her pension of \$25,000 a year from the British Government cut off on account of the war.

The Princess Patricia is now in Canada, where her father, the Duke of Connaught, is Governor-General. She has lately been present with her father to witness the departing of the contingents of Canadian soldiers sent off to the war from Valcartier, Quebec. Some of the soldiers she has been wishing success to may now be shooting at the man whom she expected to be her husband.

The Princess "Pat," as she is always called, is quite an idol in Canada. The tall, gracious Princess has done more to make the empire popular than anybody ever sent over from England. One of the Canadian regiments sent to the front has been named "Princess Patricia's Own."

Probably few of the soldiers who were cheered on their way by the Princess stopped to think that they might be going to kill her sweetheart. If soldiers stopped to think of such things could they ever fight? The personal complications of war between two neighboring countries are horrible.

"I Will Never, Never Marry That Horrid Little Man!"

The Princess is six feet tall, but her figure is so graceful and she dresses so well that her height does not make her look awkward. She has beautiful fair hair and lovely blue eyes with long lashes.

In spite of her very feminine charms, the Princess "Pat" is a great sportswoman. In Canada her shooting has been very much admired. She is also a dashing rider and a good golfer. She has even been in a shooting expedition in the wilds of Central Africa.

Disposing of the Princess "Pat's" hand has been one of the favorite occupations of courts and society for ten years, and it seems that it may be continued indefinitely. She is now twenty-eight years of age, which is older than royal princesses are usually allowed to remain unmarried.

In her earliest youth it was considered most desirable for "reasons of state" that the Princess Patricia should make an important marriage with some European ruler. Her father was the only surviving brother of King Ed-

ward when the latter ascended the throne. The Duke and his family were for a long time the most conspicuous representatives of the throne in public.

The good looks of the Princess and her sister and brother were considered a valuable asset to the royal family. They were all expected to help the family interests by making advantageous marriages. Princess Patricia's sister, Princess Margaret, fulfilled these expectations by marrying the Crown Prince of Sweden, but Patricia was an absolute rebel to the idea of being married for "reasons of state."

Years ago her father took her to Spain with the object of arranging a match with King Alfonso, who was quite willing. The tall, strong Princess looked at the anaemic King with his sallow face and curious projecting underlip and treated him very coldly. She declared to her father: "I will never, never marry that horrid little man!"

She Just Escaped Being Wed to One of the Kaiser's Sons

It is not true that when King Edward remonstrated with Princess "Pat" she threw herself on the floor and wept. She has a different way of declining an unwelcome marriage.

King Alfonso took the episode with admirab' philosophy. He met King Edward in the south of France soon after, and said to him: "Since your charming niece, Princess Patricia, does not care for me, may I hope for better luck with your equally charming niece, Princess Victoria of Battenberg?"

This time King Alfonso made a good guess. Several sons of the German Kaiser in succession were proposed for Princess "Pat." At one time it was stated that she would probably marry his second son, Prince Eitel Fritz, but she found insuperable objections to his habits. The Princess whom he actually married recently left him.

In 1907 efforts were made to bring about a match between Princess Patricia and the late Crown Prince Luis of Portugal, but once more she resolutely declined. The Prince was assassinated with his father in 1908.

The next plan of the royal matchmakers was to marry the Princess to the middle-aged Count of Turin, older brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose affair with Miss Katharine Elkins excited so much interest. Turin had an international reputation for adventures of a different kind from those pursued by his gallant brother. That was probably why the Princess Patricia absolutely declined to have anything to do with him.

Still, the British royal family persisted in trying to marry the Princess "Pat" suitably. It must not be supposed that her father is a hard-hearted man who does not care about his daughter's feelings. On the contrary, everybody says the Duke is a very kindly and genial man, but, bred in the old traditions of royalty, he believes that he would be doing his best for his daughter by marrying her to a ruling prince. In this cause he is heartily supported by his wife, who was a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A Princess, Proud and Beautiful But Destined Never to Be Happy

In 1905 the matchmakers tried in vain to marry the Princess to King Manuel, who then occupied the throne of Portugal. Eventually he married a Princess of Hohenzollern. The strange episodes that occurred during the honeymoon seem to prove that the Princess Patricia was wise when she firmly declined him.

For several years in London the Princess was much with a coterie of young people, that included the beautiful Lady Marjorie Manners and the Marquis of Anglesey, known in society as "Handsome Charlie." Society believed there was a love affair between the Princess and the Marquis. It was said that King Edward absolutely forbade a marriage between the young people because the Marquis was not of sufficiently high rank.

The same gossip asserted that Prince Arthur of Connaught was in love with Lady Marjorie Manners. These plans were somewhat disarranged, for the Marquis of Anglesey married Lady Marjorie, from whom he has since separated. Prince Arthur made a conventional marriage, taking his cousin, the Duchess of Fife, who is very rich.

It was then, after an extended experience of society and suitors, that the Princess chose the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was the ideal of a woman who had seen many men of different types and understood their ways. Society is therefore convinced that he must be a very brilliant and attractive man, even though a born Prince.

Not only is the Grand Duke now logically an enemy of all that is British, but it is conceivable that the chances and strange coincidences of war may bring him to sword points with a member of the family of the woman he expected to wed. Princess "Pat's" brother, Prince Arthur of Connaught, is at the front with the British expeditionary forces in France. As a Major in the Scots' Greys, his capture and detention as a prisoner of war would be well worth the while of any German officer.

The ancient Greek dramatists, with a Princess "Pat" for their tragic heroine, would not have denied themselves a climax even more harrowing. To meet that dramatic ideal all future possibility of Princess "Pat" being reunited with her royal lover would be obliterated by a personal combat in which Prince Arthur of Connaught would be slain by the Grand Duke.

Considering the heavy casualties that have more than decimated the British officers sent to France, it would not be strange if the Princess should read the name of her brother in the list of dead or wounded almost anyway now. And this is another of the worries and griefs she is compelled to bear.

That the Princess should lose her lover now seems all the more a tragedy because of the many experiences she has passed through in her life.

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Princess Patricia of Connaught, Most Handsome and Popular Princess in the British Empire, Parted by the War From the Man She Had Chosen After Rejecting All the Husbands Proposed for "Reasons of State."



Princess "Pat" With Her Father Bidding Good-bye to a Contingent of Canadian Soldiers Who May Shoot Her Lover.

What the Stars Promise for November

THE second week opens with considerable excitement in public places, with three very strong afflictions in the New Moon chart. Finances are uncertain, and a condition of expectancy and unsteadiness hovers about the money interests. Merchants and tradesmen will suffer from the dubious sentiment in industrial channels. The stars give no sign of the Stock Exchange opening in the early part of the month, nor that it would be wisdom to do so. After the 17th finances and speculative values show an improvement. There will be a number of railroad casualties and automobile accidents in the Eastern and Middle States. They are more probable in the northern sections and in the earlier part of the month, doubtless around the 8th, when the place of the Solar Eclipse of August 21 will receive an evil square from Mars. Earthquake shocks are in evidence and also danger to public institutions. Electrical atmospheric conditions prevail early in the month, with falling barometer. Expect sleet and snow, with very cold rains in southern sections, around the 10th. Late thunder storms near the 13th, changing again to colder, with another period of same at New Moon on the 17th. The latter part of month variable, rain quickly followed by snow, with some excessively low temperatures at the close. Specific incidents may be expected on or near the following dates: November 14-15—A busy period for Hy-men, as well as in theatrical circles. The State Department adjudicates an international question. November 17-18—Probable re-opening of Stock Exchange. The money market improved. November 22—A prominent social function, likewise some scandal affecting a society leader. November 24-25—Speculative values much depressed; a generally lowered vitality in the body politic; weather temperature will fall below normal. These conditions cover almost the entire last week of the month.

November will, in a general way, prove most favorable for those born in the Fall of 1850 or Summer of 1851, Fall of 1854, Winter and Spring of 1855, latter half of 1861, Fall of 1862, Spring and Summer of 1864, Winter of 1867, in 1869, Summers of 1870 and 1874, Winters and Summers of 1882 and 1884, Fall of 1886, in 1895, Fall of 1908, or between the 3d and 8th of February, March, or June or 6th to 10th of October or December of any year. The month will prove unfavorable if born in April or December, 1849; June, 1856; Spring and early Summer of 1863; July, 1865; Winter of 1866; June, 1878; February, 1879; Spring and Summer of 1885; January and September of 1893, or latter half of 1900; or near the 21st of March and June, or 24th of October and December, of any year. If born near the 21st of January or May, or the 24th of July or October of any year, expect intrigue, personal criticism, and peculiar developments in life. Favorable birthday anniversaries are November 8th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 27th and 28th. Unfavorable are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 13th, 21st, 22d and 29th.

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