The Social Side of Washington; Personal Notes of Interest

President and Wife Spend Morning at Golf on Links at Country Club—Lansings Honor Guests.

The President and Mrs. Wilson motored to one of the country clubs this morning for the round of golf which has become an almost daily part of their program.

Mrs. Braden Kyle, of Philadelphia, who made a short visit to Miss Margaret Wilson on her way from the South, has returned to Philadelphia.

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The President's son-in-law, Francis Bowes Sayre, an instructor at Williams College, has been apointed to the Ezra Ripley Thayer teaching fellowship at Harvard College. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre will move to Cambridge, Mass., next autumn from Williamstown, Mass., where they now make their home.

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The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing will be honor guests at the dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walker will give this evening at the Chevey Chase Club.

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The Swedish Minister and Mme Ekengren will be the honor guests at a dinner this evening with the special envoy of Sweden and Mme. Lagercrantz as hosts.

—✣—

Mrs. David Franklin Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, will leave town about July 1 for Woods Hole, Mass. Secretary and Mrs. Houston will send the younger members of the family to their summer home at Woods Hole next Monday.

—✣—

Asistant Secretary of State William Phillips, who has been with Mrs. Phillips at North Beverly, Mass., for a few days, will return to Washington this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were guests of the former's mother, Mrs. John C. Phillips, at Morain Farm, and Mrs. Phillips will remain with her until their own place, Highover, is ready for occupancy.

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Mrs. Mason Patrickk, wife of Colonel Patrick, commanding officer at Washington Barracks, has asked the ladies of the post for tea this afternoon to meet Mrs. Harold C. Fiske and Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, newcomers at the Barracks.

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Congressman Miller Host.

Mrs. John R. R. Hannay, wife of Major Hannay, U. S. A., was the honor guest at the dinner which Congressman and Mrs. C. B. Miller gave last evening. Mrs. Hanay is visiting Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young, at the Soldiers' Home. The other guests were Congressman and Mrs. Fred Britten, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hollyday, Miss Louise Patterson, Capt. George B. Comly, and Lieut. E. E. Farman.

—✣—

Miss Bessie Putnam, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Putnam, left Washington this morning for New York.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston will leave Washington the end of the month for Winter Harbor, Me., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Preston's parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, are at the Connecticut. They have not made any plans for the summer.

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Mrs. James Safford and her daughter, Miss Gladys Safford, of Springfield, Mass., who were at the Connecticut during the winter, have gone to their summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. They plan to return to Washington next winter.

—✣—

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon came to Washington yesterday from Albany, and are staying at the Grafton. They are here to attend the wedding on Saturday of their son, Ensign Alexander S. Wotherspoon, and Miss Margaret Larner.

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BRIDE-TO-BE GUEST OF HONOR AT BRIDGE

Miss Gladys Pugh Entertains for Miss Hazel Van Zandt Cox.

Miss Hazel Van Zandt Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Cox, is the guest in whose honor Miss Gladys Pugh is entertaining at bridge, followed by tea, this afternoon. Miss Pugh will be one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Cox and Charles Oehm Parks on Saturday afternoon.

Her guests this afternoon include Mrs. Emery Cox, Miss Harriet Rose Blodgett, Miss Alwarda Casselman, Miss Artemesia Newman, and Miss Ruth Rice, all members of the bridal party; Miss Pansie Willson, the Misses Gladys and Edna Crump, Miss Aurelia Bretow, Mrs. Bruce Baird, Miss Dorothy Denham, Miss Martha Strayer, Miss Mary Alice Pugh, and Miss Serena Pugh.

Mrs. James L. Pugh, mother of the hostess, will preside at the tea table.

Is Much Feted.

Miss Cox is being continuously feted. This evening her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hannay, will entertain the bridal party at a theater party, followed by supper at the Willard, and tomorrow afternoon Mrs. Hannay will have an informal card party and tea for Miss Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Cox will give an informal supper for their daughter and her attendants tomorrow evening, following the rehearsal.

Last evening Mr. Parks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Parks, gave a dinner at the University Club for their son and his fiance.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Henry Polkinhorn and Miss Kate Polkinhorn were hostesses at a luncheon at the Raleigh in honor of Miss Cox.

Come From Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Cox of Newport News, Va., the bride's brother and sister-in-law, reached Washington yesterday and Miss Harriet Rose Blodgett arrived this morning from Suncock, N. H., to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Cox and their daughter until after the wedding.

Mrs. Cox will be matron of honor and Miss Blodgett, maid of honor.

—✣—

Dr. George N. Poulieff, secretary of the Bulgarian legation, and Mme. Poulieff, will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier, R. I., with Mme. Poulieff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Samuel.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Garcia de Quevedo, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Gould, have returned to Washington. Mr. and Mrs. de Quevedo were married June 2.

—✣—

Hostess at Luncheon.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Brig. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, U. S. A., was hostess at a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club today, entertaining in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Peter Murray. Mrs. Murray, who has been Mrs. Kennedy's guest for some time, will leave town tomorrow for Plattsburg, N. Y., where she will pass the summer.

—✣—

Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, counselor of the Persian legation, accompanied by his interesting family, lef town early this morning to motor to Easthampton, L. I., where they have taken a house for the summer.

—✣—

MISS ENO, NEW YORK, WILL BE BRIDE SOON

Her Engagement to H. Bjornstrom-Steffanson Is Announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Pinchot Eno, of New York, to H. Bjornstrom-Steffanson, of Stockholm and Ruda, Sweden. Miss Eno is the second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eno and a niece of William Phelps Eno and Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, of Washington. She is a member of the Colony and Fencers' clubs.

Mr. Bjornstrom-Steffanson first came to this country in the interests of his government as export stipendiary, and his residence is the Metropolitan Club, New York. His father occupies the large family estate at Ruda, and has been prominent in various industrial and philanthropic movements in Sweden. His brother Sigge-Bjornstrom, who spent last season at Newport, is a member of the King of Sweden's guard.

No date has been arranged for the wedding.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton Barnes, of West Acres, Devon, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Leland Barnes, to Lieut. Com. Forde Anderson Todd, U. S. N. Commander Todd is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Todd, of Charleston, S. C. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1904 and was on duty in Washington for several years.

—✣—

Mrs. Clark Honored.

The National Woman Suffrage Association gave a luncheon today at the headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, in honor of Mrs. Champ Clark. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense was hostess.

Among the guests were Mrs. Albert Sydney Burleson, Mrs. John Sharp Williams, Mrs. Charles Curtis, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Charles Bennet Smith, Mrs. Horace N. Towner, Miss Roberta Bradshaw, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. Helen H. Gardner and Miss Maud Wood Park.

—✣—

John Clement Washington, the son of Capt. Thomas Washington, of this city, was awarded the Ramsay prize of $10 for the best work in senior science at the Tome School, at Port Deposit, Md., at the commencement exercises yesterday.

—✣—

French Commissioner Host.

Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of France in the United States, entertained a brilliant dinner party at the Shoreham last evening. His guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Sir Richard and Lady Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crane, 3d, Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; M. Callot, M. Level, M. and Mme. Simon, M. and Mme. Lecharitier, and M. Dejean, counselor of the French embassy.

—✣—

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, who have occupied George Howard's house on Sixteenth street for some time, closed it yesterday and left for the North.

—✣—

Miss Alice Burbage will be hostess at her annual pupils' musicale this evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Studio House, 1310 Eighteenth sreet.

—✣—

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch arrived from New York yesterday and is at the Shoreham.

—✣—

Of interest to Washington is the marriage yesterday of Miss Mar-Margaret Louise DeVoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DeVoe, of Elmhurst, to Ralph Macy, recently enlisted in the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard Edell in St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square, New York. Miss DeVoe is a graduate of the Hamilton School at Washington.

—✣—

Paul Bartlett To Return.

Paul Bartlett, who has been in New York for some time, will return to Washington shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have not made any plans for the summer. Mrs. Bartlett's daughter, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, who has been studying nursing at Johns Hopkins for three months, is still there, and is very much interested in the work.

—✣—

Mrs. Frederick Leonard Devereux, of New York, will be matron of honor at the marriage of Miss Cornelia Mercer Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith, jr., to Allen Ashley, of New York, on June 27. Miss Smith's sister, Miss Elizabeth Smith, and Miss Sarah Mercer Smith will be the bridesmaids. The best man and ushers have not yet been decided upon.

The ceremony will take place at the bride's home in O street, at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. Paul Sperry, rector of the Church of the New Jerusalem, officiating. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony and at the reception which will follow.

—✣—

Mrs. A. Telveton P. Garnett will leave Washington next week for Long Island, where she will pass the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, at their country place, As You Like It, Easthampton, Long Island. Dr. Garnett will join her there occasionally through the summer.

—✣—

Mrs. Royal B. Bradford has leased a cottage at Monterey, Pa., for the summer. She will leave Washington about July 1 and will be accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Clarence A. Richards.

—✣—

C. F. CHOATE, 3D, WEDS MISS NATHALIE BISHOP

Ceremony at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Today Hastened by War.

Miss Nathalie Holmes Bishop and Charles F. Choate, 3d, whose engagement was announced recently, will be married today at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. The marriage has been hurried, as the bridegroom expects an early call to the colors.

Miss Bishop is a daughter of James Cunningham Bishop and granddaughter of the late Heber R. Bishop. Mr. Choate is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Choate, jr., of Boston. Because of the recent death of Joseph H. Choate, his uncle, the wedding will be simple.

After the ceremony, in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Mt. Kisco, there will be a reception at the home of Mrs. Moses Taylor, the bride's aunt and godmother, whose wedding veil Miss Bishop will wear. Her only attendant will be her sister, Miss Augusta H. Bishop. The ushers will be Mr. Choate's classmates at Harvard, many of whom served with him with the Massachusetts Field Artillery on the Mexican border last summer.

—✣—

The marriage of Mrs. Thomas Shevlin, widow of the famous Yale football star and coach, and Marshall Russell will take place today in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, where Mrs. Shevlin has made her home of late. Mgr. Lavelle will officiate. After their wedding trip Mr. Russell and his bride will go to Southampton, L. I., for the remainder of the summer.

—✣—

Going To Newport.

Mrs. William Disston and Miss Pauline Disston will go to Newport from New York tomorrow to remain during the season.

—✣—

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, has left for a visit to his mother, Mrs. Caroline S. Barrett, of Chicago, who is ill. While in Chicago Mr. Barrett will make several addresses on the Liberty loan.

—✣—

Miss Kibbey was hostess at a pretily appointed luncheon yesterday at her home on Massachusetts avenue in honor of Mme. Vignal, wife of the millitary attache of the French embassy.

TO ORGANIZE BOYS FOR FARMING WORK

Committee Plans Local Branch of National Body.

The local committee charged with organizing a branch of the United States Boys' Working Reserve will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4:45 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building to appoint a State executive and subcommittees which will have charge of mobilizing boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one for work on farms. Henry P. Blair, former president of the Board of Education, is chairman of the organization committee.

William E. Hall, national director, announced today that the majority of States had already named directors, and he is anxious to have the Washington organization perfected before July 1.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is fostered by the Department of Labor, is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture and other governmental units.

"Of the 5,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, more than 2,000,000 are idle in the summer months," declared Mr. Hall.

"From this source must come much of the farm labor. Officers of the reserve will ask the State and other organizations to see to it that careful and frequent inspection is made of the conditions under which the boys work.

ROBBER'S HEART SOFTENS

Widow's Poverty Plea Wins Jitney From Highwayman.

MARTINETTE, Wis., June 14—Pleading that she was a widow and had no money, Mrs. Peter Nelson touched the heart of a would-be highwayman while she stared into the muzzle of a revolver in the street here one night recently, according to the story told in municipal court the next morning when Joseph Martiney, twenty-one years old, of Sheboygan, Wis., was arraigned, charged with intent to commit robbery with a dangerous weapon.

"Throw up your hands and come clean," was the demand which suddenly greeted Mrs. Nelson, she said. Badly frightened, she complied with the request, at the same time pleading with her assailant. Instead of searching her, however, the gunman dug into his own pocket and produced a 5-cent piece, which he gave to her, saying: "Get yourself a loaf of bread."

Martiney pleaded guilty and was bound over for trial in circuit court.

To Free Your Skin of Hair or Fuzz

(Boudoir Secrets)

No toilet table is complete without a small package of delatone, for with it hair or fuzz can be quickly banished from the skin. To remove hairs you merely mix into a paste enough of the powder and water to cover the objectionable hairs. This should be left on the skin about 2 minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed, when it will be found free from hair or blemish. Be sure you get genuine delatone.—Advt.

EXPERTS COMPILE MUSHROOM LORE

Epicures Warned No Simple Test Is Possible.

COMMON ERRORS CORRECTED

Department of Agriculture Prints Important Bulletin.

Have a care, ye epicures.

There is no simple test for distinguishing between edible and poisonous mushrooms, according to specialists of the Department of Agriculture.

For example, the common belief that any mushroom may be eaten with safety if the skin can be peeled readily from the cap is quite unfounded. Peeling of this character is possible with many poisonous species.

The presence of insects on mushrooms, too, is no proof that they are safe for human consumption. Insects infect some of the most poisonous as well as some of the best specie of fungi. Again, there is a common belief that if poisonous mushrooms are soaked or boiled in salt water they will do no harm. This is a dangerous and unfounded supposition.

Offers Dependable Data.

The only safe mushrooms to eat are those which are gathered by a collector who knows exactly what he is doing. In order to make easier the all-important distinction between poisonous and non-poisonous growths, the Department of Agriculture has just published a new bulletin entitled, "Some Common Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms," Farmers Bulletin 796.

The illustrations and text of this bulletin should enable collectors to avoid doubtful species. The authors point out, however, that it is most important to pick only those which it is absolutely certain are harmless. No attempt should be made to gather rare forms or those species which are not readily recognizable.

The most common edible mushroom is known to scientists as Agaricus campestris. This variety is not only cultivated commercially, but is widely distributed, and is abundant in the wild state. The cap is fleshy and hemispherical in shape, but later becomes expanded and nearly flat. It is smooth, in color white or light brown, and the flesh is white and firm. The gills are white at first, later become pink, and finally turn a blackish brown. The stem is stout, smooth, and furnished with a ring.

Gills Distinguishing Feature.

This type of mushroom is readily recognized, but there is some possibility that it may be confused with an Amanita, of which there are several varieties, most of them extremely poisonous. The risk of mistaking the common mushroom for one of these may be avoided if the fungus is not picked until the gills are pink or turning to brown. The gills of the Amanita remain white. These poisonous fungi, however, may be distinguished from edible mushrooms with white gills by the presence of a veil or of a volva, a membraneous envelope or sack which completely surrounds the plant in the young state.

After this volva breaks away a part remains on the top of the cap around its margin as scales and as a broken cup at the base of the stem.

Certain edible varieties do have such volvas, but, as they are rare, and the poisonous species common and dangerous, the only safe plan is to leave alone all the fungi which possess this feature.

In addition to describing the varieties of edible mushrooms, the bulletin gives a number of recipes for their preparation. Many people, it is said, believe that mushrooms are best eaten with no other seasoning than salt, pepper, and butter. The fungi may, however, be prepared in any of the ways which have been found suitable for oysters.

BRITISH PAPERS TRY TO REDUCE OUTPUTS

Curious Expedients Adopted to Cut Circulations.

LONDON, April 3 (by mail).—The circulation departments of newspapers in this country are putting on the reverse English. They are fighting with as much determination to keep their circulations down as in normal times they struggle to expand them. Many curious expedients are being adopted with the purpose of reducing newspaper and periodical circulations and also with the hope that these reductions may be accomplished without greatly reducing the pulling power of newspaper advertising.

The Times, which at various epochs in its career has sold all the way from 1d. up to several times that figure, has rather taken a lead in the campaign for higher prices and restricted circulations. It increased its own price from 1d to 1½d., and when this failed materially to affect the circulation, increased it again to 2d. The Times adopted the policy of saving paper by reducing circulation rather than by drastically cutting the paper to a small number of pages. The old Times at 1d included ordinarily sixteen pages and occasional supplements. When the price was raised to 1½d, the paper was reduced to fourteen pages, and continues at this size under the 2d. schedule. The Times management has notified the public very frankly that there will probably be other increases of price very shortly, and even intimated that the price might ultimately go as high as 7d.

Along with its increase of price the Times has urged its readers to form "Times clubs;" that is, to get a number of people or families to agree to use a single copy of the paper among them.

What Other Papers Have Done.

The old Morning Post was only printed in ten pages and sold for 1d; its price has been increased to 2d, and the paper reduced to eight pages. The Daily Telegraph sold for 1d when it was a sixteen-page paper. It was reduced to fourteen and then to twelve pages, but the price has not yet been raised. The Daily Graphic continues to furnish normally twelve pages for 1d; the Daily Mirror has been raised from ½d to 1d for twelve pages, and the Daily Sketch also from ½d to 1d for twelve pages.

The Daily Mail, credited with the greatest circulation in the kingdom, reduced its size from twelve pages to eight, and then to six, and increased the price from ½d to 1d. At present it is providing eight pages for the 1d price.

The Daily News has been reduced from eight to six, and then to four pages, the price remaining unchanged at ½d. The Daily Chronicle, starting with ten pages, was cut to eight and then to six pages, but the price remains unchanged at ½d. The same is true of the Daily Express.

Of course, every newspaper management would be immensely pleased if the economy of print paper could be effected by inducing people to stop buying some other paper, and it is already understood that there are considerable shifts in circulation, some papers holding their business better than others. But on the whole the tone of their pleadings indicates that they are thoroughly sincere about wanting the public to get along with fewer papers.

88 miles high, or put Old Man Midas.

Check on Waste Paper.

No wonder. Mr. Lloyd-George at one fell swoop lopped off half the print paper supply of the country. The most insistent regulations have been issued to prevent waste paper. For example, the big bills of posters that news agents carry announcing in poster type the news features of each edition have been practically eliminated. Their elimination not only saves a good deal of paper directly, but it also dulls the edge of the public's appetite for newspapers. American yellow journalism never produced anything with half so strong a saffron tint as these British newspaper posters.

Along with the struggle to reduce circulations has gone a high development of the noble art of newspaper condensation on the editorial side. This, in turn, enables the newspaper reader to save a good deal of time, for the predigestion of the day's news at the copy desk is carried to such point that the reader's imagination has to supply a good deal more than it formely did. One is tempted to wish that some highly esteemed American newspapers might at least have the experience of being compelled to crowd their material into half the accustomed space for a while. They would know something about the utilities of the blue pencil that might be of permanent value.

New Sunday Venture.

The end is not yet reached in this business of reducing sizes and circulations and of increasing prices. A few weeks ago a new Sunday morning newspaper appeared in London, rather pretentious in form and contents, but its origin and backing being a good deal of mystery. Possibly because some of the opinions it expressed were not wholly agreeable to certain elements, there was instant protest against the attempt to establish a new paper at this time, and the question was even raised in the House of Commons as to whether the government had the power, or had attempted to use it, to prevent this new paper being brought out. The explanation was made on behalf of the government that it didn't believe it possessed any such power.

The British publisher expressed the opinion at the time when the government reduced the importation of print paper that the effect would be somewhat to ease the print paper situation in the United States by making a corresponding increase in the supply available there.

The French newspapers have been cut down much more drastically even than the English. In both countries there is frequent suggestion of the possibility that newspapers, except as sort of semi-official bulletins, will not be able to survive at all if the war lasts two or three years longer. Fanciful essays and editorials appear not infrequently, dealing with the conditions that would prevail in a modern community if suddenly it found itself without newspapers or news.

American Papers Bulkier.

On the whole the per capita consumption of print paper in Europe is vastly less than in the United States. American newspapers in general are very much more bulky than those of Europe. This is particularly true of the American Sunday paper. Morning newspapers in Great Britain commonly publish no Sunday morning edition. The Sunday morning field is occupied by unattached Sunday morning papers which are as different from the American Sunday paper as can be imagined. They print comparatively little news and deal largely in "special articles," reviews and the like. The British public does not read so much as Americans do on Sundays and seems reasonably content with the sort of intellectual provender that is served to it.

Instant Bunion Relief

At Last! Instant Relief for that Awful Bunion Try it at our expense. Why continue to suffer the agony, torture and discomfort of that awful bunion when here is Instant Relief Guaranteed—and you don't have to pay one cent unless you get absolute satisfaction.

"Bunion Comfort"

Guaranteed to Give Instant Relief

Cured over 72,000 men and women last year—15 years of continued success. Millions who have tried pads, plates, steel contraptions and all sorts of cheap remedies without success gladly pay the full price for a real remedy—"Bunion Comfort"—the only known Bunion cure. Don't give up—don't think that Bunions are incurable—don't say you've tried everything under the sun—go today to the druggist named below—get a box of "Bunion Comfort"—try two plasters—and if you do not find instant relief, return the remainder and get all your money back. We know what "Bunion-Comfort" have done for others—we know what they can do for you.

For sale by People's Drug Stores, 7th and K Sts. N. W., 7th and E Sts. N. W., 2002 14th St. N. W., 7th and M Sts. N. W., H St. and 8th N. E.

QUEST FOR QUEEN PUZZLING ENGLAND

War Eliminates Foreign Eligibles for Place on Throne.

PRINCE OF WALES' PLIGHT

Revolution in Russia Puts Four Possibilities Out of It.

The war has made marriage a difficult problem for the Prince of Wales, says the Kansas City Star. Three years ago, had he been old enough and of that temperament, he might have picked out any one of nearly a dozen princesses.

The revolution in Russia has deprived him of one choice, if not of four, for Nicholas has four daughters of marriageable age or approaching it, and it was supposed that one of them might have become the bride of the Prince of Wales. However, a young woman who cannot remain a princess in her own country is not likely to become a Queen of England. There is a limit even to romance.

So the prince, looking about him like another King Cophetua for a consort, surveys a field that has already been swept by the hail of war. No longer may he turn his eyes to Germany, nor to Austria, and, although romance may have had one of her vestals in Turkey, the eye may not rest here.

Bulgaria Beyond Pale.

Bulgaria is also reckoned as beyond the pale. In Spain the princesses, when they reach the age of romance, are not to be thought of, because they happen to be Roman Catholics. The same objection holds with regard to Italy.

There are no princesses in Portugal. In fact, with Germany and Russia left out of account, there remain only two princesses in Europe who might properly be considered likely victims of romance. One is the eldest daughter of the King of Roumania, who is said to be as beautiful as any other prospective bride is said to be.

Although Roumania has been one of the entente allies in the war, and although the princess is reported to have had other suitors—namely, the crown princes of Greece, of Bulgaria, and of Serbia—she is disqualified by the fact that she is a Hohenzollern. So this charming princess will have to find her romance elsewhere than in England.

Greece Quite Impossible.

The other princess is Princess Helen of Greece, but the actions of this lovely princess, parents do not conspire to British romance.

Her mother is a German; her father is worse, being a pro-German, and it is said that the children of the royal household have been brought up with ideas that Clausewitz and Von Tirpitz and other minor poets of frightfulness would envy. So the lists of romance close, the other eligible princesses being Roman Catholics, and no Roman Catholic can ever share the throne of England.

In some cases it is sufficient if the wife casts off her former religious beliefs and swears to the belief of her husband. As far as Britain is concerned, it is generally conceded that a woman to become Queen must have been born and reared in the Protestant faith.

Field Quite Narrow.

Thus the field is narrowed so far as the Prince of Wales is concerned. In fact, the late Russian revolution has dealt almost a death blow to royal romance, and the various "petty incidents" that accompany it.

In future, it seems, British kings will be obliged to marry ordinary British girls. Some of them have done it before. Henry IV and Edward IV and Richard III and Henry VII all married English women. Even Henry VIII had no fewer than four English wives in his unparalleled collection.

The present Queen of England is an English princess. In fact, the notion that English kings should wed foreigners is a Hanoverian principle, and was foreign to England before the Hanoverian dynasty reached the English throne. Queen Victoria did not subscribe to it, and we have had the instance in modern times of Lord Fife marrying her granddaughter, and the late Duke of Argyll becoming husband of her daughter.

CUBA TO SPEND $30,000,000

House Authorizes Appropriation in All Night Session.

HAVANA, June 14.—After a stormy session which lasted all night the house voted the appropriation of $30,000,000 as recommended in the recent message of President Menocal.

The measure authorizes issuance of treasury bonds in three series of $10,000,000 each. The first series is to meet the expenses of military operations during the recent revolution and in connection with the war, the second to satisfy treasury obligations, and the third for public works and development of the resources of the country.

Amortization is provided for in a period of twelve years beginning January, 1918. The loan may be placed in the New York and London markets.

Drink Hot Water For Indigestion

Common Sense Advice On Care Of The Stomach.

"If dyspeptics, sufferers from gas, wind or flatulence, stomach acidity or sourness, gastric catarrh, heartburn, etc., would take a teaspoonful of pure bisurated magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, many would soon forget they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients.

Physicians tell us that most forms of stomach trouble are due to stomach acidity and fermentation of the food contents of the stomach combined with an insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and bisurated magnesia instantly neutralizes the excessive stomach acid and stops food fermentation, the combination of the two, therefore, being marvelously successful and decidedly preferable to the use of artificial digestants, stimulants or medicines for indigestion.

Stomach sufferers can obtain bisurated magnesia from druggists in either powder or tablets and for treatment as outlined above the bisurated form should be insisted on as it is specially prepared for correction of stomach acidity.—Advt.

CANADA CAN HELP TRAIN U. S. ARMY

Dominion Has Surplus of Qualified Officers.

WILLING TO SEND EXPERTS

U. S. Seeking Services of Neighbor, Is Toronto Rumor.

TORONTO, June 14.—There is not the slightest doubt that Canada could supply a large force of competent instructors to assist in training the American army.

The Dominion government already has loaned several officers for the purpose, and the possibility of more extensive assistance has been discussed freely in military circles in this country.

A case in point is that of Major Morrison, of Toronto, formerly commander of the Eaton machine gun battery, who has returned from England, following the breaking up of the battery into drafts, and resigned from the Canadian forces. Major Morrison is reluctant to discuss at the present time an offer which has been made to him from United States army sources, but according to report he has been invited to accept appointment as a colonel in the military service of the republic.

Conscription Law Assured.

In estimating the Canadian training force which would be available for work in the United States camps, there is danger of attaching too much importance to the fact that Canadian camps are now largely empty, with only about 30,000 C. E. F. troops still in the Dominion, and some of the instructors are idle. Despite suggestions to the contrary, conscription will be enacted in Canada and will be enforced in order to insure adequate re-enforcements for the divisions at the front.

There are great difficulties to be surmounted, and there may be delays, but English-speaking Canada is going to see conscription through, and the force raised by selective draft will have to be trained by Canadian instructors. Then, too, it is expected that a large number of recruits for the Canadian army—perhaps as many as 10,000 men—will be secured among British subjects resident in the United States. Arrangements have been completed to receive them at the principal Canadian mobilization centers. Canada's military camps may not be filled, but by early fall, at the latest, there will again be a large number of men in training. Even at the present time there is a small but steady increment to the forces in training, and during the latter half of May more than 4,000 men were accepted for oversea service.

It is true that the number of Canadian troops at the front is not likely to be increased to any large extent, but the training of reserves will occupy a large part of this country's instructional organization.

Surplus of Officers in England.

There is an important potential source of instructors in the surplus of Canadian officers in England. After organization of the Fifth division for service at the front, there remained in England a large number of senior officers, many in excess of requirements, who could not be employed, as there are few demands from France for officers of higher rank than lieutenant. Additional Canadian troops will be sent forward only as reserves are actually needed, drafts being dispatched across the channel in charge of lieutenants.

In one British camp are no less than 100 officers from western Canada in excess of present anticipated requirements. It has been decided that such surplus officers must elect within one month whether they will revert in rank to that of lieutenant or return to Canada. All have had experience in preparing combatant units for service under the very latest methods of warfare.

Then, too, there are the returned men, including those in rank from lieutenant colonels, who have commanded battalions, to privates. Some of them have been casualties. They are unable to stand the rigors of service at the front. Among them are many capable of, and splendidly fitted for, instructional work.

HERMIT SHOWED RICH ONION CROP IN WOOING

Also Displayed $1,400,000 to Her, Says Pittsburgh Woman.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—When aged Henry Dennison, recluse, who came to the United States and the world eighty years ago, decided to make love to pretty Nellie Richardson, Pittsburgh hotel cashier, he did not kiss her.

He also did not: Squeeze her hand, write mushy letters, or talk "goo-goo talk."

But he did (so she says): Take her to his library and let her count over $1,400,000 in perfectly good coins and bonds, and then take her to his garden and show her: Rows of potatoes, rows of onions, and slathers of other garden truck. Then he said (so she says), "Marry me."

"I will," Nellie says she replied; but Henry forgot, and now Nellie wants $500,000 as heart balm.

A jury some time ago gave her a salve of $170,000, but the court set it aside as excessive. This time Nellie wants as much as she can get. Henry says he was just a "good friend."

HEADS CAMP FIRE GIRLS

President Wilson Accepts Honorary Office in Order.

President Wilson has accepted the honorary presidency of the Camp Fire Girls of America.

In his letter of acceptance President Wilson said:

"I would be very glad to accept the honorary presidency of the Camp Fire Girls, and hope that my acceptance will have the beneficial influence that you so kindly predict for it."

WOMEN! IT'S CHEAP! USE LEMON JUICE TO MAKE BEAUTY LOTION

In all weathers the skin and complexion can be kept wonderfully clear, soft and white by the use of this inexpensive lemon lotion which any girl or woman can easily prepare. The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness, and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener, and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and hidden beauty of any skin. Those who will make it a habit to gently massage this lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands once or twice daily may be repaid with a skin that is flexible and young looking and a peach-like complexion.—Advt.

Lux is made expressly for all fine laundering

Makes faded laces look like new!

Get out all your precious laces, lace blouses, lace undergarments which are faded or discolored.

Wash them the Lux way and see how wonderfully fresh, soft and snowy they will be.

Soap should never be rubbed on fine laces

That is one reason why Lux is so good. It is made in the form of thin, transparent flakes. These flakes dissolve as soon as hot water is poured on them, making the thickest, foamiest lather which cleanses laces at once, *without rubbing.*

So thoroughly is Lux dissolved that not a flake of the soap remains in the garment to discolor it, but every particle of it is quickly rinsed out. *Lux won't hurt anything that pure water alone will not injure.*

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