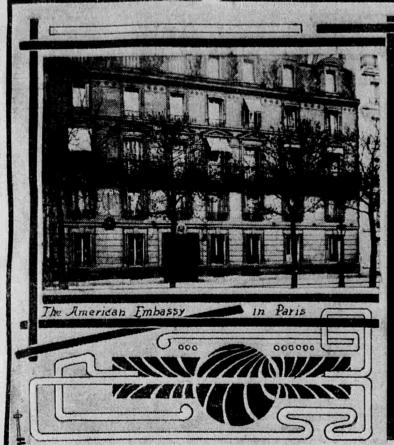
The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.









King's Greatest Chum Charmed By a Famous English Beauty.

ONDON, July 9 .- Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese ambassador to Great Britain, and the king's greatest chum, has laid his hand and heart at the feet of Muriel Wilson. But it is an open secret that Muriel does not approve of the day she threw her engagement ring in the face of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, now the husband of the elder daugher of Mrs. Harry Higgins, she has determinedly sent every would-be sultor that suggested matrimony right about. De Soveral has, however, been the most persistent of the bunch. All this season he and the fair Muriel have been together and now I hear it is possible that their near future.

I understand that Muriel Wilson did not meet with your approbation as a beauty when she visited America some years ago. In England, however, she is regarded as the handsomest spinster in society at the moment. Debutantes hate her, for she pletely in the shade and mothers with younger daughters care to omit her

De Soveral has been angled for as much as any man in England. the king's pal, no country house party is complete without him. He could have married almost anyone. "That is has frequently explained when the king and others have chaffed him on remaining a bachelor. "There was never a man born who wanted anything that was at his feet." He pines for Muriel Wilson because she does not chase around after him. Her friends say, however, she shows signs of yielding. The fact that she has lately taken up the study of Portuguese is suggestive. She is already the most accomplished French scholar in

JEAN REID'S MARRIAGE.

Never did the marriage of an Am-Never did the marriage of an American girl cause more weeping and wailing of disconsolate suitors than did that of Jean Reid. She was extraordinarily popular for her own sake, but the fact that she was a very great heiress and in the very front rank of society had a great deal to do with the fact that suitors swarmed around her. At one time she gave a good deal of encouragement to Lord Acheson, who has been one of those good deal of encouragement to Lord Acheson, who has been one of those hardest hit over her marriage. He used to be a constant visitor at Wrest park and it is quite an open secret that he proposed to the American girl half a dozen times. He was invited to the wedding, but he promptly wrote and declined, For all that, he was present as a spectator in the Changle Royal looking the service true. Chapel Royal looking the very picture

DISCONSOLATE PRINCE.

There is no doubt that Prince Arthur of Connaught had a decided penchant for the daughter of the ambassador and it was observed on all sides, both at the wedding as well as at the festivities which followed it that he was looking anything but happy. He stood about in corners and spoke to stood about in corners and spoke to very few. Such behavior is quite forvho has the good spirits of his father

Lord Delmeny, Lord Rosebe and heir, showed a great preference for the American heiress some years ago and at that time was a frequent caller at Wrest Park and Dorchester House. For some time now, however, his attentions have been engaged

CURE FOR DOUBLE CHINS.

How marvelously youthful Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. John Leslie and a few other society women are looking this season is the comment on all sides. This, it seems, is accounted for its for in the fact they have had every trace of double chin and undue fat about their necks removed. The double about their necks removed. The double chin has ever been the most formidable enemy which the woman who desires to keep her youth has had to fight. Massage was all very well for a time but its effect on the fatty tissues was not lasting and the "patient" and to go through frequent repetitions of treatment. The new operation is neither difficult nor expensive. A small slit is made just under the chin and the fatty tissues are drawn out.

into its natural position and the neck assumes the appearance of that of a Moreover, the fat can never again accumulate.

MAY BECOME A NUN.

There is no more enthusiastic Roman Catholic than that former New York society woman, Miss Van Wart. She never misses daily mass and it is a common thing during the day to find her at prayer at Farm street or some other Catholic church. As a rule the "vert" to Catholicism is more catholic than the Catholics themselves. Miss Van Wart is an instance. Although she is about in society a good deal this summer in her capacity of chaperon her heart is not in the capities. This summer in her capacity of chaperon her heart is not in the gaieties. This is easy to see. Quite tearfully, one of Miss Van Wart's intimates told me the other day that she was certain one of these days the popular society woman would become a nun. There are many convents which would be glad to capture her, and it appears she has a special liking for the one in the Isle of Wight, where an aunt of the young king of Spain has been a recluse for king of Spain has been a recluse for

who was Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, have been here some little time and been energetically around in search of a house into which they hope to be settled by the end of September. They intend to make London their permanent home. Mrs. Chance has decided to be a very ex-clusive hostess. She has no intention ciusive nostess. She has no intention of welcoming society with a big S, but the select coterie included in her friends will be welcome. The couple are being much fussed over just now by their many friends from Washington and New York who are staying in London.

MUSICAL MOTOR HORNS.

American women in London American women in London are credited with the introduction of the musical motor horn into Engiand. So far as I know the first of your countrymen to attach one to her car was Mrs. Potter Palmer and according to one story which has on two occasions been represented to me, the Chicago you been repeated to me the Chicago so-ciety leader is the inventor. She asked a firm of horn makers if they could construct an instrument capable of producing a chord or even the open-ing notes of a tune. So well did they carry out her rather vague order that she soon afterwards received a horn capable of playing "Yankee Doodle." To me the story suggests that some one has been stretching the long bow. The same informant tells me that American admirers of the king, who, by the way, has expressed his pleasure at the innovation, are about to present to him a motor horn capable of playing "God Save the King," Melba has one of the new horns on her car and Lady Paget, the Duchess of Roxhurche Mrs. Cayendish Beatings and burghe, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Lady Barrymore are among those who have also adopted it. The repertoire of the horns of these last named ladies f the horns of these unable to obtain the horns of the however, I have been unable to obtain LADY MARY.

FERNS PRESERVE FOOD.

Europeans Successfully Use the Leaves In Many Ways.

Consul-General Richard Guenther, o Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, advises that a newspaper of that German city states that the fern plant, which grows almost everywhere, is an excellent preservative for packing articles of food, fruit, etc. A summary of the article follows:

People who have lived in England know that the English have used it.

know that the English have used it successfully for many years. Valuable fruit, fresh butter, etc., are no longer seen in the English markets packed in grapevine leaves, but almost always in fresh fern leaves, which keep the articles excellently. This is done where grapevine leaves are to be had in abundance. Everyone posted well in botany knows the high preservative power of fern leaves with reference to

power of fern leaves with reference to vegetable and animal substances.

On the Isle of Man fresh herrings are packed in ferns and arrive on the market in as fresh a condition as when they are shipped. Potatoes packed in ferns keep many months longer than others packed only in straw. Experiments made with both straw and fern leaves in the same cellar showed surprising results in favor of ferns. While the potatoes packed in straw mostly showed signs of rotting in the spring, those in the ferns were as fresh as if they had just been dug.

Fresh meat is also well preserved by fern leaves. It would seem as if the highly preservative qualities of fern leaves are due to their high percentices.

fern leaves are due to their high per-centage of sait. No larvae, maggots, etc., approach ferns, as the strong odor

SHABBY AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS

While the Embassadors Usually Rent Gorgeous Houses at Their Own Expense, The Actual Offices of the United States Government are in Most Cases Dingy, Mean, Crowded and on Back Streets.

Special Correspondence.

ONDON, July 9 .- While so much has been said about the gorgeousness of some of the American ambassadors and their pri Europe, discreet silence has been maintained about the actual American embassies. The fact is, it is usually supposed that the embassy offices are where the ambassador lives, and that is the case with most of the other powers, aces-where their ambassadors live rent free and have their offices, too. The German embassy in London, for instance, is a magnificent \$15,000-a-year mansion in Carlton House Terrace, just beyond William Waldorf Astor's home and across the street from the mansion of Sir Gilbert Parker, who luckily has French embassies here are also worthy of princes; but the American embassy is crowded into a few particularly stuffy, ill-lighted, grimy rooms in an office building in Victoria street, affording a marked contrast to the splendors of Dorchester House, where Mr. Reid lives, 10 minutes' walk distant.

The embassy is located between a second-hand furniture shop and a sec-ond class restaurant, and occupies the basement, ground floor and one or two rooms on the top floor of an unattrac-tive brownstone, second class building. The outward appearance of the empassy gives one an impression of melan-choly decreptitude, which is more than confirmed by the interior. All the of-fices are badly furnished. Even the ambassador's private sanctum appears

NO PRIVACY, When in his office the American am when in his office the American ambassador in London sits in a ground floor, front room, which is literally right on the street. From the top of a London 'bus you can peer down into the ambassadorial sanctum. Besides the lack of privacy, there is the additional discomfort of street noises made by lumbering motor 'buses and other traflumbering motor 'buses and other traf-fic. The whole impression conveyed by the embassy is one of cheapness. Con-sidering the immense amount of busiless done, one is surprised at the utter lack of up-to-date modern office equip-

Speaking of these shortcomings a well known American resident in London who knows the embassy thoroughly and who, as a business man, has traveled extensively and visited various other American embassies in different parts of the world, made the following state-

APPEARS DOWN AT HEEL.

"Our embasy in London is one of the poorest business propositions. I have ever come across. Besides the whole down-at-heel appearance of the place, it lacks certain necessities which even a second-rate business concern in a backwoods town would possess. There is not even a vault at the embassy to keep state papers in; and the most valuable books and documents are placed promiscuously about the office where any one with a little ingenuity could abstract them if he wished. If there was a fire at the embassy, papers of the utmost importance would be lost simply for the want of the most ordinary ply for the want of the most ordinary business foresight. "The American embassy holds its of-

"The American embassy holds its offices on a yearly lease, at a cost of \$1,500 a year, and any time the landlords may give the occupants of the chief quarters of America in Europe 'notice to quit.' As a matter of fact, the offices of the American embassy are held in London today on a sort of charitable lease. Both buildings immediately adjoining it are rented as shops at \$5,000 a year and several offers. shops at \$5,000 a year and several offers at higher rents have been made to the landlords—a banking institution—but they have so far not turned the American embassy out from a feeling of sentimental courtesy.

SHABBY AND WOEBEGONE.

"The embassy in London is about on a par with other American embassles. I have visited. For instance, up to a short time ago our embassy at Constantinople was simply disgraceful; it was in a positive slum, and the Turklish authorities, during the last outbreak, said they could not protect us unless we moved into a decent part of the town. All over the east the same conditions prevail. In Teheran we occupy a veritable shanty, and there is no way of protecting our property. If anyone thought it worth while to steal our code book or other state papers it would be simple enough. In Tokio our embassy is very shabby and Tokio our embassy is very shabby and certainly fails to inspire the Japs with the idea of our greatness. The only decent embassy in the east is in China.

"From the business man's point of Europe reflect on our country. we need everywhere abroad are we need everywhere abroad are permanent homes with good vaults for holding state documents. The ambassador should be decently housed at the expense of the state, on a par with other plenipotentiaries with whom he has dealings."

W. B. NORTHROP.

WORSE THAN SECOND-RATERS. Berlin, June 30 .- In Berlin the Ameri-Berlin, June 30.—In Berlin the American embassy is housed in a flat over a book store, for which the rent paid is \$125 a month. As the business premises of the American embassy—or "chancellery" as the place has been called for dignity's sake—Unter den Linden 68, one flight up, has sheltered United States diplomats for more than 10 years. It is without exception the shabliest establishment of its kind mainblest establishment of its kind main-tained not only by any of the so-called great powers but even by second-rate nations like Spain, Holland and Turhattens like Spain, Hohand and Tarkey, At the corner of an insignificant side street leading off the north side of Unter den Linden, it occupies the second floor of an ordinary four-storied business building, which was imposing when it was built in the sixties but to appropriate the sixties but the sixties bu

ing when it was built in the sixties but is now outclassed by its modern neghbors on all sides.

Passing in from the sidewalk, the visitor from home gets his first taste of Jacksonian simplicity in the form of aromas from a typical German kitchen—the residence of the janitor—which must be passed on the way to the tenant on the second floor. The third floor is occupied by a highly respectable middle-class Berlin family, but the top floor has been empty for spectatic middle-class Berlin family, but the top floor has been empty for two years because of the building's mediaeval inconveniences—lack of modern plumbing and sanitary appliances, elevator, etc. In winter time American diplomats, warm their toes against 7 good old-fashioned German porcelain overs notwithstanding that porcelain ovens, notwithstanding that the town is full of splendid modern flats equipped with steam heat.

DARK AND DINGY. Barring the corner room, which the ambassador occupies for his pri-vate office, the "embassy" has the the ambassador occupies for his private office, the "embassy" has the doubtful honor of being one of the darkest and dingest apartments in all Berlin, and some Congress apostle of ambassadorial plainness who might try to pick his way along the passage leading from the three-by-five "reception hall" would have a splendid chance to stumble headlong in the dark. The rooms occupied by the first and second secretaries are smaller than the ond secretaries are smaller than the quarters allowed in American business offices for the telephone desk, and the "embassy" itself has always been too small to provide room for the naval and military attaches, who must rent quarters outside and are therefore sei-dom to be found at Uniter den Linden

68, where they belong. "SNIDE" HEADQUARTERS.

The "anideness" of Uncle Sam's dlp The "anideness" of Uncle Sam's diplomatic headquarters in Berlin bacomes painfully apparent when American visitors riding around town on
"Tubber-neck" seeing-Berlin automobiles have pointed out to them the
magnificent quarters of Russia, Great
Britain, France and Japan. The czar's
embassy, a splendid, white stone palace, fronting Unter den Linden for a
length of marrly 260 feet, stards almost directly opposite the American "Everyone who goes to the American embassy notices the weekegone appearance of the whole show. It is not good business' on the part of the American government to slight its own embassy, for in these days of modernity appearances count for a lot. Not long ago a prominent British business man asked me where our embassy was. I said in Victoria street. 'Oh, yes,' he exclaimed, 'down there among the serious good business' on the part of the American "chancellery." as if to shame by its contrast the quarters of the great republic. Around the corner, in Willelmstrasse, its great lonic columns forming one of the architectural attractions or mat famous thoroughfare, is the establishment of Great Britain, a de l'Opera.

other colonies. It is pretty rough on us to be classed as a British colony. SIMPLY DISGRACEFUL. "The embassy in London is about on a par with other American embassies I have visited. For Instance, up to a short time ago our embassy at Constantinople was simply disgraceful: it was in a positive slum, and the Turkish authorities, during the last outbreak, said they could not protect us unless we moved into a decent part

of the building being for the residence of the ambassador's family and for so-cial representation. F. W. WILE. DEPRESSING PLACE IN ROME.

Rome, June 29.—In Italy, where everything is usually so bright and cheerful, the American embassy presents a depressing contrast. It is an excellent place to go for a good fit of "the blues." While all the other powers have their own offices, and occupy permanent locations, the Rome contingent of the American representatives in Europe are housed in a rented flat, occupying the ground floor in one of

occupying the ground floor in one of those great mansions built centuries ago, and which most Italians now shun. It must not be forgotten that Rome is chiefly a modern city, and yet the American embassy seems to overlook the fact. The rooms are too few, to small, and too melancholy to make deent offices for an ordinary commercial concern; much less for representatives of a great country. The naval and miliat the respective embassy—live "out-side;" and they have to be sent for when any business requires their pres-ence. The second secretary has no office to himself, but has to "chip in" with the ambassador's private secretary. The only decent rooms are those of the ambassador himself and that of

the first secretary; all the others are dark, chilly and depressing. ISABELLA COCHRANE. IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petresburg, June 29,—The chancellery of the American embassy in St. Petersburg has been moved many times from one part of the town to another. It is at present situated in the Galerny, a narrow and noisy street at the back of the splendid houses on the English quay where the Spanish embassy is situated. It has a desolate and gone-down appearance, which is accounted for by the fact that as it is not American property and the proprietor may at any time require the present occupiers to go, it is not worth while to make improve-

Petersburg the charcellor was in a house adjoining his magnificent pal-ace close to the Winter palace. The present premises appear adequate for the purpose for which they are re-quired, but the chancellery ought to be in a more central position and, above all, it should be American property. At the present time you have to ask a policeman where the Ameri-can embassy happens to be, simply be-cause it has been moved so often, and

10 chances to one the policeman will have to "look it up." ROTHAY REYNOLDS.

SECOND-FLOOR FLAT IN PARIS. Paris, July 1.—In Paris, while the combassy occupies an excellent location at 18 Avenue Kleber, close to the Arc de Triomphe, the rooms allotted to the representatives of America could be much improved. The Paris combasse, pays 31,600 per sonue for could be much improved. The Paris embassy pays \$1.500 per annum for its accommodation, which is in what is called the "entresol" of the building—that is, a sort of mezzanine foor. Naturally, the ceilings are low, but there is no remedy, as the American embassy is not allowed sufficient rent to pay for better rooms. The office consists of two apartments thrown into one, making 11 rooms in all, and each of the 13 members of the staff has a separate office.

all, and each of the 13 members of the staff has a separate office.

It cannot be said that the chancellety of the American embassy in Paris is very much better or very much worse than that of the other American embassies. It is not dingy; it is not shabby. On the other hand, it is neither handsome nor luxurious. The two largest rooms are those set apart for the ambassador and the public. They are fairly spacious. The naval and military attaches have their rooms

As for the furniture and fittings, they are simple and such as you find in any office. On the whole, it would be unkind to criticize the cellery too severely. It consulate general in the

Countess Starts Tobacco Farm, New Irish Industry's Boom.

ONDON, July 9.-Irish tobacco, to all intents a new industry, is attracting considerable attention countess is running a farm and in several parts of the Emerald Isle the industry is making great progress. American growers will have to look to their laurels if the Irish industry is developed in the future at the same rate as it has been in the recent past. As a an impetus.

A few years ago, Prof. Harper of the Agricultural college of Kentucky, visited various tobacco farms in Ireland, and reported most favorably on the prospects of Irish tobacco. He said that both soil and climate were suitable for producing some of the best grades and advocated the introduction of American methods of curing and cultivation. Prof. Harper stated in his report that the climate of Ireland was

even better suited than that of Kentuckey, for instance,

One of the greatest difficulties en-countered by Irish tobacco growers, however, is not so much the raising of the plant as the marketing of the pro-duct in opposition to the tobacco trust. The trust has, up to this time, abso-lutely refused to allow its travelers and salesmen to handle Irish products. Hav-ing their own farms and being able to control the output and regulate prices the combine looks with alarm and disthe combine looks with alarm and dis-favor on any attempt of "outsiders" to break into the ring. Irish tobacco grow-ers are now beginning to unite for the purpose of selling their wares inde-pendently, but the trust controls so many stores, and can cut its prices so fine, owing to its complete organiza-tion, that Irish tobacco will have to put up a stiff fight in order to do business

EXPERT IMPORTED.

The farms started in Kilkenny by Countess Desart, daughter of the Ear of Harewood, was not a success until of Harewood, was not a success until an American tobacco expert was "imported" from Virginia. The main difficulty has been in the "curing" of the weed, which, up to that time in Ireland, was little understood. With the coming of the American tobacco planter, however, a revolution was wrought. Not only did the farm operated by Counters Desart commence to pay, but other experimenters throughout Ireland began to follow the titled lady's lead and there are now in Ireland no less and there are now in Ireland no less than six "imported" Americans who have practical charge of their respec-tive farms, Perhaps her daughter, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, one of the few titled Englishwomen who have married

When Countess Desart started he When Countess Desart started her experimental farm at Desart court. Ell-kenny, she had much difficulty in finding Irish peasants skilful or patient enough to give tobacco growing the proper attention. The farm laborers of the district looked on the experiment as a mere fad, and they would not "put their heart" in it until her American manager demonstrated that a tobacco farm meant employment for nearly everyone in the district. As girls are more suitable than men for certain.

Randestows, is County Meath, and is said to be producing tobacco almost as good as that which comes from some of the best Virginia plantations. When Col. Everand began tobacco planting everyone predicted that his experiment would come to grief. But he has succeeded beyond even his own most sangulae expectations, and now has a factory which is turning out large quantities of cigars, elgerettes and smoking lobacco every year.

HEAVY DUTIES.

What has manly militatel hitherts want tobacco growing in Ireland has been the enormous duty imposed upon he industry. Strange to say this is a nevival in England of the duties im-posed to the time of George II and III. o protect tobacco growing in the their American "colonies." The English ruling authorities were afraid, in the early

lowed in freland, it would affect the colonial interests, and hence a duty of 75 cents a pound was imposed. PRODUCT COMES HIGH.

Col. Everard has been making a strenuous fight to get the restrictions on Irish tobacco growing removed. He has succeeded in interesting the Enghas succeeded in interesting the English department of agriculture in Irish tobacce growing, and the government department has started no less than 16 different experimental stations in various parts of Ireland. If these succeed the product will have a fair chance against American trust goods in the English market. At present, there are only one or two places in England where Irish tobacco is sold; and then the price is too high to make it pay. The cigarettes work out at 1 cent each for the lowest grades. This is owing entirely to the heavy duty.

HISTORY OF INTERERY

HISTORY OF INDUSTRY.

The early history of attempts to raise the weed in Ireland should interest Americans. Their old historical standby, Sir Walter Raleigh, first started a tobacco plantation at Youghal. He had, as all the world knows, learned about tobacco during his adventurous trip to the wilds of Virginia, and it was mainly owing to Raleigh's enterprise that the use of tobacco became prise that the use of tobacco became general throughout England and Ire-land. It was before the act of union between England and Ireland that the growing of tobacco was prohibited in Ireland, in order to protect, as has been Ireland, In order to protect, as has been said, the American colonies. After 1800, however, the restrictions were removed and then Ireland began to cultivate to-bacco so largely that it aroused the jealousy of England, and again heavy duties were imposed. This killed the industry once more, and it has never revived since that time

industry once more, and it has never revived since that time.

At present, the principal market for the coarser kinds of Irish tobacco is in the British army and navy, where a species of rough chewing and smoking tobacco is very popular. With the removal of the duty and the introduction throughout of American ideas of cultivation, Irish tobacco will soon be able to give a good account of itself.

FRANCIS HOPKINS FRANCIS HOPKINS,

SAYS BOSSES CAN BE DEFEATED.

Under the caption, "The Boss Can be Defeated," the Christian Endeavor World recently published an interesting article by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal eague. Essentially, Mr. Woodruff's aricle is an appeal to the Christian cit-

"Bassism must be distinguished from leadership," wrote Mr. Woodruff, "The conce. Leadership utilizes personal qualities and organizations for public ends and public process. Bossism prostitutes them to selfish and personal ends. Leadership stands for ideas and

al aggrandizement and profit.

The hoss can be defeated. We have seen that accomplished in Philadelphia, in Chicago, in New York; in fact, in every place where he has reared his head and plied his trade; but can bossism be climinated? Yos, most assuredly, if we destroy the grosser temptations and maintain higher public standards. "Introduction of the merit system will remove public offices from the nolitical currency with which political debts are raid. Municipal ownership of municipal monopolles will remove the temptation to betray public interests for private and corporate gain. An arroused and sustained public sentiment will obtain the election of men who will regard their public duties as of flist importance and their private arrairs as of secondary consideration. "Here is where the 'britatain citizen with a keen sense of his responsibility with a keen sense of his responsibility was parts by industriant.

"Here is where the curistain citizen with a keen sense of his responsibility can make his influence felt. Let him vigorously insist on clean rem and officient men, not once in a decade, nor once in five years, but every year, every abetion. Did you ever hear of a politican's forgetting an election, or losing interest? I never did; but I can not say as much of the so-cathed publis-sprined citizen; and just because of that we have the problem of municipal corruption, the problem of municipal inefficiency—the exalitation of the second-rate selfish man,

inefficiency—the excitation of the second-rate selfish man,
"The politician sets the example: let
the citizen follow it: He suthumbers
the former one hundred to one, but
his influence is in the inverse ratio.
The boss and bossism will not be defested and clininated until public spirit
manifests itself in the ballot box in
every election, and makes its numbers
and its influences identical,"