

WHOM IS THE PRINCESS MARY OF ENGLAND TO MARRY?

Dowry All Ready, She Was Awaiting Her First Debutante Ball When the War Came, and Now the War Has Narrowed Her Choice of Marriage Prospects to Only a Few Available Princes

BY MARGARET C. GETCHELL.

EVEN if it be found that the world war has left no prince available for marriage with Princess Mary of England, and if, as now rumored, she is to marry the Duke of Dalkeith, she may still be wedding royal blood, free from the bar sinister, for there are well-founded claims that the young duke is directly descended from a legitimate son of Charles II. With one European monarchy after another being transformed into republics, and the black lists created by the war making many former princes ineligible as husbands for the princesses of the allied countries, the iron laws of royal marriages are rapidly being broken, and it is too much to expect every regent who is a fond papa to find a genuine prince for his daughter.

Yet, though kings be but figure-heads, and though the people are becoming accustomed by a series of shocks to democratic indifference to caste, it would be comforting to many an inhabitant of the British empire to learn that royal blood flows in the veins of the husband of their king and queen's only daughter. In fact, if today were a time when the descendants of former deposed sovereigns headed resurrectionists to win back the throne for their families, there might even be grounds for questioning if the young duke had not hidden ambitions. But any claim which the family might have was voluntarily relinquished by his great-grandfather, who, in the presence of Queen Victoria, burned papers containing his claims to sovereign rights.

One of the "Possibilities."

The Duke of Dalkeith is a son of the Duke of Buccleuch, one of the greatest nobles of the British empire, and is descended from the first and only Duke of Monmouth. The latter was the son

of Charles II by his union with Lucy Walters, to whom, it is claimed, he was lawfully married. The Duke of Monmouth was brought up as a Protestant, and when his uncle, James II, succeeded to the crown and attempted to re-establish the Roman Catholic religion, Monmouth raised the standard of revolt and gathered around him the Protestant malcontents, with the object of ousting his uncle from the throne.

His insurrection was unsuccessful, the revolt was crushed, he was convicted of high treason and rebellion, his dukedom of Monmouth was forfeited and he was put to death on the scaffold. Now, if his parents were lawfully married, as is claimed, he undoubtedly possessed rights to the crown prior and superior to those of his uncle, James II, for at that time there were no statutes in existence preventing a marriage of a sovereign or prince of royal blood with persons of non-royal rank.

Until 60 or 70 years ago, it is asserted, a document was preserved in the archives of the family affirming under the hand and seal of Charles II that he had been lawfully married to Lucy Walters on a given date and that Monmouth was, therefore, his legitimate son. The great-grandfather of the rumored fiancé of Princess Mary, being a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, is said to have decided that this document ought to be turned over to her. It is claimed this was done and the prince consort, in her presence and that of the duke, consigned the paper to the flames.

It is inconceivable that this document could have stirred up much trouble, especially as it did not really affect the rights of Queen Victoria and her successors, on account of the act of settlement passed by parliament two centuries ago by a narrow majority of one vote. This act vested the thrones of Great Britain and Ireland in the Hanoverian descendants of James I, barring therefrom the less remote descendants of his son, Charles I, now represented by Queen Marie Therese,



of Bavaria, and by her son. Although the days of "pretenders" and "young pretenders" are gone by, this incident in connection with the Duke of Dalkeith is of interest. His father has the title of the Duke of Buccleuch, coming directly from the wife of the Duke of Monmouth, who was also Duke of Queensberry, and in Scotland, where medieval feudalism has survived, by will of the people, to a degree greater than anywhere else in Europe, he exercises very great power and influence. He is chieftain of the great clan of Scott, which in the eyes of some of the people of Scotland is of greater account than his two dukedoms and his other Scottish and English peerages, which number nearly a score.

In Search of Royalty.

But if the powers that be should decide that the princess must have a royal husband from one of the reigning families of Europe, what then? Among the lesser results of the war is the termination of many royal families, either by being knocked off their thrones or by being placed on the blacklists of enemies to the allied countries. The obliteration of Russian royalty is a sad fact for the matchmaking mammas of European kingdoms, but sadder still is the ban placed upon German princes; there were so many nice little kingdoms in the German empire, each one of which, though small, was as important as Rhode Island or as unimportant as a decadent dukedom was, nevertheless, a kingdom and its ruling family were royalty.

France and America, as republics, do not offer solution to the problem, unless, indeed, all precedent be thrown to the four winds by new and startling democratic ideas. This has been suggested in the case of the Prince of Wales, who is planning a visit soon to America, and may wish to take home with him an American bride. It is rumored now, however, that Lady Evelyn King, daughter of the Earl of Lovelace, may be the future Queen of England.

Italy has nothing available in the line of princes. The crown prince of Greece, even before the war, was considered one of the greatest playboys in the marital pie, and several kings had their thumbs ready to pluck him out for their daughters. The king of Italy and the czar of Russia were the first to put in their claims, and the wiping of Russia off the map of royalty leaves one less candidate for the Grecian throne.

The fact that Princess Mary is the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary creates unusual interest in the question of her marriage. She is the first "only daughter" of a British sovereign since 1714, and since childhood the doings of "the little princess," as she is called, have been watched with interest throughout the kingdom.

Fond of Athletics.

But though she has no sister, her brothers have taken away all possibility of a lonely childhood. She has never attended boarding school, like so many princesses, but had her lessons with her brothers at home in the Windsor Castle. She not only worked with them, but played with them, being fond



ONE OF THE FAVORITE PICTURES OF PRINCESS MARY, ONLY DAUGHTER OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND, WHO HAS LATELY BEEN REPORTED AS GOING TO MARRY THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

of all outdoor sports, among which her favorites were swimming and fishing. She is also a good horsewoman and likes to ride a horse that is not too well broken in. Mounted on a chestnut cob she rode to hounds first at the age of 11, and since then she has been an ardent devotee of the sport. She is also an enthusiastic tennis player, and has had many a hard fought battle on the courts with the king. As a child she bicycled with her brother and also played cricket with them. Until the two elder brothers went away to school they were allowed when they were at Sandringham to captain cricket teams of the village boys. The Princess Mary had made such an enviable reputation in their private cricket games that when these village boys were playing on the royal grounds she would frequently be invited to take a turn at bat.

The princess, however, thought a wholesome, fun-loving girl, fond of outdoor games, was never a tomboy, for she has always had a certain daintiness and delicate manner about her. She was brought up under much stricter restraint and had far less liberty than most girls of her age who are not of royal blood. She was not allowed to go out much before she was 18, and her list of friends was much restricted by considerations of rank. But she was always ready to do her duty, and times he would overcome these considerations by going clandestinely to play with little girls she had met, accompanied by her faithful governess, Miss Dussap, who risked even the chance of rousing royal wrath to indulge the little princess. She was allowed to go

to a dancing class, where she made friends among the daughters of people who, though received at court, were not in the royal entourage. After several jolly afternoons with these girls the clandestine meetings were discovered by the queen, and the princess was sent to York Cottage, as she explained it to one of her friends, "an indeterminate sentence of solitary confinement."

The princess early in life showed a mind of her own, and many are the incidents told about her, which indicate that the restraint of her bringing up has not resulted in complete docility. Though always the jolliest sort of a companion to her brothers, she early acquired the habit of "mothering" them, in a sisterly sort of way. An amusing incident occurred on the day of George V's coronation. When the

ones it was possible for her to have and to hold.

At first her independence of spirit showed itself in childish manner. She wished to select her own hat, not liking those which were bought for her. At last she obtained parental consent, and chose a hat to her liking, but it was not deemed suitable by her mother, and she was never allowed to wear it. Then she started the family by appearing at the breakfast table one day with her hair arranged in a new way, and the royal family discussed the question of whether it was becoming and suitable in just such a manner as one might hear it talked over at the breakfast table of an American household. The father liked her fancy, but the Prince of Wales, in genuine brotherly fashion, agreed with mamma in disapproving. At the age of 14 the princess de-

clined often at variance with those countenanced at court. While suffrage was unpopular, she became interested in it and with great difficulty obtained interviews with prominent suffragists. At this time she also attended Roman Catholic services several times in London, contrary to all parental injunctions against her doing so, and she wrote one or two letters on religious subjects to some highly placed clerics, which gave her royal father and mother food for reflection, if not for worry. She also became interested in socialism.

An Earnest War-Worker.

In May, 1914, the princess was 17-years old and was looking forward with all the joy of a young girl to being a debutante. The question of finding her a husband was awakening

queen found that the five children would have to ride to the Abbey in a carriage by themselves, she was decidedly perturbed and cautioned the princess to see that the boys behaved. All went well for a few minutes, as the state carriage howled along with them, but suddenly little Princess George and Albert were moved to giggle at the newly acquired dignity of their sister and brother, weighted with yards and yards of regal train and wearing their crowns for the first time. The giggles soon increased to uncontrollable laughter, punctuated by remarks calculated to do away with the aforementioned dignity of the crowned prince and princess. At this point the Prince of Wales rose in righteous wrath to settle the fracas with his fists. But Princess Mary got herself in front of him, though in her haste she shed the beautiful crown, shook the two younger princesses soundly and lectured them convincingly on the public spectacle they were making of themselves that they were subdued into awed silence as the Prince of Wales recovered the sister's crown for her and helped her settle it back in place.

From time to time she has shown the same determination in wishing to rule her own affairs. As she grew older the continual presence of a lady-in-waiting became irksome, and one of her first requests when she was given a private sitting room was to be allowed to entertain her little friends without the attendant always there. She gradually developed many ideas and opinions conspicuously different from those which she was so carefully and elaborately taught to accept as the only



idea she would like to be a stenographer and persuaded two women stenographers who were attached to the secretarial staff at Marlborough house to teach her how to use the typewriter. She devoted herself so assiduously to the work that after a few weeks she found herself able to type letters to her great joy and pride her father allowed her to write some of his private correspondence for him, and her engrossing devotion to the typewriter was her mother's private secretary. She worked hard studying shorthand, and deemed her knowledge of French would be of great assistance. The princess, by the way, is quite a linguist, speaking French, German and Italian fluently. By the time she was 17 she developed

interest in England and in other countries where there was a possibility of her becoming queen. She was looking forward to her first jewelry and to her first formal balls. Her father was bestirring himself to raise a dowry for her, as a poor princess is a drag on the market in those days when there are limits to the amount which can be raised by taxation for the support of royal households. So the king made a house-to-house canvass of his rich relatives on behalf of her wedding endowment fund. From Princess Henry of Battenberg, who was very fond of her niece, Princess Mary, he obtained a promise of \$50,000; from the Duchess of Argyll, a royal princess of England, \$25,000; from the former Empress Eugenie of France, a promise of a substantial legacy. The net result of the little campaign was the promise of about \$225,000 inheritance in all, which with the income on the \$100,000 left her by King Edward and the annuity of \$25,000 granted her by parliament on her father's accession to the throne would make her total fortune more than \$300,000.

Then the war came and all was changed. Instead of balls and jewelry and royal courtships the princess found her mind taken up with knitting and bandages and Christmas bags. Throughout the long years of England's struggle she has been engrossed in war work and has shown the same energy as in her childhood activities. The result of the war in her marriage prospects has been direct, in narrowing the number of available princes, and indirect in the spread of democratic ideas, lessening the importance of royal blood.

YOUNG AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE BROADENING KNOWLEDGE

Lectures Attended in Leading Universities of British Isles and Countless Points of Interest Visited.

LONDON, May 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Two thousand young American military officers, who have been detached from their commands in order that they may attend lectures in the leading universities of the British Isles, are broadening their knowledge by seeing some of the countless points of interest with which the country abounds.

London is their favorite "hunting" ground. Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the House of Parliament, the Tower and Buckingham Palace early claimed their attention. They then turned to the haunts of Dickens, Johnson and others whom they looked upon as old friends.

Now that spring has come they are extending their search to the London suburbs and to other parts of the country.

Yesterday numbers of the student officers sought such places as Hampton Court and Kew Gardens, famous the world over for their treatment of beautiful foliage. Many of them are engineers and with a thrifty thought for the future slung their cameras over their shoulders and prepared to preserve for future reference such bits of landscape gardening as caught their individual fancies. But in this they were disappointed, for the ancient but polite guardian at the Kew gate temporarily collected the cameras and told them Sunday photography was forbidden in Kew.

Journeys into Scotland and Ireland interest many of the men and they return to London as a rule, pleased with the people and with their treatment. The start is usually made from the busy Euston station Saturday afternoon, and Tuesday night usually finds them back in the city ready for work. A dozen or more of them spent a recent Sunday at Killarney and, desiring to go through the Gap of Dun Low, arranged with their landlord for donkeys at \$1.25 each for the journey of six "Irish" miles. When they reached the Gap they were halted with delight by the donkey boys who, seeing they were Americans and believing Americans carried nothing but gold

pieces in their pockets, put up the price of donkeys to \$2. The officers, after a vain parley, walked through the Gap.

Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool, with their great manufacturing and shipping interests, also claim attention, particularly from officers who are studying industrial and commercial questions, while the fishing industry of the North Sea ports is attracting others. In this last, however, they admit the trips are much more for pleasure than they are for profit.

The lectures will continue through June, and by that time, some of the more industrious travelers predict, they will have a good deal about Great Britain and that, they explain, is why they were sent here.

Airplane Routes in 30 States Already Certain.

Official U. S. Map Published Showing Work Done by Observers During the War.

The first official aerial map of the United States, just issued, gives all the airplane routes that have been flown and charted to date. Thirty states have been fairly well charted so far, complete data being obtained by observers during the war.

The other routes covering the entire country will be mapped out in the near future, and with at least 24 distributing centers indicated on three trunk lines, which are designed to bring every city and town in the nation within six hours of flying time from one of these terminals.

Predicting a national aerial service in 1920, Major-General Charles T. Menoher, director of the air service, in announcing the partial completion of the aerial map said the work of arranging the data and adding to that obtained before the armistice was signed has progressed far beyond all expectations.

"More flying has been done by army aviators this last month than during any other period of the same length

of time before the war," said General Menoher in Washington. "The flying circus, made up of three separate groups of army aviators, which recently completed a tour of the entire country, found the people in every section ready to welcome them with open arms. It was surprising how few persons in the west and northwest had seen an airplane in flight. They came from points hundreds of miles distant to watch the fliers, who were performing in the air to aid the victory loan."

"Then again from every field in almost every state our planes have waged an active recruiting campaign by which it is hoped to raise a peace-time aerial force of 15,000 men. This force will be the nucleus of a larger aviation section, which will supply trained mechanics and pilots for commercial, industrial and private flying when the need for them arises."

"These men will be trained by the army from one to three years. Opportunities for continued practical training will be afforded to large numbers of air pilots already trained during the war."

"The national highway will provide a strategic system for military defense and training. It will maintain itself independently of outside aid when once started, chiefly because the several government bureaus now acquiring aerial service and numerous privately conducted airplane lines will keep it in a development of development until the public generally adopts flying."

General Menoher also issued a table of air-line distances from New York to all principal points in the United States, and another table showing the distances from New York to principal points to the south. At an average of 100 miles an hour, the greatest time may be computed with fair accuracy. The air-line distances are found by drawing 100-mile circles around New York and Miami. The curvature of the earth and other conditions may increase the actual distance up to 20 per cent.

The New York time table follows:

Miles From New York	Time
Albany, N. Y.	15
Boston, Mass.	150
Buffalo, N. Y.	100
Chicago, Ill.	150
Cleveland, O.	100
Denver, Colo.	150
Detroit, Mich.	100
Hartford, Conn.	100
Indianapolis, Ind.	100
Los Angeles, Cal.	2500
London, Eng.	3500
Manila, P. I.	8000
San Francisco, Cal.	2500
Seattle, Wash.	1500
St. Louis, Mo.	1000
Wash. D. C.	100

Martyred Nurse Leaves Message of Love.

One of Edith Cavell's Last Letters Written to Her Associates.

ONE of Edith Cavell's last letters written to her nurses at the Ecole Belge d'Infirmieres Diplomees, in Brussels, has been hung in its frame beside a photograph of the martyred nurse in the living room of the Red Cross Nurses' home, 38 West Forty-eighth street, in New York city. The letter was written on the eve of her execution and has recently been received in this country. It is dated October 12, 1915, Prison of St. Gilles, Brussels.

In it Miss Cavell reviewed her eight years in charge of the nurses' school, her friendships and work, admonishing gently those who succeeded her to put duty first before them. In one passage she said:

"I told you that devotion to duty would bring you true happiness, and that the thought you had done your duty earnestly and cheerfully before God and your own conscience would be your greatest support in the trying moments of life and in the face of death. Do not forget. Having already traveled so far through life I could perhaps see more clearly than you and show you the straight path.

"Beware of uncharitable speech. In these eight years I have seen so much unhappiness which could have been avoided or lessened if a few words had not been whispered here and there. Perhaps without evil intention, but which ruined the reputation, the happiness, the life even of some one. My nurses should all reflect on that, and should cultivate among themselves loyalty and esprit de corps.

"If any one of you has a grievance against me I pray you to forgive me. I may sometimes have been too severe, but I was never willingly unjust, and I have loved you all far more than you realize."

collect by selling newspapers while standing on the sidewalk. Newsboys must keep moving in Birmingham.

Legislation in Mexico Slow.

MEXICO CITY.—Dith the extraordinary session of congress still consider-

ing the labor law, rumors are plentiful that neither the oil nationalization law nor the national bank of emission legislation will be considered before the session is adjourned. Hardly more than two score of the 300-odd provisions of the labor law have been discussed in the chamber of deputies and

the debate shows no signs of lessening warmth. Representatives of foreign oil companies and banking institutions, which are vitally interested in the proposed legislation, are found in force in the capital and are using every effort to secure modifications of the proposed laws.

Newsboys Must Keep Moving.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—You must not read a newspaper on the streets in Birmingham, John Turner did it and was fined \$2.50 for causing an obstruction of traffic. The arresting constable testified that Turner bought a paper from a newsboy and began reading it, causing a crowd to gather to see what the news was. The newsboy also was fined \$2.50 for causing a crowd to



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