FLASHES FROM OLD WORLD

King George to Attend Maneuvers of the Army

His Majesty Will Sleep at Cambridge, but Will Spend Most of Each Day with the Troops in the Field—80,000 Are to Take Part.

London, Aug. 17.—Although King George is undoubtedly one of the poorest horsemen in the country, and the sight of him on horseback cannot be a very inspiring one to his soldiers, he has decided to take quite a conspicuous part in the great army maneuvers which are to take place in the eastern part of England during the third week of September.

Traveling by special train from Balmoral, the King will reach Cambridge on the morning of September 17. He will spend the greater part of each day of his visit with the troops, but will dine in the college hall on the evenings of the 17th and 18th.

The college rooms set apart for his majesty are those occupied by Queen Victoria and the prince consort in 1847, when the prince consort was made chancellor of the university, and later by King Edward when Prince of Wales. The state drawing-room will be used as a sitting room. Workmen are now busily engaged decorating the apartments. Sir John French and his staff will occupy undergraduates' rooms at Trinity.

Nearly 60,000 soldiers will be engaged in the maneuvers, including a large force of territorial cyclists and the army wing of the Royal Flying Corps. The plan of campaign is that an invading force has landed on the east coast about Harwich and is marching on London.

For the first time in England the opposing armies will be served in their scouting operations by airships and aeroplanes, and, lastly, the Secretary of State for War, as commander of the Hampshire Yeomanry, will take part in the operations as a combatant officer.

Originally the maneuver scheme, which is a modification of the plan for the abandoned operations of last year, projected a landing on the east coast, but although one force will represent an invading enemy, there will be no actual landing.

The cycling battalions to be employed are the Sixth Suffolk, Sixth Essex, Eighth Hampshire, Fifth Yorkshire, Seventh Devon, Seventh Welsh, and the Twenty-fifth County of London from Putney. Each and all of these will cycle from their headquarters to the maneuver area, a journey which, in the case of the Welsh regiment, will occupy five days. The ride and the subsequent operations will furnish some test of the usefulness of cyclists in masses on active service.

The Royal Flying Corps, too, will undergo its first trial under service conditions. The two dirigibles, Beta and Gamma, will be allotted one to either force, while the aeroplane squadrons will be equally divided between the two.

The nearness of the maneuver area to London, the presence of the King, and the trial of the aerial scouts will probably draw large crowds to Cambridge and its environs, and with this prospect in view the military regulations concerning traffic and sight-seers will be even more stringent than in former years.

LONDON SHIVERS IN MID-SUMMER

Icebergs in Gulf Stream Blamed for the Coldest Season in Years.

London, Aug. 17.—The crowds of Americans who came abroad hoping to escape the heat and leaving their overcoats behind, forgot the fact that if it were not for the Gulf Stream, England would be an ice-bound, uninhabited Arctic region. The present season is almost as bad as that, for, on account of so much ice in the middle Atlantic, according to scientists, the Gulf Stream is so chilled by the time it reaches these shores that it has caused a summer such as even the oldest inhabitants cannot remember.

Motorists in the Scottish Highlands have been snowbound; tourists in the Emerald Isle have been chilled to the marrow by the icy North Pole blasts, while hundreds of sightseers in London have been sloshing about in rain that would make Flatbush in November seem like a summer holiday.

Even Britons, inured as they are to standing under dripping umbrellas, shivering in unseasonable overcoats, and generally living up to the world-wide bad reputation of their climate, have emerged from their painful but conscientious August seaside bath to ask, "What has happened to our summer?"

It is even becoming a popular notion that people are no longer driven to drink by hot weather, but by rain, and their summer holidays are now being passed huddling near the hearth. The gulls are swooping over the Thames Embankment fully three months before their time. Trees are shedding their leaves in early death in the parks. Burning piles of fallen foliage, raked up by keepers, mark the melancholy task usually due in October.

The agricultural outlook is growing serious. Harvests are spoiled or delayed all over the country. Spring oats, beans and potato crops are total failures. Hundreds of acres of hay are spoiled.

The cold appears general all over Europe except in Russia, which is experiencing the most severe heat wave ever recorded. The German railways are swamped by vacationists, driven home by the Arctic weather. There is snow in the Black Forest and the temperature is near the freezing point, while in the Alpine resorts bobsleighing is in full swing on account of the heavy snows.

FLOWERS AS AID TO LOVE.

Alpine Youths Propose by Putting Roses on Window Sill.

Geneva, Aug. 17.—In remote Alpine hamlets and villages, especially in the Barnese Oberland, there still exist ancient and pretty customs of proposing marriage by the language of flowers.

If a maid accepts a bouquet of edelweiss from a man she at the same time accepts him as her fiance, the idea being that the man has risked his life to obtain the flowers for the woman he loves, though, of course, a bunch of edelweiss is not very expensive.

Another method, which also exists in the Canton of Glarus is for the young man to place a flower-pot containing a single rose, and a note, on the window-sill of the girl's room, when she is absent from home, and wait—perhaps days—for a reply.

If the maid takes the rose, the young man boldly enters the house to arrange matters with her parents, but if the rose is allowed to fade away, the proposal is rejected without a single word having been exchanged between the couple.

Sometimes a fickle girl will keep a man waiting a day or two for an answer, but whatever it may be, it is considered final.

MUSICAL STAR ILL.

London, Aug. 17.—Her many American friends and admirers will be sorry to learn bad news of the popular musical comedy favorite, Lily Elsie.

Since her marriage to Ian Bullough, a wealthy Scottish landowner, practically nothing has been seen of the fair Lily. Indeed, malicious scandal-mongers whispered she had left her husband and gone abroad. This is untrue, but unhappily there is a far more serious cause for her seclusion. Mrs. Bullough has fallen a victim to the same malignant malady which, after a brief married life of unrelieved suffering, carried off Wallace's former bride, Maud Darrell, also a musical comedy actress of note. It was announced that Lily would return to the stage at the conclusion of the run of "Gypsy Love" at Daly's Theater, but there is now little hope that this plan will be realized. One eminent specialist only gives the famous beauty who recently underwent an operation a few months of life.

AMERICAN WOMEN CREATE SENSATION

Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William Guggenheim and Mrs. Frank J. Gould Startle French.

Trouville, Aug. 17.—The three sensations of Grand Prix week at Deauville, outside of the publication of Sen's book of caricatures, were created by American women—Mrs. Ogden Mills, with her hoop skirt; Mrs. William Guggenheim, with her fan, and Mrs. Frank J. Gould, with her pearls.

Mrs. Mills is a step-daughter of William K. Vanderbilt. She appeared at Deauville Casino in a dress which caused consternation and shocked the good taste of the most fashionable and elegantly gowned gathering ever assembled at any resort.

Mrs. Mills' costume was of white satin, over which hung the tunic effect of black net, heavily embroidered with a heavy design in silver. But the startling part of the dress was the hoop which held the tunic out fully five inches from the skirt all around. This made an effect of a hoop overskirt reaching to just above the knees.

As soon as Mrs. Mills entered the casino she was followed everywhere by a curious throng, who when they were not commenting adversely upon the taste of a woman who would dare to wear such a monstrosity, were ridiculing her.

Mrs. Guggenheim was almost a like sensation by displaying a fan of black lace on tortoise shell, in the center of which was an artistic monogram five inches square, made entirely of small diamonds mounted in platinum filigree work so nearly perfect that the fan folded as readily as if entirely made of lace.

Then came Mrs. Gould's pearls to crown the sensations of the morning. Mrs. Gould had four ropes of immense pearls the size of cherries, draped about her bodice and on her neck.

GERMAN STUDENTS ARE MOST THOROUGH

Interesting Methods Learned by American Teachers While Abroad.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—Three hundred and fifty American teachers are Americanizing Berlin. This week, Prof. H. H. Fick, of Cincinnati, president of the German-American Teachers' Association, under whose auspices the teachers are traveling in Germany, is enthusiastic over the reception of the party everywhere in the Fatherland. The majority of the party will sail on the Grosser Kurfurst on August 22. Prof. Fick said:

"Everywhere our German hosts gave us a magnificent welcome. All halls were decorated with the American colors. On the banks of the Rhine enthusiastic crowds waved hearty greetings and cannon fired salutes. In some of the cities hundreds of school children welcomed the visitors. The children were all dressed in white and were rose wreaths. In other cities, practically the whole population turned out to greet us.

"The party has learned much from the investigation of German educational methods and conditions, and we realize that German education must be our model in discipline, thoroughness, and concentration. The tests of German boys and girls revealed that their learning covers a far wider field than the American system. All remembered last year's work, which cannot be said of American children. Concentration and attention were everywhere noticeable in the German schools."

Prof. Fick believes the Prussian system of insuring a retired teacher at least 60 per cent of the entire salary and sometimes 80 per cent is very recommendable, as it qualifies discrepancies in the German pay roll, tends to keep teachers in the profession and develops a higher type of instructors.

Among the American speakers at the Berlin Congress of German-American teachers were Dr. Busse, of New York, on "The Training of Teachers in the United States;" Director Joseph Winter, of New York, on "The Future of the German Language in the United States," and Prof. Emil Cramer, of Cincinnati, on "Co-educational Schooling in America."

At an informal dinner in the Kaiserseal Zoological Gardens, Miss Ella Kelly, of Brooklyn, spoke of the necessity of teaching German in all American public schools.

New York's public schools' outfit is valued at $13,000,674.75.

KAISER'S SISTER ROBBED.

PRINCESS FREDERICK CHARLES.

London, Aug. 17.—Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the youngest sister of the German Emperor, was robbed of costly jewels while starting from Victoria Station for Germany, it has been learned, as a result of the case being reported to Scotland Yard. The Princess was surrounded by members of the British royal family and a number of foreign diplomats, and the police authorities took strict precautions to keep outsiders at a distance, but as soon as the train had started the jewels were missed. Not only were the gems intrinsically valuable, but sentimentally their loss is irreparable.

KING ALFONSO PEEVTD.

He Does Not Like the Dictatorial Manner of Mother-in-law.

London, Aug. 17.—King Alfonso has abruptly left Osborne Cottage at the Isle of Wight where he has been staying with his wife and mother-in-law, Princess Henry of Battenberg. The reason for the King's sudden departure, it is whispered, was his inability to remain under the same roof in peace and amity with his mother-in-law.

Princess Henry does not approve of certain traits of Alfonso's character and does not hesitate to express her opinion in the dictatorial manner she acquired from long association with Queen Victoria in the latter's old age. Alfonso has always resented her reproaches and attempts to make him a better boy. This is not the first time there has been friction between the pair, the King having previously taken refuge aboard his yacht with congenial company.

BEARDED WOMEN MAY WEAR TROUSERS

Prefect of Paris Police Gives Permission to Only Those Afflicted With Hirsute Appendage.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Women in France, as, in fact, is the case in many other countries, are not allowed to wear male attire. A law prohibits it, but on certain occasions even the law has its exceptions.

Mme. Dieulafoy, the wife of a well-known Parisian, is the only woman who has the right to wear the clothes of the sterner sex, but to do so she has to obtain a special authorization to that effect from the Prefect of Police.

Some one has had the curiosity to inquire at the prefecture on what grounds such permission can be given. The police officials were very reticent on the point, but they admitted at last that there was only one reason which was uniformly valid, and that was if the woman had a beard.

Any application stating that the applicant wishes to wear male attire because she is troubled with a beard is at once granted.

"But when was the last application of this kind made?" the official who gave the information was asked.

"Not in my lifetime," was the answer. "But the rule holds still. It is one of the regulations of the prefecture. Any woman who can grow a beard has a right to wear culotte."

NEW ADDITION TO SOCIETY IN PARIS

Mrs. Henry Siegel, of New York, Appears at Many Society Salons.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The newest addition to the society salons of Paris is Mrs Henry Siegel, of New York. Her social progress is being watched with much interest, especially by women from the ranks of trade, as they do not acquiesce in the unwritten law of leaving social functions to the titled and untitled aristocracy and to the ranks of diplomacy. Mrs. Siegel's name generaly appears in the Paris society papers as Mrs. Vaughan Siegel, Vaughan having been her maiden name. One of her daughters is married to a titled Italian and she other is being wooed by several French aspirants to her hand.

Among those who help Mrs. Siegel to receive are the Duchess de Talleyrand, Madame Harriet de Ricon, daughter of the late Judge Fuller, of New York, and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, nee Curtiss, of New York. It is quite the thing in Paris for women to drop their husbands' first names and tack on their own family name. Hence we get Mrs. Tyler Harbison, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Demming Jarves and Mrs. Stuyvesant Rutherford. Mrs. Curran, formerly Elsie Postley, followed another system and signs herself "Mrs. Curran, nee Postley," so as to distinguish herself from her sister-in-law, the former Ethel Cook of San Francisco, now Mrs. Rose Ambier Curran.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

London, Aug. 17.—"The day will come when no one will be grateful for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," said the Duchess of Sutherland, speaking recently at Fenton in the potteries.

"It will be a great day, too," her grace added. "We absolutely must advance, and if there is some squeal about the advance and a little over-hurry about it, at any rate people can see the break at the end of the tunnel, and know they will emerge into the fuller light.

"Years ago, when I came, inexperienced and enthusiastic, among you, you called me 'Meddlesome Minnie.' As far as a miserable duchess could be an agitator, I strove to be one. But what changes since those days! Slowly, definitely, the aspiring democracy demands the open road. The very mansion—Trentham—in which I nursed my ideals is razed to the ground and the place is open to the public. I live in a cottage in peace and independence, as a friend among the workers for whom I strove so many years ago. Is not that enough to make one optimistic, and is it not symbolic of all change to-day?"

PRAYERS FOR GEN. BOOTH.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.

London, Aug. 17.—Prayers for the recovery of Gen. William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, who is seriously ill here, are being offered in thousands of Salvation Army barracks throughout the world. From numberless street corners, where open-air meetings of the Salvationists are held daily and nightly, petitions are being directed in the course of service for a prolongation of the useful life of the aged evangelist. Ever since an operation was performed to save the sight of his right eye the is blind in the left eye Gen. Booth has been failing, and Dr. E. W. Miller, his personal physician, holds out little hope for his recovery.

AMERICAN GIRL READY FOR SWIM

Rose Pitonof Practices Daily for Trip Across the English Channel.

London, Aug. 17.—Rose Pitonof, of Boston, will have strenuous competition in her effort to swim the English Channel. In fact, there is to be a regular Channel Derby as soon as the neap tides come, the latter part of this month. Besides the Boston girl, Lilly Smith, champion English girl swimmer, and four men will attempt to equal the feat of Webb and Burgess. The men are Jack Weidman, who accompanied Burgess on his 1911 swim; Ted Heaton, of Liverpool; Jabez Wolfe, who nearly got there, and Fred Record.

The delay caused by unfavorable tide conditions has not been disadvantageous to Miss Pitonof, as it has given her a better chance to get acquainted with the treacherous Channel currents. She is swimming daily off Dover, and has the benefit of being accompanied by the other aspirants. Arrangements are now being made for a long swim of particularly interesting character between Miss Pitonof and Lilly Smith, which will be in the nature of practice for the Channel swim.

It will be over a course twenty miles in length. Miss Pitonof is creating by far the greatest interest of any of the aspirants. She has an American flag in her sitting room, which she declares she will plant in the sands of France between Calais and Cris Nez. She is now swimming grandly and is full of confidence. All she says is:

"I guess I'll get as far as anybody. I have been splashing about for two miles or so every day and training hard enough."

FRANCE EXPELS CROOKED GAMBLERS

Two Men, Said to Be Americans, Caught in Act of Fixing Roulette Wheels.

Paris, Aug. 17.—A decree of expulsion has just been issued against a couple of ingenious gentlemen said to be American citizens. Last May the two friends entered the shop of a maker of gambling apparatus and offered to buy his business. The offer being refused, they ordered a $400 roulette table, which was delivered on June 28. The merchant, in the meantime, had been making inquiries about his curious clients, and learned that one of them had been gaining large sums at the roulette table in Italy. His suspicions were confirmed when one of his employes told him of a conversation with the two friends, in which the following proposal was made to him: "Whenever you have a roulette to deliver at a gaming house, bring it quietly to us. We shall keep it an hour or two, and then you can take it to its destination. In return we will make you an allowance of $30 a month, and $40 for each roulette."

The merchant, who had been further struck by the fact that the roulette ordered had been thrice brought back by its purchasers for certain readjustments, informed the police, and the chief of the department which deals with gaming, having examined the famous roulette, pronounced it faked. From the proposal made to the employe it seems probable that the two swindlers intended to substitute faked roulettes for those of the maker. Learning where their doctored machines had been set up, they could obviously have played with the certainty of winning. Henceforward France will offer no field for their talents.

The forests of the United States cover about 550,000,000 acres and are being cut away about three times as fast as they are growing.

German Crown Prince May End His Semi-exile

Rumors that the Heir to the Throne Is About to Return to Castle at Potsdam Is Officially Denied—Stories Told of Crown Prince.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—The widely circulated rumors that the crown prince's semi-exile at Danzig had nearly ended, and that the prince, with his family, would return shortly to Potsdam, met with a sudden check the other day through an official statement from the chamberlain of the prince's household, published in the Vossische Zeitung," that absolutely nothing is known at Danzig as to the alleged return.

In well informed circles it is considered highly probable that the prince's promotion to the rank of colonel with the Koenigsberg Grenadier Regiment will follow early in the autumn.

Meanwhile the crown princess, with her children, is at the seaside, the prince being at military exercises at Areys, East Prussia.

Last week, according to a local paper, there was a large assembly of the veterans, school children, and of townsfolk of Areys and the neighborhood to welcome the prince on his arrival. The latter, in the friendliest and most unrestrained manner, as is his wont, mingled with the people, a proceeding which has already contributed largely to his popularity among all classes of Germans.

Seeing a group of boys approaching, the prince asked, "Boys, why are you here?" "To see the crown prince," was the prompt reply.

"Well, then, just take a good look at him."

The prince laughed heartily as he overheard, one small critic observe to another, "Ach, Gott, how thin."

Of a revenue officer the prince asked.

"Where are you from?"

"From Italia."

"Where the Dickens is that?"

"On the Russian frontier," was the answer.

"There's a lot of smuggling there, no doubt?"

"Ja wohl, your highness."

"Well, I suppose you also close one eye occasionally, eh?"

"Never, your highness," replied the revenue officer, at the same time tightly closing his right eye.

The prince understood and laughed heartily.

GIRL'S MURDER IS CLEARED UP

Italian Police Arrest Two Men for Brutal Killing of Musician's Daughter.

Milan, August 17.—The circumstances attending a murder which was perpetrated with fiendish cruelty at Fiesco, Umbertiano, near Ferrara, at midnight last Sunday, have just been cleared up through the arrest of the murderers.

Renata Massoli, aged twenty-one, the charming daughter of a well-known music master, was found strangled or smothered in her bedroom. Her arms had been tightly bound to her legs, and the ends of the cord had been made fast to a heavy wardrobe two yards from the bed. The body was covered with mattresses, and there were signs of a terrible struggle.

Renata was living alone in the house with a maid servant, her father and step-mother and the rest of the family spending a holiday at the seaside. Evidence was soon obtained that the murderers had escaped in Signor Massoli's motor car, which had been removed from the shed after the crime.

Suspicion fell on two lads—Cesare Zambello, aged seventeen, and Gino Andrea, aged twenty-two, who were employed in a printing office belonging to Massoli, adjoining his residence.

The crime was evidently cunningly planned, for the murderers passed the afternoon preceding the murder in a local cafe studying a motorist map and tracing the quickest route to the Austrian frontier, besides purchasing all the requisites for replenishing the motor car. Moreover, Andreoli had devoted his leisure during several weeks to training as a chauffeur.

The accused youths, hounded from place to place after their motor car had been smashed in a collision outside the city, were finally found hiding beneath some hay in a barn at Villanova, near Rovigo, after a hot chase by carabinieri and an army of 500 peasants armed with scythes and pitchforks.

The carabinieri were compelled to defend the barn against the peasantry until reenforcements arrived in order to prevent the murderers from being lynched.

The accused say they were forced to strangle their victim on account of her stubborn resistance.

REVELATIONS FOLLOW RAID.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—Curious revelations have followed a police raid on a famous "all-night" restaurant in Berlin, which gained notoriety through some of the women habitues dining in male attire.

As a sequel to a number of complaints, the police entered the premises and arrested a little actress who was in the habit of giving nightly performances at the restaurant. The police also took the names of all those present with a view to charging them in the morning. The detectives, however, found that they had to do with a party of "society" people invited there by a well-known German princess. The lady forbade the police to molest her guests, but the unfortunate address was taken away and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

ENGLISH WOMEN CAN'T GET HUSBANDS

There Are Not Enough Men to Go Around in United Kingdom. Women Out Drink Men.

London, Aug. 17.—According to the official report of the 1911 census of England and Wales, just issued, there are 1,139,276 women who have no chance of finding husbands.

The varying matrimonial chances of girls in various district are shown in a table of the sex proportions at the time of the census.

In 1911 there were in England and Wales:

Females	18,621,094
Males	17,481,818
Excess of women	1,139,276

This gives precisely 1,066 females to each 1,000 of male population, which, by a remarkable coincidence, was the exact preponderance ten years before.

The proportion of women to every 1,000 men in other countries is:

Norway	1,069
France	1,043
United States	1,043
Australia	1,038
New Zealand	1,006
Ceylon	1,006
Canada	1,006

The chances, therefore, of every emigrant finding a husband in the colonies are much better than those of the girls of East Sussex, where more than 25 per cent of the women are doomed either to remain single or marry widowers.

The comparative criminal statistics of the sexes show that women are much more law-abiding than men. There are only 123 women in the prisons to every 1,000 men.

In the lunatic asylums there were 1,140 women to 1,000 men, while in certified inebriate reformatories and retreats there were on the census night only 394 men out of 1,337 inmates.

Although the entire population of the United Kingdom had increased from 41,458,721 in 1901 to 45,221,885 last year, there had been a notable decline in the rate of growth of many large cities and towns.

The most striking instance was London itself, the following being the figures for the administrative county:

1901	4,536,267
1911	4,521,985

DISAPPROVE OF VISITS.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—The Spanish aristocracy strongly disapproves of its Queen's constant visits to England, and of her determination to bring up her children in a hygienic Anglo-Saxon manner. She has never been popular with the Hidalgos, and they have no great love for their bustling, sport-loving king. The fact is that the governing class in Spain is still medieval, while the proletariat is socialistic.

A Spanish revolution is always a possibility, and it would never be surprising to read that Alfonso had joined Manuel in exile. The support given by Spain to the comic opera Portuguese royalists is a bad blunder. Relations between the two government are very strained, and a war between the two countries is by no means improbable.

French Watering Places Attract Pleasure Seekers

Trainloads of Parisians Pour Into Quaint Little Towns Every Day—What Is Being Worn in Fashionable Resorts.

Paris, Aug. 17.—Summer life is now in full swing at all the fashionable seaside resorts along the lovely coast of France and every day brings trainloads of pleasure-seeking Parisians to the primitive little railroad stations. It is one of the pleasures of the day to meet one's friends on their arrival and note the charm of the small hat and white lace veil that nearly every traveler wears.

The white veil is a most wonderful thing at this time of the year and covers a multitude of sins, for it throws a white light on faces that are, perhaps, too sunburnt or even freckled and throws into relief only the red lips. Then, if you are unfortunate enough to have an ugly mouth you can always arrange it so that the design of the lace covers the corners and leaves nothing but a perfect rosebud visible. It takes an uncommonly plain woman not to look beautiful behind such a veil. The only pity is that disillusion is sure to come soon, for etiquette does not allow you to wear them with a bathing suit or even when promenading on the beach nor may you appear veiled before lunch or even in the casino at night.

Freedom in Dress.

Otherwise, you are left considerable freedom in the matter of dress, though everything must, of course, be quite simple. In the morning you put on a plain linen skirt with a row of black velvet buttons on one side and a striped shirtwaist with a belt of same material, long sleeves with white cuffs, and a low collar and a sailor knot in any color you like. On no account, however, must you wear a sailor hat, which is considered far too stiff and uncomfortable, and you will choose a soft felt hat lined with some light color to match the sailor knot and with no trimming at all except, perhaps, an aigrette of white corn.

All day long you will find no costume necessary but your silk bathing suit with silk stockings and smart little shoes peeping beneath your mantle as you are resting on the sand, and in the evening at the casino you will wear some simple low-cut dress in lace or white crepe de chine, or, perhaps, colored Liberty satin with broderie Anglaise.

Do not imagine, however, that every Parisian goes to Trouville or Deauville or any of the rather monotonous and expensive seaside resorts nowadays. The coasts of Brittany, which are absolutely unknown to the world, although they may be almost within sight of a fashionable casino, are becoming very popular. Many have bought a plot on the beach, put up a cottage, and invested a few francs in a boat. At these places there is golf and fishing and plenty of things to do to pass time.