



The Gay Grand Duchess Given in Loveless Marriage by the Czar to Prince William of Sweden.

She First Shocks the Court of Sweden by Pouring Champagne Down an Ambassador's Neck.

She Is Discovered Dressing Like a Little Girl and Going So Disguised to a Public Art School.

At Last She Is Divorced from Her Royal Husband, to Whom Their Child Is Given.

Returning to Russia, the Czar Will Have Nothing to Do with Her and She Is Socially Ostracized.

Now as a Nurse of the Russian Soldiers, She Is Working Out the Penance the Czar Has Imposed Upon Her.



The Grand Duchess Marie's Frivolous Stepmother, Countess Hohenfelsen, for Marrying Whom Her Father Was Exiled by the Czar.

The Heroic Penance of the Gay Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

How the Czar Ordered His Frivolous Cousin---Divorced from Sweden's Crown Prince---to Wipe Out Her Sins by Nursing His Wounded on the Battlefields of Poland

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2. THE Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, divorced wife of Prince William of Sweden, is doing penance for her sins in a manner most unusual for imperial princesses.

She has been ordered to atone by faithful service as a nurse among the wounded Russian soldiers for her escapades in Sweden, her scandalous treatment of her husband and her many pranks in Paris.

The Grand Duchess, who is a first cousin of the Czar, gave His Majesty a terrible shock when she ran away from Stockholm to Paris about eighteen months ago, deserting her husband and child, after flaunting her escapades in the eyes of Sweden. The Czar poses as a stern guardian of morality, in spite of some peculiar conduct of his own and the very numerous vagaries of members of his family for generations past. Whenever any of his relatives commits a morganatic marriage or simply an indiscretion, he visits punishment and banishment upon the offender.

When the Czar learned the full enormity of his pretty cousin's doings, he gave orders that she should not be received at court or enjoy any of the rank, titles, privileges and revenues that belonged to her by birth.

As the Grand Duchess had committed many of her indiscretions to promote the interests of the Russian court and government, she felt this punishment cruelly. Her ambition had been to get away from "silly Sweden," as she called it, and shine as the most brilliant figure at the extravagant, gay court of St. Petersburg.

She implored the Czar to forgive her, but he absolutely refused to see her or to modify his order in any way. He informed her that the only becoming course for her would be to retire to a convent. Several efforts she made to induce him to relent in the summer of 1914 were without result.

Then came the war. The Grand Duchess, who was intensely interested in the success of Russia, appealed to the Czar to allow her to take her place in her country. This time conditions were different. The Czar replied:

"If you will go to work in the nursing corps, do whatever is required of you and obtain the approval of your superiors by efficient service, I will restore you to your position at court after the war."

The Grand Duchess eagerly accepted this offer. She is now with the army in Poland with a corps of nursing Sisters, and is laboring day and night among the most dreadful scenes of the war, in the great campaign in Poland thousands of men are left mangled upon the ground, and it is beyond the efforts of all the nurses who can be secured to give them even rudimentary care.

The Grand Duchess Marie is as handsome and picturesque as an American variety stage actress. In this respect she differs from most European royalties. In her nurse's costume she will bring joy and relief to many a poor wounded soldier.

She was married to Prince William of Sweden by the Czar and diplomats of her country, because Russia considers it necessary to maintain its influence in Sweden, a country that lies between the Muscovite Empire and the open sea. The imperial family of Russia, which is the richest in the world, gave her a dowry of \$500,000 and a palace in Stockholm, the capital of her husband's country. It was a marriage in which love or personal inclination had no part.

Prince William is the younger brother of King Gustave of Sweden. He is a very lanky and rather homely prince. During a long visit to the United States in 1907 he impressed everybody as a very democratic and good-natured fellow. He complained bitterly about a New York dentist's bill for \$500 for beautifying his face. The royal family of Sweden is very middle class. It is derived in the male line from Bernadotte, that marshal of Napoleon who was a notary's son and married a tradesman's daughter. The Swedish kings and princes have discarded the pomp of royalty as far as possible, and live like a cultivated professional family, devoting themselves to music, painting, literature and other high objects.

The young Russian princess, accustomed to the barbarous luxury and the gay dissipation of St. Petersburg, varied with trips to Paris and Monte Carlo, found this life altogether too simple and unexciting. She wrote letters to her Russian relatives and many friends, recklessly making fun of the Swedish royal family, its plebeian origin and modest amusements. This led to frequent quarrels with her husband. One of her indiscretions was pouring a glass of champagne down a diplomat's neck.

To compensate for the unexciting court life, the Princess acted as a spy for the Russian War Office in Sweden. She maintained an intimate friendship with the Russian Minister in Sweden, M. Savinsky, and the Russian military attaché, Colonel Assanovitch, and it is believed that she furnished them with military information concerning Sweden. It is even asserted that her relations with the fascinating M. Savinsky went much beyond military and political co-operation.

A Swedish politician discovered positive evidence that the Russian diplomatic representatives in Sweden had been purchasing Swedish military secrets. The Swedish Government declined to ask for the recall of the Russian officials. It appeared later that this reluctance was the Government's fear of revealing the Princess William's relations with the Russian officials and creating a terrible international scandal.

When the excitement was at its height the Princess packed her trunk and ran away from her husband to Paris.

attended municipal art classes disguised as a young working girl. That does not seem a very serious offense, but having a secret residence in the city was also whispered against the Princess.

Prince William of Sweden drew up a petition in which he politely ex-

As a Nursing Sister on Russia's Dreadful Battlefields.



lives in Paris, an exile from Russia. The Grand Duchess was only sixteen months old when her mother died, six days after giving birth to Marie's brother, Grand Duke Dmitri. The mother was a sister of King Constantine of Greece. She had a Russian mother and had known from childhood the license of the Russian court. Yet she was so deeply in love with her husband, Grand Duke Paul, that she died of a broken heart because of his neglect and dissipation.

The Czarina ordered them to leave the palace, which infuriated Paul so much that he induced Colonel Pistohlkors to divorce his wife so that Paul could marry her. For this he was exiled from the country. The children were brought up by the Czarina's sister, the childless Grand Duchess Sergius, who became a nun after her husband was assassinated. The Grand Duke Paul's present wife is now called Countess Hohenfelsen.

In her recent efforts to regain her position in Russia the Grand Duchess Marie has been aided by the sympathetic Grand Duchess Sergius and by the Czar's oldest daughter, the young Grand Duchess Olga.

Marie is interested in a scheme to make her brother, Grand Duke Dmitri, who is very popular in Russian society, heir to

plained that differences of temperament made marital relations with his wife impossible, and upon this a divorce was granted.

It is interesting to note that the Grand Duchess Marie's father, the Grand Duke Paul, uncle to the Czar, has had remarkable matrimonial complications of his own. He now

The two little children were not allowed to know their father until they were grown. Soon after his wife passed away, Grand Duke Paul appeared at a court ball escorting the wife of Colonel Pistohlkors, who was loaded down with the famous jewels of Grand Duchess Paul. Ten minutes after catching sight of them

the throne. The Czar's only son is a hopeless cripple and unfit to succeed to the throne, even if he lives. Dmitri appears to be the most suitable successor among the Czar's near relatives. The Grand Duchess Olga, it is said, would gladly marry him, and the plan would be to have these two become Czar and Czarina.

Why a Raw Onion Cures Colds and Benefits Health

To eat a raw onion is an old remedy for curing a cold, and many have found that it works well in practice. But why the onion should possess this curative property few have taken the time to ascertain; in fact, not one in a hundred can give the exact reason or reasons. Some may say that the smell drives the cold away, but that is frivolous.

There is an oil found in the onion, chives, radish and horseradish that plays an important part in curing the cold. This oil and the sulphur which is also contained in these plants have a deadly effect upon the harmful germs that flourish in various parts of the body and are the chief cause of the common cold.

From the best authorities we learn that colds are caused by three things—a chill, a germ and a uric acid tendency which provides a soil for the germ's growth. The pungent oil of the onion neutralizes and destroys the germs that infest the mouths of us all, even of those in good health.

In normal health the mucous membrane forms a protecting wall against the attacks of the germs, but when it is inflamed, as is the case during a cold, the delicate lining of the nose, throat and mouth affords but little or no protection. The cold and pneumonia germs then gain a foothold, because the disease-resisting powers are weakened. Since the oil of the onion is a

deadly foe to the dangerous microbe of colds, it should not be considered a food that we should avoid, and etiquette on this point needs correction.

The onion is, properly speaking, a vegetable, but, because of its strong flavor, it is often regarded as a spice. There are other spices that have a beneficial effect upon the human system, if taken in moderation, and while they are said to be harmful if used to excess, it is evident that they add flavor and relish to our foods. Ginger, cinnamon, cloves, pepper and the abused onion, by stimulating the flow of saliva and the gastric or stomach juices, help digestion if not used to excess.