

the beautifully laid out grounds of this millionaire's palace of palaces. For the mirrored bath, large enough for 100 to swim in at a time, the old Reman would have given more of his empire than he burned, and fiddling would have gone out of fashion in his own castle.

Mrs. Gould's New Turn

Things have reached a pass with Mr. Gould where the divorce courts offer as much trouble as business ventures. Mrs. Gould, from whom he got a divorce after charging her with sustaining a friendship with a Mexican youth, born to the cactus purple, has suddenly taken a new turn with her case, and where she allowed an undefended action to result in divorce, she now pleads that the French court had no jurisdiction to hear the case because she is an American citizen by virtue of her marriage to Gould.

That, strangely, was the very same contention made by Mr. Gould's counsel when she sought relief in France. But his reason was a different one. Under the French law a woman may plead the community of property interests and acquire -one-half of the husband's estate. In New York she could only get so much alimony as the court in its wisdom thought proper, or the husband, in a private settlement, saw fit to make.

Now the case takes the aspect of being in the lap of the divorce court, with either an acknowledgement that no jurisdiction obtains, or a sustaining of the right to grant the decree. If the court refuses to uphold its jurisdiction, Mr. Gould is going to New York to institute a new suit in that state. He will transfer the whole play that held Paris by the ears to New York city and give society and the common people one of the most interesting and complicated actions that they have ever known.

If he does not, Mrs. Gould is coming over to make her fight for a share of the Gould estate on the ground of her citizenship, and she is to be accompanied by the man named as corespondent in the case, under whose protection, or the protec-

I am told by counsel for Mr. Gould that it will take three or four months for the divorce decree to become final, even if the court assumes jurisdiction in the face of her pleading. He says that she herself acknowledged the jurisdiction of the court by making a number of appeals, and that her new turn is entirely a reversal of form from her side of the case. Early in July Mr. Gould asked for an American passport. He will probably find some delay and then will wish to wait and see the outcome in France.

On the other hand, the difficulties attending the coming of Mrs. Gould to America have been many. Her Mexican friend, strong in his relationships in Spain, declares that he will arrange for the necessary papers through that country. He says that he is coming to America and will stand by Mrs. Gould to a finish.

In the meantime Mr. Gould finds the society of the woman who was named by his wife, former wife of a San Francisco architect, charming and appears to find in the Paris association an added reason for not rushing his start to the home town.

But they are asking in Paris if his new troubles will be the making of a business career, and he is answering the question with an affirmative that may mean much.

An Astonishing Case

At any rate, it is sure that Frank Gould is going to make a new start, but whether it is to

be business or matrimony, quien sabe?

The Gould case is, indeed, astonishing. It was in October, 1918, that Gould had his wife and her Mexican friend, Mario Casasus, arrested and they were fined fifty francs each by the Correctional Court in Paris, on a charge that they had improper relations.

Gould followed the arrest incident with a suit for divorce and was granted a decree April 18. 1919, in Versailles. Mrs. Gould was given 3000 francs a month by the court.

Mario Casasus, who was named as corespondent, is one of seven children of Senor Don Joaquin de Casasus, twice Mexican Ambassador to the United States. He was a student at Princeton and later was a member of the American

Lacaze returned to the stage in Paris and at the time she is said to have become acquainted with Gould was playing in the Theatre Folies Bergere.

The Marital Tangle

Frank J. Gould first married Helen Margaret Kelly, daughter of the late Edward Kelly of New York. The late Bishop Greer performed the ceremony. The couple lived together for six years during which time two daughters were born, Helen Margaret and Dorothy Gould. In 1909 Mrs. Gould sued for divorce and the decree was handed down by the then Justice James W. Gerard of the Supreme Court, later American Ambassador to Berlin. The papers in the suit

Oct. 27, 1909, Gould married Edith Maud Kelly, a show girl appearing in "Havana." The Goulds were married in Edinburgh, Scotland.

In an interview given in June of this year in Paris, Mrs. Gould said: "I never dreamed that I would be sending out warnings to young girls to avoid the idle rich, but I most heartily do. Money and position are not the only things in life, and a man with a million or two of dollars can be lacking in as many generous qualities and impulses and be twice as cruel as the whole amount of his fortune.

"The young girl of today had better marry a coal beaver who loved her and willingly shared his life and income with her." Gould is said to have an income of about

A Very Ingenious Painting

two millions a year.

HERE is in one of the Continental picture galleries a painting called "Cloudland," 1 bangs at the end of a long gallery. At first sight it is said to look like a huge, repulsive daub of confused color, without form or comeliness. As you walk toward it the picture begins to take shape; it proves to be a mass of exquisite little cherub faces like those at the head of the canvas in Raphael's "Madonna San Sisto." If you go close to the picture you see only an innumerable company of little angels and cherubim.

