

A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR TIMES READERS

LEAVES TO RUSSIA A FEARFUL HERITAGE

Canadian Nation May Acquire Wolfe's Home

IS SOCIALISM BECOMING TAMI

Wierd Princess Founds a Club Among Drug Fiends

EIGHTY ARE MEMBERS

Much of Intellectual Russia Now Under Sway of Poisons, Particularly in Moscow — Awful Revelations of Conditions There

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Moscow, Sept. 15.—Eccentric Moscow is soaked with drugs. The whole wealthy West End which lies between the university and the Donskoye suburb, spends its days consuming and injecting cocaine and morphine, and indulging in orgies of "sulphurism." This sounds somewhat exaggerated, but it is the conclusion drawn from recent revelations. From the evidence given and the reports of doctors it would seem that only cabmen, muckies, and yard dromies escape the general craze, and that the whole "intelligentsia" covering everyone who reads, writes and has a black coat to pawn, is made up of drug maniacs. No wonder the harvest of Moscow doctors grows rapidly; no wonder the annual doubling of the crop of suicide and crime.

Out of this state of affairs a strange and sinister woman emerges. In Kaloshin Lane, lived, till last December, the Caucasian Princess, Irina Dembiza, who boasted the bizarre title "Bermityia Imperatritsa"—the "Bermityia Empress." The empress was an expert in the science and practice of drug-taking and the use of drugs in society; she cultivated only drug-maniacs' society, and she compiled a privately printed book called "Memoirs of a Morphomaniac" which contained a list of 140 Moscow men and 800 women of wealth and position, who were given to drug taking. The princess was wholly perverse and unnatural. She described morphomaniac as "a glorious crime which feels man's laws cannot check;" and she further revelled in the scandals and tragedies which newspapers daily report as a result of the cocaine and morphine craze. She kept track of every social in good society, and set herself to ferret out the cause, always, said Koshernikoff's lawyer, "under the suspicion that her goddess, Morphine, was the source of the mischief." And when she found out that this was indeed so, she went deeply veiled to the victim's funeral, or sent a wreath of violets inscribed "Where thou has gone we shall soon follow."

The Drug-Maniacs' Club, founded by Princess Dembiza, had eighty members who met once a month, and recounted their individual joys and torments. The more important experiences were written down, and analyzed by doctors, whom there were nine among the eighty members. The princess had a fine library on toxicology, and her books on drug-taking by Erlenneyer, Demetrescu, Higier, Jennings, and other medical men, were read by the members. Her abnormal mind is shown by the fact that she took no delight in the literature which praised drug-taking (of this Russia produces vast quantities); she sought out writers who exposed the folly and misery of the habit; and the more they raved and were menaced with ruin in this art, the more their writings pleased the queer princess.

The great exploit of the Dembiza circle was the invention of "sulphurism." Sulphurism is the chronic alternate taking of different drugs. Princess Dembiza was a victim, or as she put it, a "triumphator" in this business. She described the torments of the drug stage from one drug to another as worse than the pains of giving up the drug habit, but added that the reaction was worth the torment. At Christmas, she got melancholia because her favorite poodle died; and the next day she left \$115,000, the drug-maniac library, a dozen poems, and the weirdest collection of unnatural art and furniture that ever eye has seen.

The case of Nadezhda Egoroff is typical of those who fell under the malign influence of this weird princess. Mile Egoroff was the good looking daughter of a leather merchant. She fell a year ago under the perverse influence of Princess Dembiza. In one winter she suddenly grew old; her hair turned grey; her teeth fell out; and her power of speech was damaged. She became an old woman. Doctors could do nothing for her. One ingenious physician was so nonplussed by her mysterious disease that he gave it a new name, and reported on it as something unexampled to a Moscow medical congress. The cause was "sulphurism."

In February last Mile Egoroff drove to a small jeweler's store in the Zamoskvartchevskaya street, the jeweler, and tried to pilfer a silver chain worth \$2. The salesman detected her, got with her on a sledge and told the driver to make for the nearest police depot. While crossing the Moskva River bridge, the kleptomaniac girl jumped over the parapet. In her pocket was found a wonderful fantastic recipe for taking different drugs in different combinations, and, crushed herself on the ice below. All over West Moscow are so-called "paradises" where the drug maniacs meet, and where they are attended by "underground doctors." Underground doctors are students who have failed to get through examinations, or doctors deprived of the right of practicing. In addition many recognized medical men take drugs and help drug-takers. Among university students morphomaniac is almost universal. Strongest of all is the movement in the new university of Kazan, founded by the late P. A. Stolypin. There is irony in this, as Stolypin had a horror of drug-maniacs; and on becoming minister of the interior he cleared out of his chancellery four no-

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PLAIN DRESS FOR THIS PRINCESS

Mary of England Has But Few New Frocks

OPPOSITE IN RUSSIA

Children of the Czar Are the Most Expensively Clothed of Royal Misses—Brown Holland Dresses For the Teck Juniors

(Times' Special Correspondence)

London, Sept. 18.—The common understanding of the phrase "royal raiment" who have to be considerably modified if the numbers of the present generation of royal offspring are to be accepted as typical of their class. The most extravagantly attired children nowadays are by no means royal, but are the children of the aristocracy, with the exception, perhaps, of the Czar's children, whose dress bills are larger than those of the children of any other monarch.

The Princess Mary of England is one of the most economically attired juvenile princesses in Europe and her dress bills are considerably less than those of many young girls of the prosperous middle class.

Two years ago the princess rarely or never had a dress purchased for her. All her frocks were made by Miss Selby, who was the Czar's dressmaker. It was in the coronation year that the princess had an evening frock made for her for the first time by a professional modiste; the cost of it was \$40. She has had four evening frocks since, two at the same price and two made by Miss Selby which, as they were cut from Queen Mary's gowns, cost little.

When the Princess Mary went to attend tea in the garden of the R. Y. S. C. during Cowes week, she was attired in a white drill skirt, a white serge jacket, and a large hat trimmed with white silk. Twenty dollars would have covered the cost of her costume. On a particular occasion she wore white kid gloves, but quite commonly the princess wears white thread gloves, the cost of which is about fifty cents a pair. The princess' dress bills certainly have not averaged more than \$10 a year during the last five years.

After her birthday in last April the Princess Mary was given a dress allowance of \$250 a year by her mother, but the princess must find her pocket money out of this allowance.

Economically as the princess is attired, she has in her wardrobe, however, some frocks and underwear which, if purchased in the ordinary way, would cost a large sum. These, however, are made altogether of, or are heavily trimmed with old Brussels lace that is worth at least \$15 a yard. The lace was part of a large quantity of old lace that was given to Queen Mary by Queen Victoria on the marriage of the latter and Queen Mary has utilized it largely in trimming her own dresses as well as some of those of the Princess Mary. The only extravagant articles of attire that the Princess Mary habitually wears are the well-known black and white stockings and a dozen pairs of \$4 to \$5 a pair and a dozen pairs of \$4 to \$5 a pair.

But for her hair, which is styled in a bun, the princess has not been allowed to be as extravagant as are many young girls in the world are. The princess wears each of her frocks, which are of two colors, black and white, wearing black with her dark frocks and white with the light frocks.

The Princess Mary's dress bills are, moreover, saved by the fact that she reuses a good many articles of attire in the way of hats, parasols, gloves, etc. in the form of presents from relatives. The princess has a beautifully jeweled handbag, which was a present from the German Empress, and every birthday Queen Alexandra sends, among other gifts, a box containing a dozen pairs of gloves.

Up to last year the princess' wardrobe was looked after by her mother, the dressmaker, Miss Selby, but now Her Royal Highness has a maid of her own.

The Czar's Daughter

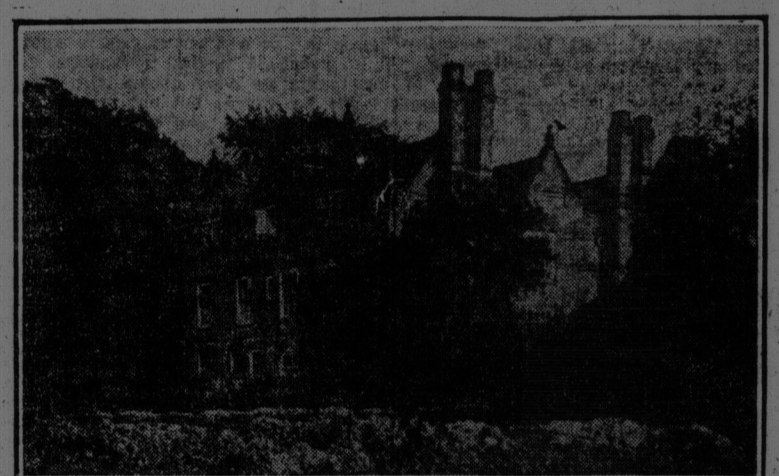
Two of the most extravagantly clad young girls in the world are the two young grand duchesses, Titianna and Marie of Russia, the younger daughters of the Czar. An order for frocks for the two young princesses was placed two years ago with a West End firm in London which specializes in children's frocks and caters for the extremely well-to-do. The price averaged \$75 each. Two of the frocks were made of real Irish lace and cost \$140 each.

But not only do the young grand duchesses habitually wear the most expensive frocks, but they seldom wear the same frock more than a dozen times, and their wardrobes is, therefore, continually being replenished. Though like all royal children the Czar's daughters do not wear much jewelry as outward ornaments, they do wear jeweled garters and jeweled boots to their shoes.

Each of the young grand duchesses has the services of two maids each and their wardrobe room is an immense apartment. They change their attire in the ordinary way four times a day and wear the same dress specially dressed three times. The dress bills of each of the young princesses of the Russian reigning house is generally estimated at \$2,000 per annum.

It is, however, curious to note that

Historic Building Now Owned by Joseph B. Learmont of Montreal — Would Make of it a British-Canadian Memorial to the Captor of Quebec—Some Interesting Relics Available for Museum



WOLFE'S HOME AT WESTERHAM

(Times' Special Correspondence)

London, Sept. 19.—The anniversary of the capture of Quebec was quietly celebrated at Westerham on Saturday. Joseph B. Learmont of Montreal, who has purchased Quebec House, the early home of Wolfe, and Mrs. Learmont, who has been residing there since the purchase, are the new owners of the house. The house is a fine specimen of Georgian architecture, and is situated in a beautiful garden. The house was built by James Wolfe at West-erham, and is now being offered to the Canadian people and he has offered to Canada, Mr. Learmont has intended that nothing should be done to the house until the dominion parliament meets, when he will elicit the views of the members of the government. He has bought the property because he felt that it was most suitable that it should be vested in the Canadian people and he considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner. He has considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner, and he has considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner, and he has considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner.

Asked if he was in a position to make a definite statement regarding the disposition of Quebec House, which he has offered to Canada, Mr. Learmont has intended that nothing should be done to the house until the dominion parliament meets, when he will elicit the views of the members of the government. He has bought the property because he felt that it was most suitable that it should be vested in the Canadian people and he considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner. He has considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner, and he has considered that it should be removed from the hands of a private owner.

Other Relics

Since Mr. Learmont has been in England and he has purchased the life of Wolfe, which added to those he has in Montreal, will make a very fine collection. It is understood that Wolfe's sword, and a sash which repose in the Tower of London, and the portrait of Wolfe as a boy painted by Benjamin West, which is now at Kensington Palace, will be available for the Canadian people. The museum of Wolfe relics at Quebec House, and some documents of this proposition will be possible to secure from the Colonial Office Wolfe's last despatch to Pitt, which created such doubt in England until removed to go to the capture of Quebec, three days later. These hopes are, however, unreasonably optimistic. It is unlikely that such a national possession will be placed in a country house where measures of protection cannot be so effectively taken as in a museum. The despatches and other Wolfe documents and letters could be housed, Mr. Wolfe-Aylward, a member of a branch of Wolfe's family, who owns some of the

this extravagance in dress is not maintained among the children of the Russian imperial family when they grow up. The dress bills of the eldest daughter of the Czar do not exceed those of her younger sisters, though her requirements in the matter of dress are naturally much greater than those of her younger sisters. That their children should be extravagantly and splendidly attired is simply a tradition that is carefully observed by the Czar and the Czarina.

The most economically attired of the juvenile princesses are probably the Princess Mary and Princess Helena of Teck; they are economically clad not merely from choice but from necessity. The Tecks are one of, if not actually, the poorest of the royal families. It is probable that \$100 covers the cost of the princesses' whole attire in the year, and it is extremely rarely that a single costume did the sum spent exceeded \$10, and two cost less.

PROTECT FORESTS: RAILWAYS ARE TO TAKE PRECAUTION.

All railway companies now under the authority of the railway commission must maintain fire patrols for the protection of dominion forest reserves, according to the terms of a new act. This month's "Conservation" points out that this provision supplements the protection for which provision is made by the railway commission's fire regulations. The law was made partly because the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have no legislation providing for adequate fire protection along provincially chartered lines, and the forest reserves.

A Host of Royalty

Romance of the Marquis of Ripon

When the king was staying at Studley Royal the other day, two of the best shots in the world—the king and his host—were in friendly rivalry. Impartial judges place the king among the six most accurate gunners in Great Britain, but Lord Ripon is the most deadly of all. And one's mind travelled back, when thinking of the event, to an occurrence of eight years ago, when Lord Grey, as the Marquis was then, was a guest with King Edward at Welbeck. On that occasion an incident happened which is without parallel in the whole annals of sport. The earl fired at a high-flying pheasant, his shot dealing it a fatal wound. The bird, instead of falling limply to earth, as is the way of such game, but it was a bird of the king. It struck him in the chest, and he fell dead. The king, who was a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, was a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, and he was a guest with King Edward at Welbeck.

Had a thing so unthinkable happened in the case of the present Marquis of Ripon, it would have been a tragedy. The Marquis, who is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, and he is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck. The Marquis, who is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, and he is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck.

Buying a Monastery

Now, while the waters of controversy are still furiously agitated, he learned that a beautiful and famous monastery, the monastery of St. Edmund, had been put up for sale. The monastery, which is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck, and he is a guest with King Edward at Welbeck.

BEAUTIFUL ROUMANIAN PRINCESS COOKS, SEWS, RUNS A TYPEWRITER



This novel picture shows the princess and her sister, Princess Elizabeth, eldest children of the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania, with peasant clothes. Though they have blue blood in their veins, they are not at all different from the masses of serving people to wait upon them and a palace to live in, they like to dress up as poor children occasionally.

Both young people love the outdoors and have been taught to do many useful things, as well as to grace the position to which they are born. Elizabeth, who will be nineteen September 24, is said to be the most beautiful princess in all Europe. She is kind to almost every royal family in Europe, too.

There is nothing unusually remarkable about being beautiful, some one may say. There are plenty of girls without titles, and a palace to live in, they like to dress up as poor children occasionally. Both young people love the outdoors and have been taught to do many useful things, as well as to grace the position to which they are born.

Disappearance of Irreconcilable Attitude

REGENT POLITICAL EVEN

Many of the Leaders in E Now Willing to Accept C and Take Oath of Alleg — Split in Germany

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Europe's sea has grown tame. The time is come when it will cease its intrinsig position to creative politics; will cabinets quite like other parties; court, and chess kings and oag. That is the reflection made on the of August Bebel, the greatest of s st stalwarts, and the man who has the intransigent section which does thing but oppose. The transition opposition to positive work was taken shape in last year's German elections in Prussia, and I seen accomplished in France, and smaller states of Northern Europe accomplished fact.

One of August Bebel's last was an admission of this. It was that of the 4,000,000 prof German socialists who voted at an election of 1913, probably of 000,000 were stalwarts. Forces so could be recruited only on the as that they are to do something the doctrine of the stalwart German is that nothing is to be done unless it is enough to let the enemy mistakes and to point them out even the Bebelites saw that, as so availed its ranks, it became every more inclined for practical participation in government. F though the most essentially radical state in Europe, has had socialist s Mrs. I. Millerand, Brandt, and V. saw the spectacle of the arch socialist Brandt warring as fiercely railway strikers as any Prussian minister.

In Italy half the socialists reco shakings with the Tripoli raid, the fiercest socialist in the world, shaking King Victor Emmanuel's and getting the offer of a portfolio. Bavaria and Baden the socialist broken the party rule against votin budgets. These facts have been i preted to mean that a new era in the government machine. The record premier's eldest son succeeded to the De by title, changed his family name from Robinson to Weddell, and was known as Earl de Grey, which dig- nified his position. The latter was created a Marquis, following his success in facts passed. He was appointed to his high office in the September of one year, but before the January of this year he had the strangest of fates. He remained so notable as the only prime minister in history who never had a cabinet. He was appointed to his high office in the September of one year, but before the January of this year he had the strangest of fates.

The opposition to the socialist s offers to make socialist ministers otherwise to entrust them with p comes from a source older than socialism. Outside England and Fr all European "Left" or ultra-pro sive parties, have always shiftened. Their theory has been that "Left" ies exist in order to expose, and to r odious reactionary governments; that the "Left" parties need not n sarily be ready to supply alternate emments. This tradition is c Fifty years ago when Prussian Lib had a majority in the diet they re had with ridicule the suggestion that might themselves supply minis ter. In the present emperor's n this was repeated. When the Reich Radicals rejected an army bill, Will II. was willing that the "Freis leader, Richter should become a ter. This was a strong concessio parliamentarism, as the Kaiser has unqualified right to name and di ministers. Richter and his Ra were unwilling and thereby p mentary government in Germany, to first and only chance of becoming a Remarkable Change of Opinion.

Outside France, socialists, as have not had the chance to become i ters; but now that they are get the chance they cannot shake off old Radical tradition that a "Left" p exists to oppose, and to make trou but not to create. The Dutch social have this month illustrated this and the same time proved that such int aligence is slowly passing, and that ism in Holland is becoming treac ly lame. The majority at the Sod Congress which forbade members to come ministers numbered 875 as ag a 820 minority which wanted the so leaders to enter the cabinet. T shows a remarkable change of opia A few years ago in Holland there v practically no socialists at all who w listen to the suggestion that the p should play a role in practical poli The issue was raised by a general tion. Before the election the Cath and various shades of orthodox Ca lists, who, taken together were ca the "Believers," had fifty-nine dep in the chamber as against forty-one "Believers." The issue was raised by a general tion. Before the election the Cath and various shades of orthodox Ca lists, who, taken together were ca the "Believers," had fifty-nine dep in the chamber as against forty-one "Believers." The issue was raised by a general tion. Before the election the Cath and various shades of orthodox Ca lists, who, taken together were ca the "Believers," had fifty-nine dep in the chamber as against forty-one "Believers."

(Continued on page 16, sixth column.)