

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1911

## A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR SATURDAY TIMES READERS

HARDER THAN EVER  
TO DODGE CUSTOMSCoronation Makes  
Uncle Sam Tighten  
The Ropes

## RAID ON DRESSMAKER

Something Back of Official's Visit  
to Swell Modiste-Morgan Dope  
of the Art-Salesman—Wealthy  
Recruit for Suffragettes—Gossip  
of Gotham

(Times Special Correspondence.)

New York, June 2.—By those who pretend to know something of the future plans of the port authorities, the government raid the other day on the fashionable dress-making establishment of Lady Duff Gordon in search of evidence of smuggling, is said to foreshadow the tightening of the customs lines this summer. So many Americans have gone abroad with full pockets to attend King George's coronation that the federal authorities regard it as certain that the purchases abroad will be heavier than for many years.

Every woman who contemplates attending the London coronation will extend herself financially to make as ostentatious a showing as her means will permit. This will involve a larger wardrobe than is ordinarily necessary on a European trip and a more lavish display of jewelry than is usually worn on continental journeys. Much of this will be bought on the other side, and will be chargeable with heavy duty on the return of the voyagers to home shores.

Despite the detection and exposure of a large number of wealthy passengers last year in the act of trying to evade the port duties, Collector Looe feels that the number of offenders this coming summer and fall will be equally large if not more than usual, and he is determined to be on the alert to detect them.

The assertion that two of the employees in Lady Duff Gordon's shop, which she conducted here under the name of "Ladies' Home," were secret service agents in disguise is taken to mean that the collector has enlisted the assistance of that branch of the government in carrying out his program for checking up the style and quality of the goods brought into the country by professional dressmakers as well as by the traveling public.

By those who can read through the lines it is interpreted to mean that the corps of secret agents of the treasury department hunting with American abroad this year for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of their foreign purchases, their confidence, have them admit what they have bought in the old world's fashionable centers. When this is not possible they follow them about and through the co-operation of employees in the establishments Americans most frequent get the information they desire.

## Is Morgan Often Fooled?

The discovery last week that J. Pierpont Morgan, for the second time within a little more than a year, had been palmed off on him a religious stolen from the ancient repository, has strengthened the belief of art connoisseurs here that—this time the American financiers have been years what is colloquially known as "a soft mark" for successful and unscrupulous art thieves. This suspicion, which is getting to be something of a conviction with New Yorkers, is regarded as being all the more surprising because of the fact that most of his purchases are made through experts of wide experience who might be expected to protect him from impostors.

What he paid for the Asolotti coupe stolen from the Asolotti cathedral in Italy, which he returned to the Italian government when he learned that it had been purloined from its resting place, is not known, but in view of his known willingness to pay high prices for rare works of art, it is believed to have cost him \$20,000 or more. It is not supposed he paid so much for the head of St. Martin, stolen from one of the rural communes of France, surrendered by him some days ago to the French Ambassador in London on discovery that it had been abstracted from its hiding place by thieves. Friends of the financier would not be surprised if his magnificent art gallery adjoining his home in this city, where repose paintings, sculpture and antiques worth \$10,000,000, will be found, when it is dispersed at his death, to shelter a large number of the stolen treasures of old world castles and churches, that have been missing for years.

## Up to the present only the personal

friends of the banker have been permitted to enter the gallery and so little is known of its contents by the outside world that the extent of the frauds practiced on its owner may not be known for years. Truly artful and shrewd in money matters, the fact that the banker, with all his experience as an art collector, is still vulnerable to the representations of smooth-tongued agents with something good to sell is difficult to believe, were it not for the frequent confession of his by Mr. Morgan himself.

## Takes up Suffragette Cause

Dorothy Whitney, the youngest daughter of the late William C. Whitney, secretary of war in the cabinet of President Cleveland, is the latest acquisition of the suffragettes. She has been resisting the importunities to make common cause with them for more than a year, but is understood to have finally yielded to the interest of New York's society women in the movement. Miss Whitney is reported to have contributed \$10,000 toward the fund of \$100,000 being raised to accelerate sentiment among the members of the New York state legislature next year.

(Continued on page 9, first column.)

PRINCE HELD  
BOYISH CHUM  
IN MEMORYLeopold of Battenburg in  
Montreal With C. G.  
Greenfields

## HAD LETTER FIVE YEARS

Two Met in Egypt and Signed  
Pact to Meet in Montreal—  
Both Enjoyed Its Fulfillment  
This Week

(Montreal Gazette.)

The visit of His Highness Prince Leopold of Battenburg, first cousin of King George, to Montreal, has revealed the romance of a royal friendship for a citizen of this city in the person of C. G. Greenfields, son of J. N. Greenfields, K. C. The story began five years ago in an Egyptian hotel, when Prince Leopold, then a lad of seventeen, was attracted by the young Canadian of his own age, who was traveling with his parents. They met at dinner together, went pilgrimages to the pyramids, and when the parting came, in boyish fashion the royal prince and young Greenfields swore fealty to each other, and promised to meet some day in the Canadian metropolis. A bond was made, in which young Greenfields wrote his address and sealed it in a letter. Years rolled past, and the young Canadian became a barrister. The prince took his place in the great world of London, and traveled hither and thither. His sister, Princess Louise, was married to the Duke of Albany, and his memory of boyish days did not fade. Renewed Friendship

Last November he planned a round the world tour, and tucked safely away in his baggage was the letter he had received from young Greenfields in Egypt. Yesterday morning he arrived in Montreal, and prepared to make himself known to Mr. Greenfields. But the first person to arrive at the apartments of the prince in the Hotel Victoria was his Canadian chum, and the friendship of old days was immediately renewed. The result was a happy day around the city in an automobile, doing the sights, and the prince enjoying everything in right royal fashion. Though Prince Leopold does not travel in cognito, he hates a fuss, which was illustrated by his informal attendance at the annual conference of the Labor party that this action was taken, and King Leopold's resolution in favor of the universal strike as a means of preventing war, was defeated by only six votes.

The representatives of more than five million organized workers voted unanimously in England the other day for a resolution denouncing militarism and declaring for the arbitration of all international disputes. It was at a special conference for disarmament prior to the annual conference of the Labor party that this action was taken, and King Leopold's resolution in favor of the universal strike as a means of preventing war, was defeated by only six votes.

I believe in the admission of women to the full rights of citizenship and share in the government. That few women keep house so badly or with such wastefulness as Chancellors of the Exchequer keep the State, and many a man of genius for organization applied to affairs of the nation would be extremely economical and beneficial.—Theodore Parker.

Ninety per cent of the men of Australia would agree that the concession of the vote to women has been a real benefit to the State. The women have largely declared themselves against privilege, against monopolies of all kinds, against the raising of the cost of living, in favor of individual liberty, in favor of temperance, moral and physical cleanliness, and all that goes with a good national character. Prof. R. K. Macpherson (formerly of Tasmania).

Not only must millions of women now earn their living outside the home, but the housekeeper, as well as they, is more and more dependent on the outside world, which only a voter can efficiently control, and which every woman who can vote ought to desire to help control.—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

In my opinion, the extension of the suffrage to the women of New Zealand has made for the moral welfare of the whole community. Without being revolutionary, their influence has been on the side of progress and clean government. I should say the almost universal vote of the people of New Zealand would be that the admission of women to the franchise was not only right in principle but satisfactory in practice. Hon. George Foulde, Minister of Education and Public Health, New Zealand.

The question of suffrage for women has passed out of the academic stage, and has become a matter of practical observation and experience in an ever-growing number of States and countries. Experience has shattered like a house of cards, all the old predictions that it would destroy the home, subvert the foundations of society, and have a ruinous influence both on womanly delicacy and on public affairs. During many years the opponents of woman suffrage have been diligently gathering all the adverse testimony that they could find. So far as appears by their published literature, they have not found, in all our enfranchised States put together, a dozen respectable men, residents of those States, who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any ill-effects.

Julia Ward Howe.

Marriage between equals is freedom, marriage between an inferior and a superior is a mild form of slavery for both husband and wife. Again, and again among the younger men do I find a marked and resolute attitude for marriage; and invariably I find that these men regard the woman as an inferior—a person whom they may admit to the suburbs of their favor, but who must not aspire to reach their innermost thoughts. Marriage is a matter of love and friendship. On the inequality theory it is mostly love, and it generally dies of its own heat and chagrin. On the equality theory it is mostly friendship, which increases with every year, and helping its fierce and fierce sister, keeps both alive. A poor opinion of women and a conviction of their inferiority are at the root of nearly all the lawlessness of social life.—R. Yenta.

## GOD SAVE THE KING!



## HIS MAJESTY IN HIS CORONATION ROBES

Today, June 3, the people of this Loyalist city, as well as those of all the cities throughout the British Empire, are celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the king, His Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

King George was born on June 3, 1863 and was baptized on July 7, of the same year. He was named George Frederick Ernest Albert. He is the second and only surviving son of His Late Majesty King Edward VII, and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. He joined the royal navy on June 5, 1877, in 1880 was promoted to midshipman, in 1884 to sub-lieutenant, in 1891 to commander, in 1893 to captain, in 1893 to vice-admiral and commander-in-Chief of the Royal Marines, in 1893 to vice-admiral, and in 1897 to admiral.

In the year 1902 he was appointed a general in the English army. His elder brother, H. R. H. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence died on January 14, 1892, and then became heir presumptive to the throne. On May 24 of the same year, the Duke of York, which was created in the reign of Edward III, was restored in his favor. In 1905 he was married to his second cousin, Princess Victoria Mary, Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. His mother Queen Victoria, died on January 22, 1901, and he then succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall. He was created Prince of Wales on Nov. 9, 1901 and also Earl of Chester. He succeeded to the crown upon the death of his father, Edward the Peacekeeper, on May 6, 1910. The king has six children, all of whom are alive.

He has steadily won his way in the affections of his people, and many a prayer will go out to day, "God Save the King."

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## WEDDING OF AN M. P.

Five Prime Ministers at the  
Nuptials of Hamar Greenwood  
and Miss Marjory Spencer—A New  
Book on the Dominion of  
Canada

(Times Special Correspondence.)

London, May 28.—Perhaps the most wonderful tribute to the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the chorus of disapproval which was heard on all sides when it was thought that he would not be able to attend the imperial conference. The proposal to postpone the conference did not seem more unreasonable than to hold it without the presence of the Canadian minister.

On his arrival in Liverpool Sir Wilfrid was met on behalf of Lord Strathcona by W. L. Griffith, permanent secretary to the high commissioner. Senator Melvin Jones, Major Stephens and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allen were also at the landing stage. The journey to London was taken in the royal saloon, which was placed at the disposal of Sir Wilfrid by the London & North Western Railway, at the request of the high commissioner's office. Sir Wilfrid was accompanied to London by those who met him. He had been indisposed for three days on the voyage, and remarked that this was the first square meal he had since leaving Canada.

On arriving in London Sir Wilfrid was manifestly delighted to find Lord Strathcona had come to meet him. News of his age and the fact that it was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, the veteran high commissioner came to meet the prime minister.

## Canadian Wedding in London

Five prime ministers accepted invitations to be present at the marriage of Hamar Greenwood, M. P., the Canadian who represents Sunderland in the House of Commons, and Miss Marjory Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Spencer, of Fowlshe Court, Hereford. These were the Prime Minister of England, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada; Sir Edward Watkin, of Newfoundland; Hon. Richard McBride, of British Columbia, and Sir Joseph Ward, of New Zealand.

The ceremony was at St. Margaret's, Westminster, today. Most of the members of the British cabinet were present, and among the prominent Canadians noticed were Sir Frederick, Lady and Miss Borden, Hon. Mr. Broderick, the Postmaster General of Canada and Mrs. Lemieux, Hon. Mrs. McBride, Hon. W. J. Bennett and Mrs. Bower, Hon. Joseph Martin and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macmaster, Mr. and Mrs. W. Max Aitken, Senator and Madame Belmont, Hon. C. H. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Admiral Kingmill and Mrs. and Mrs. and Miss Williams Taylor. The list of wedding presents was exceptionally large.

The Bishop of British Columbia, Canon Herbert Henson, and Rev. Herbert Ashcroft officiated. The bride's dress was of white, brocaded satin with a train of chiffon embroidered with pearls. She wore a crown of hand-made Sicilian lace, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of white roses and Canadian roses.

The Misses Marjory and Gladys Greenwood, sisters of the bridegroom, came from Canada to act as bridesmaids. A state reception was given at the Whitehall Rooms. The honeymoon will be spent in the Loire country.

In addition to being a barrister and a parliamentarian, Mr. Greenwood is a captain in command of the Canadian Squadron of King Edward's Horse, and a detachment of his squadron was in attendance and lined the aisle. This regiment is composed of colonial living in the mother country. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood will be in residence at St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, early in June, after a short honeymoon, in order to take part in the notable imperial gatherings of the season. In August they hope to start for a tour around the British Empire via Canada.

Donald Armour gave a dinner at his house in Harley Street in honor of Mr. Greenwood on the eve of his marriage. Among the guests were Sir Frank Newman, Sir Charles Ross, Sir William Mackenzie, Colonel Porteus, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., A. W. Smithers, Donald Macmaster, F. Williams Taylor, G. McL. Brown, W. L. Griffith, H. V. F. Jones, and J. Oswald Smith.

In recent golf competitions, we have seen Miss Florence Harvey and Miss Nibbitt, of Hamilton, and Miss Pooley, of Victoria, B. C., distinguishing themselves. Miss Dorothy Campbell of Hamilton was successful in winning the ladies' golf championship. Miss Pooley of Victoria maintained her position until the fourth round.

**New Book on Canada**

One of the important events in the publishing world is the issuing, by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, of W. L. Griffith's book "The Dominion of Canada." This book is uniform with "The Commonwealth of Australia," and "The Dominion of New Zealand," both written by men eminent for their knowledge of their native countries. An authoritative work on Canada has long been needed, and this volume by the secretary to the high commissioner of Canada will supply a long felt want.

## HER GAIN

Mrs. Jones—"Does your husband remember your wedding anniversary?"

Mrs. Smith—"No; so I remind him in January and June and get two presents."—Harper's Bazaar.

hand or a "silly boy" on the other. He must be clean, wholesome, decent, cheerful, loyal to home, school, and church, not "sloppy," but just good.