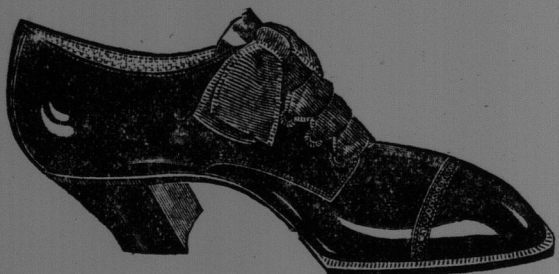


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**The well-known Traveller Shoes,**  
**\$3.50 and \$4.00.**  
Other makes, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00,  
\$1.85, \$1.75 and \$1.50.

Every pair leaves our store is guaranteed.  
Money refunded if not satisfied.  
AT THE CASH CLOTHING STORE.

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## SEQUEL TO A MOCK MARRIAGE.

The climax to an extraordinary royal scandal has been reached by the disclosure of Prince Joachim Albrecht, cousin of the Kaiser and of the Duchess of Connaught, who has been compelled to leave the German army because of his infatuation for an actress. To add to his humiliation, by the Emperor's order he will not be allowed to wear uniform. The prince, who is thirty-five, and a son of the late Regent of Brunswick, lost his heart some years ago to an actress who had gained some reputation in adaptations of French farces of a certain type. She was a lovely woman, some years senior to the prince, and named Marie Sulzer. But there was one difficulty in the way of their marriage. She was of the people. Her royal lover made strenuous efforts to remove this objection by getting her ennobled. But the Kaiser sternly refused to allow this. Like all the Prince's relatives he was averse to the match. The aged Regent, by his will, directed that his son's inheritance should be reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$2,500,000, a difference of \$7,500,000. But loss of rank or money was little regarded by the enamored prince. Still,

grown met for the first and only time at the registry office in the Brixton Road.  
Marie Sulzer returned to Berlin and there Prince Albrecht again became her most intimate companion. Still the Kaiser was resolute in his opposition. For a time His Majesty was baffled and perplexed when he learned that the woman was known as the Baroness von Liebenberg. But measures were taken to render the course of love far from pleasant for the two.

### PRICE OF HONOR.

But the anxieties and worries of Prince Albrecht and his innamorata were as nothing compared to the trials of Baron von Liebenberg. After the wedding the marriage broker refused point blank to pay over the balance due to the baron. It was not long before the baron again became involved in financial troubles. It was not until his landlady threatened to evict the nobleman that the broker under pressure, unwillingly paid over \$250. But it was not long before the baron again became involved in financial troubles. It was not until his landlady threatened to evict the nobleman that the broker under pressure, unwillingly paid over \$250. But it was not long before the baron again became involved in financial troubles. It was not until his landlady threatened to evict the nobleman that the broker under pressure, unwillingly paid over \$250.

### BARON DESTITUTE.

As he relied on these trivial sums for his livelihood, he was thus absolutely destitute. To add to these misfortunes he was arrested by the military authorities for failing to attend some manoeuvres to which he had been summoned. For a time he received \$1 a week from the Kaiser, but how long this allowance continued is uncertain. But at any rate the baron was much distressed with the way in which he had been treated.  
When the second part of the plot was put into operation and his wife sued for a divorce he proved refractory. Then the whole scandal came out. He had the whip hand, for had he chosen to sue for a divorce the Prince's relations with the woman would have been constructed, according to German law, a criminal offence. When he found that Prince Albrecht still remained devoted to the actress, he promptly ordered his cousin to be attached to the troops in German Southwest Africa. The Prince obeyed, but there was no diminution of his infatuation. For part of the way he was accompanied by the Baroness. When the Emperor refused to allow him to live inognito with the baroness, the Kaiser, shocked by his cousin's conduct, and angered by his refusal to accept the drastic punishment of expelling him from the army.

### MILITARISM AND THE WORKING-MEN.

The following facts are from a sermon preached by Rev. Gilbert T. Sadler, B.A., L.L.B., of Wimbeldon, Cornwall church, on Sunday last.  
True, Europe is "an academy for the study of murder as a fine art," but other instances are not so numerous. Militarism is being struck again and again, and though it still stands, its fibres are being loosened and ere long it will fall to pieces.  
The Lord Roberts' propaganda is being openly denounced. We do not want a war in which our soldiers are employed. We do not want conscription. We want religion—strong and free religion. That will make us gradually disinterested in religion is a bond which unites us to all men. It makes for all being one, not being enemies. The religious spirit of trust in God and love to one another is a spirit which can share the world wide over. There is only one religion, that is the religion of trust and love—Jesus has interpreted it best of all. The one universal religion of the Spirit is becoming more and more, that will make war impossible.

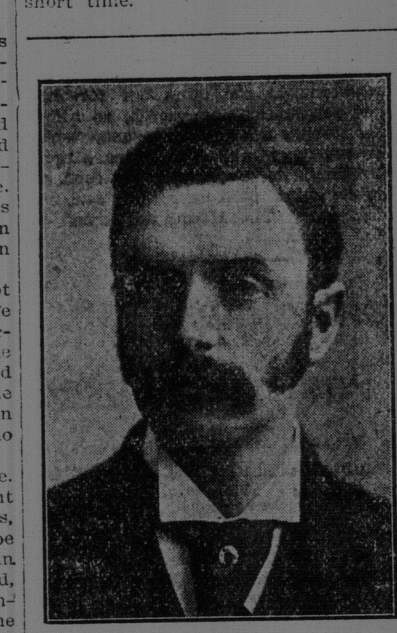
Arbitration and Religion are leading the nations away from war. The folly of war is coming home to us too. Wm. Penn conquered the Indians by love, without arms. God has conquered the world by love. We are having a grand vision of a United States of Europe. Why not? War would then be impossible. The world is longer possible between the States of America. The Federation of Civilization is in sight. Information is being coming studied more and more. The "Duma" in Russia is a sign of the times. The peoples of the world are feeling their power and their unity. Why should the workmen of England fight the workmen of France? Alex. M. Thompson, writing from his point of view of workmen, showed that those who actually fight are not the governments who make war, but the workmen who enlist. One set of workmen go and fight the democracy of another country. This "danger" obviously could not exist if these democracies were helped and encouraged to realize that their interests were rather to help one another to live, than to cut each other's throats for their rulers' profit. Many recent events have combined to indicate that the European democracies are beginning to perceive that. In all the great labor struggles of the past years, the workmen of England, France and Germany have helped each other with sympathy and subscriptions to win the common aim of better living, better health and leisure for recreation and improvement. On the Continent where their evolution is woefully hindered by the terrible burden of military service, they have evoked a threatening opposition to the conscription, and to find away the murderous tools of their hands. The greatest influence for peace in the world today is the growing international union of workers.

Not only are workmen of each land feeling their interests are at one with the workmen of every other land but there are other international influences at work, creating international sympathies which will make war impossible just as much as cannibalism. PEACE.

## H. B. AMES, M.P., INTERESTS AND INSTRUCTS THE CANADIAN CLUB

"The Last Great West" Inspiring Theme of Eloquent Speaker—Fertile Homestead Lands Nearly All Gobbled Up

Herbert B. Ames, member of the House of Commons for St. Antonio division, Montreal, interested and instructed the Canadian Club of this city last evening as few speakers have succeeded in doing. Mr. Ames, a Canadian, a Scotchman, was one which could not fail to interest the two hundred or more club members who listened to the address, and when dealt with by a man as thoroughly familiar with his subject as Mr. Ames could not fail to interest the club members. Mr. Ames, who is a fluent and pleasing speaker, spoke for about an hour, it hardly seems possible for a man to justify to such a vast subject as "the last great west" in that time, but Mr. Ames has the faculty of covering a lot of ground, so to speak, in a very short time.



H. B. AMES, M. P.

To some the greater part of his address was an old story retold in a bright, incisive manner, but to the majority he said much they had never heard before. He took up the timber, the wheat, the cattle, the sheep, the grain, and with the aid of excellent stereoscopic views showed beyond all doubt that what was necessary to sustain in prosperity many millions of people for many generations was the land of Canada. The speaker, who was the scene of Mr. Ames' inspiring remarks. At 6:15 the club members sat down to a banquet. Dr. T. Dizon Walker, president of the club, occupied the chair and the guest of honor, Mr. Ames, sat at his right.

At the conclusion of the luncheon President Walker arose and in a few words extended the welcome to the distinguished Canadian, Dr. Walker observed that Mr. Ames was bringing to the east a message of hope and expressed the hope that Mr. Ames would return to the west with a message from the east. We had seen a considerable amount of money here, and the speaker thought that after Mr. Ames had looked over our country he would be able to declare to the world that we had no more free land in the fertile west. Mr. Ames added that this was sufficient reason why the government should not give away the land to the west. He said that the government was the best class of settlers during the next three years.

In three years, the speaker said, "I fear we will have to declare to the world that we have no more free land in the fertile west. Mr. Ames added that this was sufficient reason why the government should not give away the land to the west. He said that the government was the best class of settlers during the next three years."

Mr. Ames paid a high tribute to the Northwest mounted police. They had given our west a respect and love for justice which was the envy of our southern neighbors and wherever this force was stationed, law and order prevailed.

Mr. Ames spoke a few words on the subject of the improvements he would like to see in the west. He expressed the hope that he had given his audience the idea of the great wealth of the west.

Following Mr. Ames' address a number of additional views of the western country were thrown on the canvas and the majority remained to see them.

Mr. Ames will visit St. John Point and examine the shipping facilities at this port.

her in the west for many years to come. Mr. Ames next took up the subject of wheat growing in the west, and this brought Winnipeg into the limelight. He spoke of the marvelous growth of the prairie city and humorously observed that when a Winnipeg man went away from home and wanted to know the population of his city he had to telegraph back to find out.

The speaker with the aid of some splendid views explained the objects of the Brandon experimental farm. All sorts of tests were being made there to obtain the best results in the growing of wheat. He saw sixty-four different kinds of wheat growing there side by side.

In places from twenty-five to thirty bushels were being raised to the acre. People wondered if this could be continued. The speaker declared that it could. The Canadians had profited by the mistakes made by their American neighbors in Minnesota and other States. It had been proven that if the land were given a rest once in every four years its fertility would remain. In short, scientific farming would give the Canadians immense wealth. There was almost as great a crop of oats, but the consumption was principally local. Flax was also profitably raised in the dryer sections of the west.

Mr. Ames stated that the wheat growing lands had been divided into small sections, 40,000,000 acres to each section. The even section had been available for homesteads under existing law, but the uneven section only 5,000,000 remained. Of the odd section there was about 10,000,000 remaining which had not been ready to satisfy railway grants. These ten million acres, however, were not available for homestead purposes until special legislation was passed. Mr. Ames expected that the necessary legislation would be passed at this session of the House.

Then the government would have 15,000,000 acres still to give away, but as homesteaders were coming in at the rate of 30,000 a year, and each obtained 160 acres, the land would probably all be given away by 1911.

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**CAPS, 25c. to 1.50**  
**SOFT HATS, 1.50 to 5.00**

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## ENERGETIC ENGLISH PRINCESS.

It is often remarked that women of the Anglo-Saxon race retain the appearance and attributes of youth to a far later period of life than is to be observed on the Continent of Europe or in the United States. It is possible to suggest—without any disrespect—that no Englishwoman of this day has so successfully, and yet so unobtrusively, guarded off the hand of Time as Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who completed her sixtieth year of life on March 18. The youthful grace and vigor which still characterize her are most certainly not the result of leisure hours, for, although she has not been forward to take her part on occasions of ceremony or in purely social functions, her energy in the fields of art and science has been boundless, while her interest in the various philanthropic movements more or less directly associated with various branches of art have been personal. Princess Louise's girlhood and early youth were spent in the quiet seclusion which marked the court of Queen Victoria for many years succeeding the death of the Prince Consort. After the marriage of her next older sister—now Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein—Princess Louise became the constant companion of her mother, to whom she most admirably devoted herself, although it was an open secret that the restrictions which somewhat isolated position treated her exceedingly.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.  
In 1888 it was constantly stated, with some evidence of authority, that the King and Queen of Holland were pressing on Queen Victoria the suit for her daughter's hand of the eldest son, the Prince of Orange, popularly known as "Citron." The heir-apparent to the Dutch throne was a most noble, the practice had not been favored by the House of Stuart and Hanover in England, even the marriage of James, Duke of York, with the daughter of the all-powerful Clarendon being solidly and critically regarded.

The alliance of the brothers of George III., the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, gave rise to such hurrying and scandal as to have for their request the Royal Marriages Act. In pursuance of this, Queen Charlotte, who considered the family of a petty German Prince to be superior to that of a Scotch nobleman with the blood royal in his veins, insisted on the annulment of the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, which was solemnized at St. George's, Hanover Square, in December 1782.

It was generally understood that Queen Victoria herself had strongly disapproved the suit of one of the greatest peers of the realm for the hand of her cousin, who, although within the succession to the throne, was remote from any practical prospect of it.

The marriage of the Queen's daughter with the son of so illustrious and highly-esteemed a peer as George, Duke of Argyll, could not, however, fail to be generally popular, and the first public appearance of the young couple on the occasion of the opening of the Albert Hall in 1871 was enthusiastically welcomed.

The position which the Princess Louise has occupied for nearly forty years has not been rendered easier by the fact that her husband has taken a keen personal part in political movements, of course true to the traditions of his family, though differing sharply on many points from his father's most intimate personal friend, Mr. Gladstone.

IN CANADA.  
As Marquis of Lorne he sat in the House of Commons as member for Argyllshire for ten years. In 1878 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, and his tenure of that post was not only marked by his own great ability, but by the hospitality and many acts of kindness which his wife cordially assisted him to exercise.

Unfortunately, a serious sliding accident disabled her for a considerable time, caused acute suffering, and threatened protracted deafness, and eventually compelled the Princess's return to England before the completion of the Governor-General's term of office.

While the Duke of Argyll has been absorbed in politics, literature, and such business as the development of our great East African territory, the Duchess—apart from her social duties—has devoted herself almost exclusively to the study of art.

In the studio attached to the beautiful apartment in Kensington Palace, London—which was granted to her on the death of the Duchess of Inverness—Princess Louise has worked diligently and successfully as a sculptress, and the result of the instruction given to her by the late Sir Edgar Boehm can be seen in many examples of her work, which have attracted public notice and expert approval.

Chief among these, perhaps, are the statues of Queen Victoria which occupies pride of place in Kensington, and the beautiful memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the 6,000 Colonials who laid down their lives for the Empire.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The Deserter at Princess

The Princess have secured another fine batch of subjects for today's show. Two fine dramatic subjects are "The Deserter," a tale of the French Army and the African Legend, a drama of the forests of Africa. The following is a synopsis of the Deserter: A young man drawn for military service arrives at his home for a visit. Scarcely had he been seated when a squad of officers appear and he is summoned to do army service. A few days later he is in uniform, and is off to his post. On this trip he encounters his sergeant, who is of an unkind disposition, but fervent about girl. A conflict is narrowly averted as the sergeant endeavors to pay attention to the ladies of the escorting party. The young man deserts and is off for home. At a grove he narrowly escapes detection by the hatred of the bartender caused the hot chase ensues, in which he is wounded, and with difficulty the man gets to the boundary, where he collapses. Pursuing officers endeavor to drag him back, but a guard of the enemy calls a halt and rescues the deserter.

### Interesting Babies at the Nickel

One of the largest and best conducted public nurseries in the world will be visited by Nickel patrons today and tomorrow, when the picture "A Day in a Public Nursery" is shown. The institution is in charge of the experienced and most absorbing interest. The babies in their rooms, at table, at play, being taught to walk, to talk and to utter simple medical treatment will be great entertainment for all lovers of children, and who isn't a lover? The Babies of an Old Theatre Trunk is a delicious American fantasy; Peggy's Portrait, a domestic comedy in a pleasant ending, and The Obsequies of King Carlos of Portugal will be some rare sight-seeing. All Christians who have horrified at the assassination of this monarch and his son. The theatrical value will be shown again, and Mr. Maxwell is to sing "I'd Give or I Would Die For You" for the last time. Miss Davis is to conclude the rendering of "Musette" in costume, orchestra as usual.

### FOUND YUKON

### BOOKS WELL KEPT

OTTAWA, April 21.—A return brought down in the commons today shows that since 1898 the Dominion treasury has received in cash and scrip from crown lands in mines, minerals, timber, etc., in the western provinces the following amounts: Manitoba, cash, \$1,673,451; scrip, \$209,475; Alberta, cash, \$1,456,716; scrip, \$257,086; Saskatchewan, cash, \$1,748,752; scrip, \$188,209; total, cash, \$4,722,920; scrip, \$654,864.

A return tabled in the Commons today gives a report of C. H. Beddoe, accountant of the Interior department, who was deputed last fall to investigate all books and accounts connected with the financial administration of the Yukon. Mr. Beddoe, after examining all the official books and accounts, found that the books and accounts have all been well and correctly kept.

Queen Alexander, when Princess of Wales, says Good Words, came one day upon a tiny mine of a boy crying piteously. He was in charge of a fat and comfortable old lady who seemed quite unmoved by his grief.

"What is the matter?" inquired the Princess who is very fond of children. "Is he ill?"

"No, ma'am," said the comfortable old lady. "He isn't hexactly ill, but his stomach can't stand nine buns."