

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913.

Imperial Federation Scheme Not Popular in Dominions

London Nation Believes There Is Little Desire To Drop Any Part of Self-Government in Order To Enter a Closer Political or Commercial Union.

The London Nation says: Current events in South Africa and India furnish an interesting commentary upon the vision of a closely-federated British Empire with which Mr. Herbert Samuel, fresh from his semi-official tour through Canada, has just been entertaining the members of the National Liberal Club. Here is the gist of the views of the Dominion politicians upon our present unjust and oppressive laws directed against a section of their fellow-British subjects, and administered by methods which outrage public sentiment, and provoke a dangerous state of feeling among the largest of our subjects. Yet so little unity of political structure or of common feeling exists inside the British Empire that even the informal communication between the various "Commonwealths" is regarded as a matter of extreme delicacy. Anyone at all familiar with South African sentiment must be aware that the faintest endeavor either on the part of the Imperial Government or of the Indian Government to remonstrate against the treatment of Indians in Natal, will arouse bitter resentment. Though South Africa may find it impossible to refuse the explicit demand for an impartial committee of inquiry pressed upon it by our Government and that of India, even this measure of interference will arouse a strong feeling of antagonism in the breast alike of Boer and Briton. The indignant tone of Lord Hardinge's address, thoroughly justified as it is in our opinion, will not ease the situation in South Africa. For Gen. Botha has a very difficult part to play. Any concessions he may personally be disposed to make to Imperial pressure will be represented in the Herzogites as a betrayal of South African nationalism, and though the recent convention showed that the extremist wing was in a considerable minority he cannot afford to give to his enemies even an appearance of truckling to the Imperial Government.

Other instances. This instance of South Africa is particularly illustrative. But it does not stand alone. On the contrary, it is strictly representative of a sentiment and policy common to all our self-governing dominions. The regulations of the Canadian Government regarding immigration at the present time actually discriminate in favor of British subjects as compared with Indian immigration. And this for the simple reason that special treaties exist with China and Japan, whereas India possesses no treaty-making power, and the Imperial Government wields no effective substitute. So it comes to pass that in a British state British subjects are treated worse than foreigners. How is it possible to speak of Imperial unity in face of the policy which separates the peoples of our self-governing dominions from those of our subject empire? It is indeed sometimes suggested that could the dominions be saddled with a joint responsibility with us in the government of our Asiatic and African subjects, they would adopt a more liberal attitude. Mr. Sidney Low, for instance, in an interesting essay in a recently published volume of "Lectures on Col-

onial Problems" (Bell & Son), suggests that: "Perhaps when our colonists are helping to govern India, they may be more tolerant of Indian settlers; they may even consider that the peopling of such vast tropical or sub-tropical solitudes as the Australian Northern Territory with Asiatics who have been born under British jurisdiction may be the safest method of preserving them from Asiatics of Mongolian race and foreign allegiance." It sounds plausible enough, but nobody acquainted with the opposition prevalent in every section of the Liberal party, who desire to work towards Imperial Federation, clearly the outcome of their endeavor clearly to face the question, "What is to be the place of India and the crown colonies under such a federation?"

The Other Side. Hitherto the movement has virtually ignored this all-important problem. Our Imperial Federationists have been scheming conferences, Imperial secretariats, representation on the defence committee, and so forth, to lay the foundations of some future legislative and executive body which shall represent the union of self-governing states in the empire. They seem placidly content to hand over to such an Imperial Government, if it can be framed, the teeming millions of our Indian Empire, to be disposed of as its Imperial wisdom may see fit. Now, it has always seemed to us extremely improbable that the democracies of our dominions would be willing to take upon themselves a task so onerous and so unprofitable. We frankly believe the suggestion that people of Canada or of Australia are proud to be in some sense the possessors of India, and of great slices of tropical Africa, and that they would be glad to associate themselves with us in the government of those countries, we do not believe that any widespread desire exists in any of our

dominions to abandon any of the full powers of self-government which they at present possess, in order to enter into a closer political or commercial union. At the last conference, the resolution of the New Zealand representatives in favor of Imperial Federation met with nothing but stern repudiation from the representatives of the dominions, and the idea of a closer union into a sudden reversal of their national evolution by secure appeals for Imperial defence will, we are confident, prove as unavailing as the earlier endeavor to bring them into fiscal union.

India Must Have Voice. But should we be mistaken in our forecast, and should the current of events set towards Imperial Federation, is India, with her large educated population, her civilized traditions, her stretching far into the future of her past, her great commercial interests, her enlarging powers of self-government, to have no voice in this Imperial Government? It is a defect in the present conferences of the so-called Imperial representatives that they have not been summoned, and that her interests have only been indirectly taken into consideration. It would, indeed, be a pretty unity of empire which should intrust control of India and the Indian Empire to such an Imperial Government, wherein three-fourths of our subjects reside. The present temper of the Transvaal and Natal! A plain demand ought to be formulated to the effect that any enlargement of the factors of Imperial government, whether through conference, Imperial defence committee, privy council, or some new organ of Imperial government, should be a provision for the direct and full participation of the representatives of India, with a number and a standing proportionate to the great place she occupies in our political system.

ARCHDUCHESS ISABELLA NOW RED CROSS NURSE IN VIENNA

Former Princess of Barvaia, Who Fled From Her Husband a Few Days After Wedding, Devotes Her Time to Hospital.

Should Austria ever become involved in a war—and she has been dangerously near it several times in the year just drawing to a close—there will be one nurse at the front in whose arms all good Austrians will deem it an honor to expire. She is Sister Maria, whose marriage in February, 1912, to Prince George of Bavaria turned out so unhappily. It will be remembered that the Princess ran away from her husband a few days after the ceremony. Her return to her parents here, in Vienna, was the subject of a royal marriage in record. She blamed the incompatibility of her character with that of her husband, but mystery lurks somewhere.

Many attempts were made to take the Austrian archduchess back to her new home, but she refused. Her husband, accompanied by his father, Prince Ludwig, brother of the now reigning king of Bavaria, even made a special visit to Vienna to see the archduchess's father, but having always had a will of her own she refused even to see her husband, and so the matter ended. There has always been much mystery regarding the real reason the archduchess so soon deserted her husband. The truth probably will never be known as the archduchess has turned to her new life with heart and soul devoted to her duties.

Marriage Annulled by Pope. The marriage was declared null and void by the pope on Jan. 17 of this year. It was formerly the custom for Catholic princesses under such circumstances to enter a convent. Archduchess Isabella, however, has made plans to become a hospital nurse. Her parents pleaded with her to change her mind, but it was made up. The aged emperor himself could not

change it. Accordingly, last May the archduchess joined the Red Cross here, availing for admission as a probationer. She was adopted under the name of Sister Irmenegard and passed her time for the direct and full participation of the representatives of India, with a number and a standing proportionate to the great place she occupies in our political system.

According to the regulations of the Red Cross the princess, like ordinary pupils, then had to bind herself after one year's apprenticeship to serve two years as a nurse in the Red Cross hospital. In the future she must place herself at the disposal of the Red Cross, particularly in time of war.

This once haughty princess wears today the ordinary dress of a Red Cross nurse and occupies a cheap little room on the top floor of the hospital. She spends the day like any other hospital nurse. In the morning she is employed in the ambulatory where hundreds of outdoor patients of the poorest classes are treated daily free of charge. In the afternoon, when it is her turn, she performs her duty in the surgical ward for men and assists at operations of all kinds.

Rarely Leaves the Hospital. Archduchess Isabella, who is now 25 years of age, gives very little time to recreation. Because of her headstrong will which made her a nurse against the wishes of her family a slight estrangement has arisen between the archduchess and her family, and sometimes weeks go by without her leaving the hospital grounds to visit her father's palace.

The marriage of archduchess Isabella and Prince George, 1912, was attended with very peculiar circumstances. It was celebrated at Schoenbrunn in the presence of the emperor, and prior to the marriage the archduchess renounced all rights to the

SO IT ALWAYS IS!



"Have you noticed how bright Marie looks since she has become engaged?"

"Sure; a match usually does light up a girl's face."

On the night before the marriage a fire started in the palace. Archduchess Isabella, who is the richest of all Austrian archduchesses. An alarm was sounded, and on investigation it was learned that the blaze had started in the room of the archduchess. Her wedding gown, a creation of white satin trimmed with exquisite lace, had been destroyed. No one but the archduchess was in the room when the flames were discovered, and it was always believed that the archduchess started the fire herself in a vain hope of preventing the ceremony on the morrow. Her parents, however, sent for the court dressmaker, and she was ordered to make another wedding gown over night. The dressmaker labored all night. The gown was finished at dawn and none but an expert eye could have told the difference between it and the original.

The wedding was duly celebrated and the royal couple, seemingly happy, started for Salzburg to pass their honeymoon. The archduchess, in the meanwhile had ordered a handsome mansion built at Munich for her daughter, and her triumphant state entry into the Bavarian capital was planned. The princess had all her gowns made in which to appear before the plain old Bavarian court, but she never used them as the state entry was never made. The princess returned to her capital alone, after trying to forget his humiliation by an extended hunting trip in Africa.

Flight Caused Big Scandal. The archduchess left Salzburg a few days after the wedding and with her suite fled to her parents. This caused a sensation at the Bavarian court, where storms are few and far between. Every effort was made to bring the young couple together again, but everything failed. The archduchess, who always had been interested in charitable work and who had taken an active part in organizing cottage industries in Austria, turned to the hospital to find solace for her blighted love.

The Archduchess Isabella, who has long been known as one of the best-looking women in Europe, was brought up as an outdoor girl on the vast estates of her father on the lower reaches of the Danube, in Hungary. Here the great hunting ground Karapanza is situated, which the Kaiser has visited several times. The archduchess was a primeval forest and little has been done since in the way of cultivation. Among these wilds and at Presburg, Hungary, the archduchess and her sisters were educated.

Their mother brought them up on modern lines, but Isabella always cared more for the quiet life of the country. One of the ladies-in-waiting to the youthful archduchess was the present Duchess of Hohenberg, wife of the heir to the Austrian throne, then a great favor on the frequent visits of Archduke Frederick, Isabella's father, that Francis Ferdinand met his future wife. The Archduke Frederick and Isabella's father on the frequent visits of the Austrian heir and only an ambitious mother can fully realize how disappointed this royal parent was when she learned that Francis Ferdinand had eyes for one of Isabella's ladies-in-waiting and not for Isabella herself.

The love has twice flirled with this youthful princess. Perhaps—who knows?—there is a romance of the battlefield yet to come.

ing forward to getting back to see my old father in Ireland. Then the ship came, and I found he had died nine months before."

The equanimity with which Mr. Stewart could speak, within the very confines of Fleet street itself, of his banishment from the news of the world came as something of a shock to the interviewer.

"We get on quite well without news," the exile declared, "and I find I can pick up the threads of everything that matters within a week after I get home."

For the last eighteen months Mr. Stewart has had a colleague to share his solitude, but for twelve years before that he carried on his work single-handed. Over an area of perhaps 300 miles there are about a dozen white men and half-breeds, all of them trap-pers or fur traders. For the rest, society consists of Cree Indians and Eskimos, and Mr. Stewart spends most of his time on the move, living in a tent or a snow hut, usually the latter, "Medicine Soap."

The missionary's preaching includes the gospel of cleanliness, and he backs it up in a practical way with cakes of soap.

"Unfortunately," he remarked, "I gave them scented soap to start with, and they ate every cake they could get hold of. Now I have taken to carrying plain soap, so they don't like 'medicine soap,' so they use it for the purpose it was meant for."

Polar bears and wolves and ice-bergs add variety to life in Ungava. An ice-quake is sufficiently explained by the fact that there is a spring tide rise and fall of 60 feet on parts of the coast, and floating ice-fields crack the break up under the changing pressure. The operation on one occasion opened a 30-foot crevasse under Mr. Stewart's feet and left him at the bottom of it with the certainty that as the tide fell the sides would come together and crush him like a spider in a book. Somehow he forced himself up the cleft and got within half of the natives before he collapsed from an injury to his knee that kept him laid up for a month.

Mr. Stewart is going back to the peace of Ungava as soon as he has found friends to carry the cost of a motor-boat that will rival his "twelve-dog-power Esaki-motor" in keeping him in touch with his scattered companions. He is looking forward to the expertly anticipated boat up from Newfoundland and the reception it is likely to be accorded by his parishioners.

RICH AMERICANS SPEND ON CLOTHES QUARTER MILLION

Stockings That Cost Three Hundred Dollars For the Pair.

While Fur Bill For a Single Year Will Run Over \$100,000.

We are indebted to one of the Paris fashion magazines for the news that American women of wealth spend a quarter of a million dollars a year on their clothes—and it requires many economies to pinch along even on that figure.

The "chic" women among the millionaires, says the French editor, will need at least the following items, costing not less than the sums set down.

She may start with the morning tailor-mades, and she will want at least four of these, costing her altogether \$640, for you can not get the kind of suit she will wear for less than \$160 each.

Then she requires at least two riding habits and a hunting costume, which will cost her \$300, with the fancy vests and other fittings.

A special costume for each sport is an absolute necessity, for who would go yachting in a tennis suit, or play tennis in a golf costume? Thus she spends at least a thousand dollars for the sporting costumes and rough wraps.

This has only covered the morning. In the afternoon she will require a number of fancy tailor-mades, in cloth or silk, gowns for teas, meetings or tango parties, and special costumes for

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Bovril is the only beef preparation which has been proved to possess this remarkable virtue. Bovril "Cordial" is splendid for physical endurance, and a bottle should be taken on all sporting parties; as it is already in liquid form it can be made in a moment. It can be obtained from all Grocers or Druggists at 35c. or \$1.10c. per bottle.



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That's precisely what you can do for any member of your family, or any of your friends, if you give an

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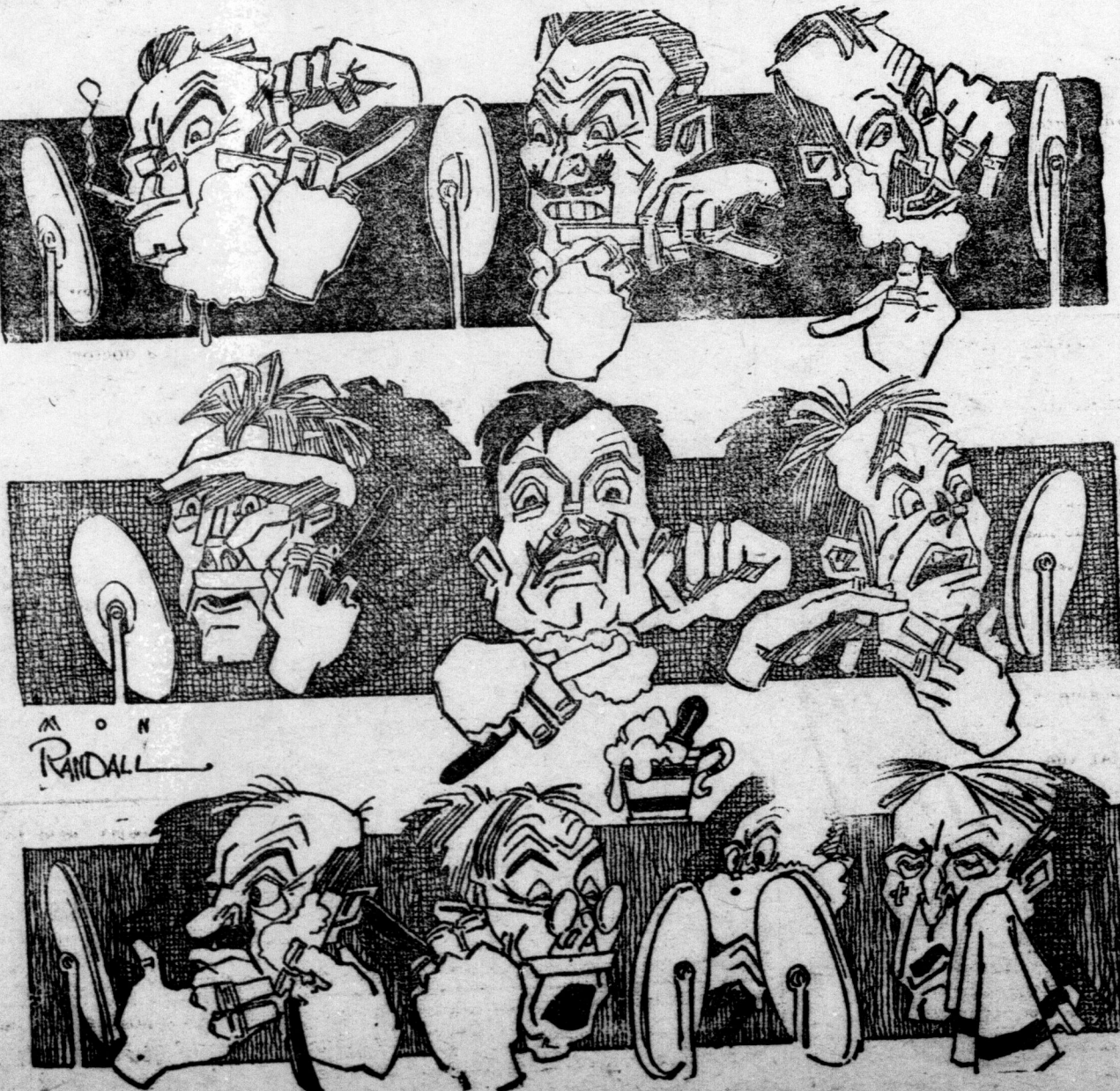
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SHAVING MUGS!



ONCE-A-YEAR MAIL FOR MISSION LONELIEST

The Lure of Life in the World's Loneliest Mission Station.

Natives Ate the Scented Soap Supplied to Promote Cleanliness.

Half of the staff of what is perhaps the loneliest mission station in the world is now spending brief furlough in England. That half-staff is the Rev. S. M. Stewart, of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, whose permanent address is anywhere in Ungava, the great ice-bound province between Labrador and Hudson's Bay—a thousand miles further from civilization than that scene of Grenfell's work in Labrador.

The extent of his remoteness from the ordinary twentieth century world may be gauged by the fact that letters are delivered in Ungava once a year.

When the Ship Comes In. "The most anxious moment of the year," said Mr. Stewart, "is when the Hudson Bay Company's vessel, the England, is sighted, and we are waiting to know whether she brings us good news or ill. A few years ago my furlough was nearly due, and I was look-

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for morning wear will cost thirty or forty dollars, and if she buys a hat with alligrette or paradise plumes it may cost her \$500, or even \$1,000. She will spend at least \$30,000 for all the hats she will need during the four seasons and between seasons, to match each costume.

What now about the lingerie? It is so fine that it washes to bits very quickly, but that does not prevent her from spending \$30 for a chemise, or a corset cover, and \$40 for a nightgown. Her handkerchiefs are an item in themselves, and all these together will cost her at least \$60,000 per annum.

The chapter of wraps is worst of all. A sable coat may cost \$60,000. The fashionable woman wanted a coat of broad-tail last year; this year she must have one of ermine, which costs from six to twenty thousand dollars, according to quality. She may spend anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for the furs alone.

The House Dresses. But she must not forget her house dresses and gowns, made of all kinds of silks and laces. One robe may cost \$250 or \$300. Her dressing gown of China silk costs only \$100, but she will spend at least \$2,000 for these home dresses.

Dresses and furs have been provided, but she is not nearly through with her needs. She must have hats, and they are not cheap. The plainest of these