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**RAJAH DEAD.**  
 London May 17.—2.05 p.m.—The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke, died to-day at Cirencester. He was 88 years old. Sarawak is a British protectorate on the north-west coast of Borneo, adjoining British North Borneo. Sir Charles Brooke was the second Rajah of Sarawak. He resigned a commission in the British navy in 1851 to serve under his uncle in Sarawak, where he helped to restore order and put down piracy and head hunting.

Sport Shows for ladies at Coles Shoe Co., 123 Colborne street.

## NO ROYAL BRIDE FOR KING'S SON

Prince of Wales to Wed Englishwoman; Russian Revolution Upsets Plans  
**ROYAL MARRIAGE LAW**  
 Union With a Roman Catholic is Forbidden by the Constitution

By F. Cunliffe-Owen, in the New York Times

Russia's revolution has had the result of giving increased strength to the movement which has been in progress in Great Britain since the second year of the war in favor of the Prince of Wales' selection of a consort from among his non-royal countrywomen rather than from any of the foreign dynasties. It had always been taken for granted that he would wed one of the four daughters of the czar and thereby further the alliance which has existed for the last nine years between their respective countries. But the abdication of Nicholas II. and the circumstances in connection therewith have rendered quite impossible the realization of any such matrimonial project.

The relation of ex-Empress Alexandra, or at any rate of her intimate entourage, to the treasonable German intrigues at Petrograd, which cost her husband his throne, have raised an insuperable obstacle to any union between the English heir apparent and a princess reared among such pro-Teuton surroundings. Not only would such a marriage excite violent opposition throughout the British empire but it would also tend to impair Muscovite confidence in the friendship and in the loyalty of England.

The objections to the daughter of the former czar in this connection apply in a lesser degree to all the other princesses of the house of Romanoff, only one of whom can be regarded as of a marriageable age, namely the 17-year-old daughter of the Greek born Grand Duchess George, who has been with her children in England since the beginning of the war.

Two other royal maidens were mentioned prior to the war as suitable matches for the Prince of Wales. One was the remarkably beautiful eldest daughter of the king and queen of Roumania. She had several suitors, among them the crown prince of Bulgaria, of Greece and of Serbia.

But although Roumania has sided with the powers of the entente, yet the comely Elizabeth labors under the great disadvantage in English eyes of being a princess of Hohenzollern, that is to say a daughter of the dynasty to which Great Britain and her allies ascribe all the appalling horrors, the ruin, the savagery, the bloodshed and the general frightfulness of the present war. The name of Hohenzollern is too profoundly execrated and abhorred throughout the British empire to admit of its future king and emperor selecting his bride from such a dynasty, even though her Hohenzollern father has gallantly fought not for but against the kaiser.

The other princess is the now 21-year-old Helen of Greece. But her mother, Queen Sophia, is the most intensely anti-English of all the sisters of Emperor William, and is responsible for King Constantine's violation of his treaties and solemn pledges to Serbia and for his equally flagrant and repeated breaking of his word of honor to the powers of the entente. It is known that her children share her pro-German views.

Since by the terms of the British constitution the Prince of Wales is prohibited from marrying any Roman Catholic under penalty of forfeiture of his rights to the throne, he cannot wed Princess Margriet of Denmark, who is a favorite niece of Queen Alexandra and her frequent guest at Sandringham and at Marlborough House and who is a daughter of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and brought up in the faith of her mother, the late Princess Marie of Orleans. There are plenty of other marriageable princesses of the Roman Catholic persuasion. But they are all similarly disqualified for marriage with the British heir apparent by reason of their faith.

Of course there can be no question of the Prince of Wales' marriage to any of those German Lutheran princesses; from among whom the four Georges, as well as William IV. and his brother, the Duke of Kent father of Queen Victoria, sought their consorts. Matrimonial alliances between the German Protestant dynasties and the reigning house of England will be out of the question for generations to come. Such unions would not be tolerated by the English people nor sanctioned by either the privy council or parliament.

True, Prince Charles of Sweden has two marriageable daughters. The reigning house of Sweden, however, with the exception of the English-born crown princess—a daughter of the Duke of Connaught—and the entire court and cabinet at Stockholm have been pronounced in their sympathies with Germany in the present war, sympathies shared to such an extent by the people that to speak English on the streets or in any public resort at Stockholm has been sufficient to provoke insult. There is no Swedish princess who would be welcomed in England even if her relatives at Stockholm were willing to permit her to marry an English prince, which is doubtful in the extreme.

Having thus shown the obstacles in the way of the marriage of the

British heir apparent with any foreign princess of royal birth, it may be well to turn attention to the movement referred to above as being under way in the United Kingdom in favor of the Prince of Wales' selection of a consort from among his countrywomen. There is much to be said in favor thereof.

In the past matrimonial alliances among the members of the reigning houses of Europe have been governed by considerations of international policy and have been dictated not by affection but in the belief that they would serve to cement offensive and defensive alliances between the countries to which the bride and bridegroom belonged and thus contribute to the maintenance of peace. The present war has shown however the utter fallacy of such ideas. Not only have these marriages utterly failed to prevent war, but they have even added to its bitterness.

Princess Maud, younger daughter of the late Duke of Fife and of the Princess Royal, is the only English girl that has thus far been discussed as a possible consort for the Prince of Wales. But although she is entirely British and a general favorite by reason of her simple and unaffected manner, her sunny disposition and her bonny looks, there are obvious objections to the match. For her mother, the Princess Royal, is the elder sister of the heir-apparent's father, King George, and the marriages between first cousins are quite the reverse of endogamic. In fact there is a general prejudice against them, on religious and likewise on physiological grounds, and since the Prince of Wales, though of sturdy health, is slight and frail in physique and appearance, it is indispensable for the welfare of the dynasty that he should wed someone in nowise related to him by the ties of blood.

There is really no reason whatever why the prince should not select his consort from among the nobles or even the commoners of England. Henry IV. Richard II. and Henry VII. all married English women, while of the six wives of Henry VIII no less than four were of English birth. Edward VI had an English mother, and so too had Queen Elizabeth, while the first wife of James II. that is to say, the mother of Queen Mary and of Queen Anne, was Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the first Earl of Clarendon, whose own mother graduated from the washtub.

It was the English kings of the Hanoverian dynasty who first introduced into England the notion, derived from the petty courts of Germany, that there must be equality of birth for the marriage of any of the members of the reigning house in order to endow the union with full validity and its off-spring with rights of succession to the throne. In Germany whenever there is equality of rank in a marriage where one or the other of the parties to the union is of royal rank the alliance is regarded by law as morganatic and left-handed.

The Hanoverian dynasty endeavored to hold this doctrine upon the people of Great Britain, but without much success, and morganatic marriages, though recognized on the continent, have no sanction in English law. A marriage in Great Britain is either a full marriage or nothing, and when George III's brother, William, married the widowed Countess of Waldegrave, illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, she became entitled by English statute to his royal honors and prerogatives and had to be accepted as a princess of the blood, while she and her two daughters, William, second Duke of Gloucester, and the Princesses Sophia and Caroline, inherited their father's royal status.

It was to prevent unions of this kind that George III caused the adoption by parliament of the Royal Marriage Act. The latter does not prohibit matrimonial alliances between members of the reigning house and persons of nonroyal birth, but merely requires as a condition to validity that any marriage of a royal prince or princess should previously receive the sanction of the sovereign in council. Because of this measure the two marriages of George III's son, Augustus, Duke of Sussex, to English women of nonroyal birth were treated as invalid, and this also was why the law declared a morganatic union. They adopted the prelatist union of the late Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, and grandson of George III. to the Irish actress, Miss Fitzgibbon, known throughout the kingdom of her existence as Mrs. Fitzgibbon, this surname being also borne by the sons and daughters of the union.

Queen Victoria, after the death of her German consort, who was a great believer in German principles of etiquette and of equality of rank in marriage, showed herself more amenable to reason, and promoted the union of her daughter, Princess Louise, to the Duke of Albany, who was a mere commoner in point of law at the time of his wedding. The continental courts refused to look upon it in any other light than a morganatic union. They adopted a similar attitude toward the marriage of her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, to the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, owing to his being the offspring of the morganatic alliance between Prince Alexander of Hesse and Countess Sophia Hauke. Queen Victoria also gave her full approval to the marriage of her grand-daughter, Princess Louise, to the sister of King George, and Lord Fife, whom she raised to a dukedom on the occasion of the wedding in Buckingham palace.

Now, although the German courts and genealogists refuse to recognize the right of the Prince of Wales and of his brothers to the title of Dukes of Saxony—inherited through their father, King George—and their grand-father, King Edward, from their great-grandfather, the Prince Consort—because of the nonroyal birth of Queen Mary's mother, there is nothing in English law to restrict that account his British honors or to prevent him from marrying a maiden who is not his equal in rank.



## Release a Man to Fight in France by Enlisting in the CANADIAN DEFENCE FORCE

"Of the troops which have volunteered for service overseas there still remain in Canada approximately 50,000. It is necessary that the country should not be left without an adequate force for home defence in case of emergency.

Canada has every reason to be proud of her sons who have taken such a noble part in winning the war, and their deeds of valor have been recounted time and time again, and now, when the British Empire is struggling to maintain its existence and to secure Liberty and Justice for the world, it is Canada's duty to do still more.

In order that the 50,000 troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, at present serving in Canada, may be released for active warfare, an appeal is now made to the manhood of Canada for an equal number of men to volunteer for home defence by joining the active militia. An opportunity, is, therefore, now afforded to those who have been prevented from undertaking service overseas to join this movement of active service for home defence."

SIR EDWARD KEMP,  
 Minister of Militia and Defence.

The men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces held in Canada as an adequate safeguard, are needed NOW in France for what Sir Robert Borden says is "the most critical period of the war".

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More men are required for reinforcements at the Front. Those who desire to volunteer for Overseas service may enlist through one of the regiments ordered to mobilize for Home Defence.

2A

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 " 48th " (Highlanders).  
 " 109th " (Highlanders).  
 " 110th Irish Regiment.

Hamilton, 13th Royal Regiment.  
 " 91st Regiment (Canadian Highlanders).  
 St. Catharines, 19th Lincoln Regiment.  
 Sault Ste. Marie, 51st Regiment (Soo Rifles).

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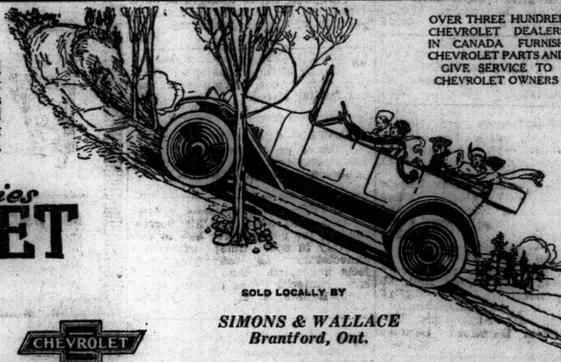
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Any matrimonial alliance which he may contract, even if with a woman of the humblest origin, will be wholly valid once it has received the sanction of the king in council.

Thus both of the daughters of this Princess Royal are in the line of succession to the crown, ranking immediately after the children of King George and Queen Mary. This, too, in spite of the fact that their father was the Duke of Fife, that they were born as commoners, and only received the title of princess through a patent of their grandfather, Edward VII. The sons of the widowed Princess Henry of Battenberg, notwithstanding the morganatic birth of their dead father, are also in the line of succession to the English throne, as is their sister, now the consort of the King of Spain. Had Princess Louise, widow of the Duke of Argyll, had any children they too would have been in the line of succession to the throne, although the youngest sons would have ranked as mere commoners.

The marriages of the Princess Royal to the Duke of Fife and of Princess Louise to Lord Lorne, afterward Duke of Argyll, were regarded with great favor by the people of Great Britain, but aroused tokens of disapproval among certain of the old aristocracy. The members of the latter did not relish the notion of being called upon some day to defer to one of their own number, possibly inferior to them in point of precedence and luster of lineage, because he happened to be either the

consort of the sovereign or the latter's father or father-in-law.

They contended, like the reigning houses of Germany, that marriages of princesses and princesses of their sovereign dynasty with persons of inferior rank impaired the prestige of royalty and its hold upon the imagination and regard of the people. It may be taken for granted, however, that their views in the matter have become chastened by the present war, which has had the result of wiping out of existence so many prejudices, and that far from opposing they will now hail with approval the notion of the Prince of Wales selecting his consort from among his and their countrywomen.

Queen Mary's chief title to their regard has been because she was looked upon as a thoroughly English girl, born and bred in the United Kingdom and entirely English in all her tastes, prejudices and views. Realizing this, she may be relied upon to promote her eldest son's marriage to some typically English girl, preferably but not necessarily the daughter of a peer of the British realm.

STEAMER ASHORE  
 By Courier Local Wire.

Kingston, Ont., May 17.—The Steamer Natronco, which cleared light yesterday for Welland canal, is ashore at Charity Island, near Pearson Island. This is the steamer that smashed one of the locks of Welland canal two weeks ago and tied up traffic.