

THE
Daughters of the Empire
AND THE
Children of the Empire
(JUNIOR BRANCH)
AND
The South African Memorial Association

An Unwritten Chapter of

TWO IMPORTANT IMPERIAL MOVEMENTS
FOUNDED IN MONTREAL, FEB. 1900



Pro Regina et Patria

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MANY requests have come to me from various parts of the Empire for the story of the origin and early development of two important Imperial Movements that have been associated with my name as Founder; (a) "THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE and THE CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE (Junior Branch)," the first time in the history of nations that the real living power of organized women and children has been recognized; and (b) "THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION," the first time in the history of nations that the graves of the fallen have been sought out, discovered, protected, and decorated as a National privilege, under the tender and affectionate care of women.

The real history of those two movements must be sought in the magnificent work accomplished through them by the untiring zeal of the women who, in different parts of the Empire, have undertaken to build upon the foundation laid by me. There is, however, a period about which there is some controversy, and, much as I dislike publicity, I feel compelled to accede to the wishes of my friends and to tell, briefly, the origin and development of the work. Indeed this has become a necessity by the appearance in "CANADA FIRST" of the following Article, professing to deal with this period, by a lady who signs herself "A STANDARD-BEARER."

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

To the Editor of "Canada First."

DEAR SIR,—It was with no small degree of interest that, upon looking over the pages of the current month's issue, I read as my first venture through your pages, an article entitled "One Empire Builder." I, with every Daughter of the Empire in Canada and throughout the Colonies, agree with the writer of that article in rendering every honourable tribute towards the name of Mrs. Margaret Polson Clark-Murray of Montreal, who originated the magnificent idea of forming a Confederation of women to be called the "Daughters of the British Empire," the first Chapter of which order in Ontario, was organized in the City of Hamilton, under the Regency of Mrs. Teetzel, wife of the then Mayor of the City. It was indeed with an electric force that Mrs. Clark-Murray generated into life this organization; but if the supply force of electricity from the fountain head be even for the shortest period of time withdrawn from materializing into action, failure, and more often than not—disaster follows, a result we all know from our every day use of electricity in our homes and manufactories. Now loyalty to the President and Executive of The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire demands that certain facts in the Article under discussion, notably the paragraph beginning "In 1901," page 84,

be revised. While Mrs. Clark-Murray organized a band of women and certain branches under the title, "Daughters of the British Empire" (note title), for one year only was this wonderfully gifted woman able to hold it together. She was founder and Secretary, and with such stupendous work, is it any wonder that the electric force wavered and flickered out? Trouble quickly followed her break-down, and in 1901, just after Mrs. Murray's visit to England (here we take issue "to consolidate the Chapters already formed," line 17, page 84, as there were no chapters), the governing power of the body corporate, of which we are speaking, was handed over to the Toronto Chapter under the presidency of Mrs. Nordheimer. This lady, with her Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Land, found affairs in great disorder, and the Society was threatened with ruin and disaster. Lady Minto, who was Honorary President of the Society, had resigned her honorary connection, and the Daughters of the British Empire stood discredited in the eyes of the ladies at the head of the Victoria League, a sister organization in Great Britain, who had proposed to affiliate with The Daughters of the British Empire. It is not necessary to enter into sorrowful details. Mrs. Nordheimer took prompt action, transferred the governing body to Toronto, incorporated the Society under the name of "Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire," issued a new and complete constitution, and a new badge, and since then has held the National Chapter, of Canada, or Head Office, in Toronto, to which office each local chapter owes allegiance and loyalty.

I feel that I am but voicing the opinions of the various Municipal and Primary Chapters in the Dominion when I say that the highest credit belongs to the good generalship of the women who promptly turned disaster into success, failure into a triumphant victory. Such honour falls to Mrs. Nordheimer and her Executive of able women, who now direct an organization which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has ninety Chapters, and a membership of many thousands.

Trusting these points may be deemed worthy of your attention,
I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

MARY E. ROSE HOLDEN,
*Standard-Bearer of the
Hamilton Municipal Chapter.*

March 16th, 1906.

The average magazine article deals with personal opinions, offered by the writer, and accepted by the reader, as a contribution to the growth of knowledge. When, however, a criticism on a question of historic accuracy appears over the signature of a "Standard-Bearer" we look for a statement which is final and con-

lusive; and, when even a word can be questioned, the authority of that article opens the door for its own criticism. It was, indeed, to avoid similar mistakes that, in the earliest draft of my Constitution, I provided for a Historian and Standard-Bearers, the one to tell the story by a faithful record of the work, and the other to uphold the Constitution, its Aims, its Platform, and its Heritage. Had this "Standard-Bearer's" Article not been signed by an authorized officer of an important society, I should not have taken the trouble to read it. In itself, with its "supply force of electricity," "withdrawn from materializing into action," "failure," "disaster," "wavering and flickering out," "breakdown," "collapse," "great disorder," "ruin and disaster," "sorrowful details," it is flippant and childish, whilst as a criticism of a high and serious work, undertaken by capable and responsible women in Canada and elsewhere, it is nothing short of sacrilege. Hardly a single sentence in it deals with the period which it is supposed to criticise, and, when criticism is indulged in, it is accomplished by false statements, and the insinuation which generally lies ready for the eager tongue and the irresponsible pen;—*eager*, because this champion sprang into the arena without her armour, and *irresponsible*, because she as promptly sprang into cover again.

ANOTHER AUTHORITY.

But "Standard-Bearer" is not the only self-constituted authority that has failed to distinguish fiction from fact. In *Canada* (London, November 3, 1906) there is a signed Article, "specially contributed," with portraits, from which I select mis-statements for revision by the writer and her authority.

"The first movement," and later, "The preliminary meeting"—"took the form of a general meeting," in Toronto, "called by Mrs. Clark-Murray of Montreal,"—"Miss Mowat, whose warm interest Mrs. Murray had secured, hospitably threw open the doors of Government House."

This meeting was not the "first," nor the "preliminary" movement, nor even, by a very long way, was it the first movement in Toronto. The work had already been actively promoted in Toronto, in close connection with the Head Office in Montreal. The meeting was not called by me, nor had I seen Miss Mowat to interest her in the subject. The meeting was called by the Toronto ladies themselves, who were already members, who had been constituted Provincial Chapter for Ontario, and who had invited me from Montreal to be present;—the very identical committee which, later, I asked to assume the authority of Head Office for me, namely:—President, Mrs. Nordheimer; First Vice-President,

Mrs. H. S. Strathy; Second Vice-President, Mrs. McMahon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet; Treasurer, Mrs. John Bruce; Standard-Bearer, Miss Macdonald; Secretary, Mrs. R. E. A. Land.

Long before this meeting, they had been working under me in Montreal; had received from me our Constitution, Badges, Printed Matter, etc., and were in the closest possible touch with me by an unstinted correspondence, and, when necessary, by telegram. Our relations, from the very first thought, had been of a peculiarly warm, affectionate, and even enthusiastic nature. Indeed, before I had had the pleasure of meeting a single one of my Toronto ladies, this Committee had drawn out my whole heart's affection by their enthusiasm and their *savoir faire*. It was this personal attachment to them which caused me to endure in silence all that I knew was being spread abroad about me in connection with the infamous accusations of the Victoria League, and which caused me to leave no stone unturned before I should be now compelled, in public print, to say anything which might, even if true, and necessary for truth's sake, be construed as opposed to them.

Indeed, even before the "real" first movement, I had felt that Ontario rather than Quebec, and Toronto rather than Montreal, with their enormous English and Protestant majority, ought to have been the first and best home of such a work.

Before proceeding further I submit a correspondence (a) between Standard-Bearer and myself, and (b) as she has forsaken her guns, with the Head Office of the Order, which, I presume, is sponsor for its Standard-Bearers.

MONTREAL, June 2, 1906

*To the National Chapter of Canada,
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.*

DEAR MRS. NORDHEIMER:—

I have just read Mrs. Holden's contribution to *Canada First*, in the May issue, and I have re-read Mrs. Fessenden's in the April number. I can find nothing in Mrs. Fessenden's which could be interpreted as an under estimate of the magnificent work which you and your Committee have done.

But there are statements in Mrs. Holden's which I shall be compelled to criticize publicly, especially as she writes as a "Standard-Bearer."

There is much about the movements to which Mrs. Holden refers of which she must be in ignorance, and therefore not justified to speak of as a Standard-Bearer. There is a great deal which even you yourself do not know, as you may remember that at a very important moment you took your information from a small private

meeting, in no sense representative of the Montreal Committee, called by yourself, to which I was not invited, and at which, therefore, the principal witness was absent. This meeting is evidently the source of Mrs. Holden's information.

I have remained in silence through all these long years, and have bravely endured everything, fair and unfair, true and untrue, for the sake of the Order, from my personal loyalty to yourself, and from my desire that you might have a free hand, unfettered by any personal consideration of me. But this cannot last for ever, and the Article by Mrs. Holden seems to lay upon me an imperative duty, and I must no longer shrink from exposing, in self-protection, the actions in high places usually expected to be above criticism, and lay the blame of any trouble we may have had in Montreal just on the shoulders where it ought to lie, and where I ought to have laid it from the beginning. Many thanks I seem to have received for throwing myself into the breach and for remaining there all this time in silence.

To avoid this, let me suggest an informal meeting with your Officers, Mrs. Holden, and representatives from other important Chapters, for a friendly, a very friendly talk, and provide me with an opportunity of explaining away for ever this slumbering and smouldering something which is always threatening to burst forth. I believe that from other standpoints such a meeting would be of great value to the Order. When the foundation is true, loyal and hearty, the fabric, magnificent, as it is growing under your guidance, must be true, loyal and hearty.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Ever believe me, Dear Mrs. Nordheimer,

Yours most appreciatively and affectionately,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

GLENEDYTH, Toronto, June 8th.

DEAR MRS. CLARK MURRAY:

Miss Clint handed me your letter this morning when I met three or four of the officers to finish up work for the season. The Executive disbanded in May, and also the Chapter meetings are all over for the season, and I think we are all glad the routine work is over. I understood you to express great disapproval of Mrs. Fessenden's paper the day you were here, and I certainly saw many very misleading statements. Mrs. Holden was in the Hamilton Chapter, I understand, from its origin, so must know all about everything I should think. However, I am no more responsible for one paper than the other but from what was imparted to Mrs. Land and myself by you, I think Mrs. Holden's paper is pretty correct.

The letters from Her Excellency are here and also the minutes of that time, but if there is anything which the officers do not know and which you think they ought to be told, will you not write to the office and make your statement? It would be absolutely impossible to call a meeting at this date, as there is no precedent of a meeting having been called in summer, and I do not know what you wish.

Dear Mrs. Murray, will you state to me in strict confidence, if you desire it, what it is you do wish? I must put you right on one subject you mention in your letter. I never called a meeting in Montreal. I merely asked the Regent holding office there to come and see me with any one she liked to bring. This was done with a view to amalgamating in our work in a friendly manner, not of obtaining information from them. They informed Mrs. Land and myself that you had resigned in February of that year* from the Executive, and I saw you after and asked about this. I understood you to say it was so. Likely then, any work taken up by the Order is to be accredited to it? Is this not as you would wish it? To me it seems the only thing that could be, but let me have your views

The I.O.D.E. is an entirely new organization, is it not? With a different Name, Badge, Motto and Charter, carrying on the work originated by you and at your earnest request, is this not also correct?

I am very sorry that you seem displeased, but I really do not see what you wish corrected. Will you not say?

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

E. B. NORDHEIMER.

To my knowledge you have always been accredited as fully as possible with all honor for the splendid idea of the work and I am sure no one in the I.O.D.E. would wish it to be otherwise, could they? It is not surprising that there should be some members who are not absolutely in accord with the Executive, but is this surprising that out of a membership of thousands some three or four single persons find some thing not to their special liking. I think there has been very little disagreement indeed, quite phenomenally so, and every year the opportunity is given to elect fresh members on the Executive, and fresh officers. This is done by ballot, so it is absolutely in the hands of the Chapters, and it is not very gracious towards the officers who have attended so faithfully to the arduous duties imposed upon them, to speak of dissatisfaction, is it?

*I did resign in February, 1901, but my resignation was withdrawn. At the following annual meeting I was re-elected unanimously, and held office till September or October, when I returned my minute-book

On June 2nd, I wrote a short note to Standard Bearer, the copy of which, unfortunately, has been mislaid. The reply will explain.

164 Markland Street.
HAMILTON, July 23rd, 1906.

To Mrs. Clark Murray:—

DEAR MRS. MURRAY,—

I have been away from home for a couple of months—and upon my return I found your letter of June 2. No intentional disrespect was intended. I hear that this month's *Canada First* has an article written by you accusing me of "ignorance." I will merely add that my article in reply to Mrs. Fessenden's was officially endorsed by Mrs. Crerar, Regent of Hamilton Municipal Chapter. Also, at a very large meeting of the Chapter, where it was read and approved, the only "nay" being Mrs. Fessenden. Mrs. Crerar sent a copy to Mrs. Nordheimer, who not only agreed to what I had written, but upon the Editor of *Canada First* (before publication of same) informed the Toronto Regent—our Queen Regent—of having received such an article from me, received the reply that my statements were perfectly correct.

Believe me, dear Mrs. Murray, that I wrote not with intent of any personal criticism adverse of yourself—one—whom, although we have never met—I hold the highest admiration and respect.

I remain,

Dear Mrs. Murray,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

MARY E. ROSE HOLDEN.

ST. ANDREW'S, N.B., July 26th, 1906.

DEAR MRS. HOLDEN,—

Your kind note has just been forwarded to me here, and it has given me great pleasure as forming to us a further introduction to each other, and also, I hope, as making matters less painful for me when I may be obliged to reply to your article.

I quite believe that you, as well as Mrs. Nordheimer and Mrs. Crerar, and very many others who have been misled, have endorsed all you have said. This only proves to me that all those ladies who have grown so dear to me through their magnificent work on behalf of my "Daughters" are as grievously in error as your Article, and also that, in spite of all this, I must beg of you, and of them, that I may be excused when I shall be obliged to contradict, and in rather a conclusive manner, almost every statement you have made.

I must remind you, dear Mrs. Holden, that I, personally, was the medium, and the only medium, of every letter and every interview regarding the period to which your "Article" refers, and that no one is in a position to make an official statement about that period without consulting me. So, that, painful as it shall certainly be to me, it is nevertheless my clear and unavoidable duty to yourselves as well as to others, to make a statement which shall be beyond the barest possibility of dispute by any one.

This is why I have suggested a special meeting with you all instead of a magazine article. The misrepresentations have been widely spread abroad, in other countries as well as in Canada, and, doubtless, more eagerly listened to than I can ever hope the truth will be. I have kept silent, hoping that you yourselves would come to see the wrong without my assistance, and I am quite certain that when you listen to what I have to tell you, you will be the first to insist upon a fair and full statement of the facts.

For myself I do not care, at least not now that the first keen bitterness of misrepresentation has been overcome, but I am responsible for others who cannot speak for themselves, and I can hesitate no longer.

The meeting which I have suggested, and which I hope can still be arranged, would give us an hour's friendly conversation and would draw us more closely together as workers for the "Daughters" than, I fear, could ever be possible by public discussion, however moderate in tone. I should be pleased to learn your views in this point, and if you can make an opportunity of consulting Mrs. Crerar and others, it would be a further favour to all concerned. Indeed, the fact that your "Chapter" was one of my first and most vigorous and important, would lend a peculiar interest to such an enquiry.

Believe me, dear Mrs. Holden, in spite of anything which I have been compelled to say.

Ever yours sincerely and affectionately,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

To this letter I received no reply, and in the autumn (1906) I wrote to Mrs. Nordheimer asking what further action would be acceptable to her. To this I had the following reply:—

GLENEDYTH, Toronto, Sept. 25.

DEAR MRS. CLARK MURRAY,—

I think a letter of yours to me can not have reached me, as I do not understand your letter received yesterday. I know nothing of any meeting suggested by you, and I am quite in the dark regarding your remarks *re* Mrs. Crerar and Mrs. Holden. I hope you will explain these things at your earliest convenience. I am at present

laid up from a severe accident which I sustained a month ago. My carriage being upset by a street car, I was thrown out and suffered several injuries which have confined me to my room ever since. I am still hors de combat.

With kind regards,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed)

E. B. NORDHEIMER.

To this I wrote a note of affectionate sympathy and asked her to leave the matter till later. To this I had the following reply:—

GLENEDYTH, Toronto, Sept. 29th.

DEAR MRS. CLARK MURRAY,—

Thanks for your second letter which I received the day before yesterday. I regret that it is impossible at present to call a meeting of the Officers as you seem to desire, for I am unable as yet to leave the house.

You mention several Chapters having written to you, with regard to Mrs. Holden's article in "*Canada First*." If you will let me have the names of these Chapters I will invite their Regent to be present at the meeting of which you speak, and at the earliest date possible, perhaps about the middle of the month if I am able. I am sure the officers will be interested in hearing what you say, as so many of them and members of the Executive have been in office since the first meeting held in Toronto.

With many thanks for your kind enquiries.
Believe me,

Yours truly,
(Signed) EDITH BOULTON NORDHEIMER.

On February 6th, 1907, I wrote as follows:—

DEAR MRS. NORDHEIMER,—

I have been expecting some indication as to your views of my last letter, and shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as possible. I have no reply from Mrs. Holden. It looks as if she found it easy, as many people do, to fly into print, and trust to Providence to help them out when they have made a mistake.

I must insist upon her presence at the meeting I have asked, as I have some important questions to put to her which she shall be obliged to answer.

With kind regards and hoping that you have now completely recovered from your unfortunate accident,
etc., etc., etc.,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

TORONTO, February 8th.

DEAR MRS. CLARK MURRAY,—

I am in receipt of your letter and I really cannot understand it. I have nothing to do with Mrs. Holden, or what she writes. You must be mistaken in some way. You wrote some months ago saying you wished to attend the next Annual Meeting, which is not held till May. It is rather early to talk about that now, do you not think so? I do not know the lady you mention, and certainly have no power to insist on any one attending a meeting.

Believe me,

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. B. NORDHEIMER.

February 14th, 1907.

To the Imperial Order:—

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE,—

Allow me to refer you to my letter to your Executive on June 2nd, 1906, and to your reply of June 7th. May I now ask what further action in the matter would be agreeable to you. I should be obliged if the Secretary will acknowledge this letter, and give me some indication as to the date of the earliest meeting of the Executive.

With kind regards, believe me,
Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

HEAD OFFICE, NATIONAL CHAPTER OF CANADA,

TORONTO, Feb. 25, 1907

Mrs. Clark Murray.

DEAR MADAM:—

Your several last letters to the President and the Secretary of the "Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire" were read and fully discussed at a meeting of the officers on the 20th inst., and I am instructed to inform you that the officers are of opinion that as you hold no status in the I. O. D. E., it would be impossible to comply with your request to call a meeting of Chapters or of the Executive Committee. The Officers also wish to call your attention to the fact formerly stated by the President, that she held letters from you relegating the control and management of the business and everything connected with the D. O. E. into her hands. The President encloses copies of these letters to you.

The resolution read as follows: Moved by Mrs. Crerar, seconded by Mrs. Gooderham, that a reply be written to Mrs. Clark Murray stating that as she holds no status in the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, it is impossible to comply with her request of calling

any meeting, and that copies of letters in the President's hands, in which Mrs. Clark Murray resigned all authority and connection with the Daughters of the Empire, be enclosed.—Carried.

(Signed) M. HELENA COLLETT, Sec.

20 MCTAVISH STREET
MONTREAL, March 4, 1907.

*To the Imperial Order of
The Daughters of the Empire.*

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of Feb. 25, I should like to be allowed to explain that, since the day when I asked the Toronto Committee to assume the Head Office and the work of The National Chapter of Canada, I have not, in a single instance, in thought, word or deed, broken my promise to Mrs. Nordheimer; and whilst I am quite sure that Mrs. Nordheimer will believe me when I say this, I am also quite sure that she can never know just the extent to which I have carried out that promise. I have been so much in Europe since then, and on my return visits to Canada I have been proud and pleased to know of your magnificent work and progress, a distant, but a very genuine, admirer.

Your letter with its Resolution makes me feel as if you had doubted this loyalty on my part, which grieves me very much. Nothing could have been further from my thoughts or more foreign to my nature.

Allow me also in passing, to call attention to your reference to my "status" in the "Order." You say, "I resigned all authority and connection with the Daughters of the Empire." This is putting my action much too strongly. I did not resign. I have kept my connection with the "Order" as close as was possible to me in a city where it was considered unwise for a time that we should enter upon active promotion. I formed a new Chapter. We have worn the new badge. We have held our meetings. We have sent our reports to "Echoes." We forwarded our Fee for a Charter. We have your receipt for the fee, and whilst waiting all this very long time for the arrival of the Charter, The Founder's Chapter has continued its meetings, has maintained its interest in your work, and counts itself ready at all times to be in readiness for an emergency.

But whilst it is thus impossible for me to accept your definition of my "Status"—I may add that I have no desire at present to dispute your interpretation of it.—I merely call your attention to it for accuracy.

The object of my present request is, most certainly, not that I might resume "authority" or make my "connection" any closer.

It is simply that I might have an opportunity of explaining to you many things which you have had no opportunity of knowing, and which I have refrained from explaining till now.

These matters belong to a period of time prior to my handing the work over to you, and I really took for granted that you would be as interested to hear about them as I am that you should know.

This request implies no necessary "Status." It is a common practice to invite even total strangers to a meeting, should courtesy or any equally good reason exist for the invitation. It is done in all "Societies." It has been done repeatedly in yours.

With your kind permission and with these explanations, I take the liberty of repeating my suggestion, that at your next Annual Meeting I be given an opportunity of making my statement and answering any questions that may be asked.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,

April 20, 1907.

Mrs. Clark Murray.

DEAR MADAM:—

Your communication of March 4th was read at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Order on March 6th. As your letter was merely a reply to theirs of Feb. 25th, an answer to it was not considered necessary.

(Signed) MARY HELENA COLLETT, Sec.

Having been denied an opportunity of privately correcting the errors that Standard-Bearer had scattered abroad, I prepared a short list of questions, one to the Head Office and one to the author of the mis-statements. To neither of these two lists of questions have I received a reply, and it now devolves upon me to answer them myself. For facility in reading I shall insert the answer after each question.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28, 1907.

*To The Imperial Order
Daughters of the Empire.*

MESDAMES:—

In connection with the correspondence which has passed between us, I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to give me the following information:—

1. The number of Chapters that were handed over to you when the Head Office was transferred from Montreal to Toronto.

Answer: The Executive is silent. I have replied fully on pp. 65-66.

2. The names and addresses of the ladies who had been appointed as Secretaries for India and Australia, respectively, and handed over to you at the transference.

Answer : The Executive is silent.

3. What action was taken by your Executive *re* this work in India and Australia after the transference?

Answer : The Executive is silent.

4. Was it, or was it not at the special request of the President of the Toronto Executive that I went to London in June, 1901?

Answer : The Executive is silent. (See My Relations With London.)

5. Did the President, or did she not, send her Secretary to Montreal to urge me to go?

Answer : The Executive is silent. (See My Relations With London.)

6. Was I, or was I not in close touch with the President, through her Secretary, all the time I was in England on this mission, by long and full daily letters, and when necessary by Cable?

Answer : The Executive is still silent. (See My Relations With London.)

7. Did I, or did I not form a Committee in London as National Chapter for England?

Answer : The Executive is silent. (See My Relations With London.)

8. May I have the names and addresses of this Committee?

No answer: which I regret as I kept no memo and I have been unable to communicate with those London ladies to explain the action or non-action of the Executive.

9. May I know what action was taken by your Executive *re* this work in England after the transference?

No answer : I am refused this information.

10. Did I, or did I not receive from your President instructions to "make no concessions" to the Victoria League?

No answer : The telegram now lies before me.

11. Did I, or did I not, cable to your President from London:—"London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow won: no concessions."?

No answer.

12. Did I, or did I not, make a "Breach of Faith" with the Victoria League?

No answer: I am sorry that the Executive declines to reply to this question. (See My Relations With the League.)

13. What action was taken by your Executive on my behalf, when, as your representative, I was most infamously accused by the Victoria League of "Breach of Faith," and when your President and Secretary were fully conversant with everything I had done and not done?

No answer: They decline to tell me.

14. What steps were taken by your Executive, under whose orders I had gone to England, to see that the expenses of that mission (\$750.00) were defrayed?

No answer: No steps. I was left to meet the expense myself.

15. The names and addresses of two Secretaries whom I appointed for the Imperial Chapter, with Head Office in London; and what action was taken *re* this Chapter?

No answer: A reply is refused me, and as I kept no memo of this it is easy to see the delightful memories which some ladies in London must have of my visit.

These questions (without the replies from me) were of course duly signed, and I had the following acknowledgment:—

TORONTO, Oct. 8, 1907.

DEAR MADAM:—

I beg to acknowledge your communication of Sept. 28, which will be read at the first meeting of our Executive Committee.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) MARY HELENA COLLETT, Sec.

And later I received the following:—

I have much pleasure in informing you that the date of the meeting of the Executive has been announced for Wed. the 6th. November.

(Signed) MARY HELENA COLLETT, Sec.

At this date, Dec. 31, 1907, I have no reply from the Executive.

Sept. 27, 1907

DEAR MRS. HOLDEN:

In preparing my reply to your "Standard-Bearer" article in *Canada First* I regret that I have not received from you a satisfactory explanation that I can publish regarding your authority for your statements. When a lady, occupying the high and trusted position of "Standard-Bearer" in a responsible Society, makes official assertions in public, she is generally expected to be eager to quote her authority, should the authority be questioned. It is her first duty to her *assertions*, to her *Society* and to *herself*. When this duty is evaded, or trifled with, there can be only one conclusion that the public can arrive at. I am glad once more to give you the opportunity of vindicating your position before I send my statement to the printer.

Believe me,

With all kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,
MARGARET POLSON MURRAY

On the next day I added a P.S. saying that to simplify matters I would put my request in form of questions, which I did (Sept. 28)

Finding it hard to believe that Standard-Bearer could have received this letter without an instant reply, I wrote again:—

Oct. 14, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. HOLDEN:

I have expected long ago to hear from you in reply to my letter of Sept. 27 and to my list of questions sent you on the following day, the 28th.

I am very loath to send my statement to the printer with no reply from you, and thus to be obliged to answer the questions myself. Of course I know the answer, and the only answer, to all the questions, but if it came from you it would show that at least you realized the responsibility you had assumed in writing in public as a "Standard-Bearer", and it would also show that the Order which you represented realizes the responsibility they have assumed by permitting a "Standard-Bearer," first to print false statements, and second, to allow them to remain unanswered when I have challenged them.

Trusting that you will realize the position in which you have placed yourself and the Order for which you have undertaken to speak.

Believe me,

With all kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

Finding it still harder to believe that *this* letter could be allowed to stand without a reply, I asked the P.O. Inspector in Montreal to issue tracers to verify the delivery and I quote from his reply.

... "the letter was delivered on October 16th to Mrs. R. Holden the addressee and he holds her receipt for same.

Yours truly,

J. W. BAIN,

Nov. 6, 1907.

P.O. Inspector.

... "letter mailed by you on 28th September, was received and signed for on October 3rd by Mrs. Holden who acknowledges receipt."

Yours truly,

J. W. BAIN,

Nov. 9, 1907.

P. O. Inspector

QUESTIONS THAT "STANDARD-BEARER" DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Give your authority for stating:—

1. That I "generated the organization into life by an electric force."

2. That "the supply force of electricity from the fountain head being withdrawn from materializing into action, failure and disaster followed."

3. That "for one year only was this wonderfully gifted woman able to hold it together."

4. That "the electric force wavered and flickered out."

Answer: These questions, 1 to 4, received no reply from the author, and are too silly for me to deal with.

5. That "trouble quickly followed," and what was the "trouble"?

Answer: Still none from "Standard-Bearer.

6. That I had a "breakdown."

Answer: Again she declines. I had neither a "breakdown," nor a "collapse."

7. For saying "here we take issue, 'to consolidate the Chapters already formed,' line 17, p. 84, as there were no Chapters."

Standard-Bearer declines to give her authority for these mis-statements.

8. That "Mrs. Nordheimer, with her Secretary, found things in great disorder."

Again she declines to answer.

9. That "the Society was threatened with 'ruin and disaster.'"

She declines to reply. It was impossible for her to know this and she declines to give her authority for not knowing.

10. That "if you entered into details they would be sorrowful."

Again she declines. It is necessary to be true even if it may be sorrowful.

11. That "Mrs. Nordheimer transferred the governing body to Toronto."

Standard-Bearer declines this too. Mrs. Nordheimer did not transfer the governing body to Toronto. It was quite a different person who transferred it.

12. Explain what, as a Standard-Bearer, you mean when you say that "Lady Minto had resigned her Honorary connection."

Standard-Bearer again declines to answer, and by declining to deal with this assertion of hers she has exposed herself to the accusation of either deliberate ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation.

13. Explain what you mean when you say, "The Daughters of the Empire stood discredited in the eyes of the ladies of the Victoria League"

By declining this she supplies another opportunity of exposing herself to the accusation of either deliberate ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation, as well as of seeing no uncomfortable difference between the truth and the lie which is half a truth, and which, if Tennyson be correct, is "ever the basest of lies."

14. Give me your authority for stating that "the Victoria League had proposed to affiliate with the Daughters of the Empire."

Again she answers not.

15. What was the "disaster and failure" that was promptly turned into "success and triumphant victory"?

16. Of the ninety Chapters and thousands of members in 1906, how many were handed over by the "disaster and failure" in 1901.

These two questions are so important, and Standard-Bearer's refusal to answer them is so important, that I shall reply to them specially. (See pp. 68, 69, 70.)

17. If Mrs. Nordheimer made the organization in 1906 stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, please tell me the exact limits of the Society when she took it over in 1901.

Again no answer. That the Society stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific it is little to boast of, as it stretched as far and very much further before they received it. The work was introduced into every component part of the Empire during the first half of my first years labour, and introduced in a rather substantial manner. From the Atlantic around the Empire and back again to the Atlantic, ought to be Standard-Bearer's answer.

18. What action was taken by your superior officers when I informed them that I was in a position to contradict almost every statement you had made?

No answer from Standard-Bearer.

19. Give me a definition, *your* definition, of the duties of your high office as Standard-Bearer, and state how much of fiction or imagination should be excused in an officer like yourself.

Still she answers not.

20. How long have you been Standard-Bearer—and what instructions did you receive when you were appointed?

Answer: Silence.

THE MAIN POINTS IN THIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Article which I criticise was written by a "Standard-Bearer."

As I, personally and officially, was the medium of every letter and interview regarding the period, I am justified in taking exception to the Article.

There is much of which Standard-Bearer is in ignorance, and therefore not an authority.

There is much that even the Queen-Regent of the Order cannot know, as, at an important moment, she took her information from

a small private meeting, called privately by herself, to which I was not invited, and from which therefore the principal witness was absent. (This action caused me to withdraw England, Scotland and Glasgow.)

This meeting is evidently the source of Standard-Bearer's information.

I remained in silence from my personal loyalty to the Queen-Regent and her Committee, that they might have a free hand, unfettered by personal consideration of me.

This personal sacrifice cannot last for ever, and Standard-Bearer's Article lays upon me an imperative duty.

To avoid publicity, I suggested an informal meeting for "a very friendly talk." (See June 2, 1906.)

The Executive being disbanded for the summer, a meeting was impossible.

The Queen-Regent does not hold herself responsible for her Standard-Bearers.

The Queen Regent denies having called the private meeting in Montreal to which I have referred, but "merely asked the Regent holding office to come and see her with any one she liked to bring!"

I wrote to Standard-Bearer asking an explanation.

She replied, stating that her Article was endorsed by Mrs. Crerar, Regent of Hamilton Municipal Chapter; that Mrs. Crerar had sent a copy to the Queen-Regent, who not only agreed to what was written, but had assured the Editor of the Magazine that the statements were quite correct. (See July 23, 1906.)

I should naturally dislike to contradict the public statements of a lady whom I had never met.

Nevertheless, I should be obliged to contradict almost every statement she had made.

I had hoped that the Executive itself might have spared me this pain.

Being responsible for others who cannot speak for themselves, I must hesitate no longer.

I asked once more for "an hour's friendly conversation."

To this letter I have no reply.

In September, 1906, I once more wrote to the Queen Regent, asking what further action would be acceptable.

She replied that "she knew nothing of any meeting suggested by me, and was quite in the dark about Mrs. Crerar and Mrs. Holden" (See Sept. 25.)

Sympathizing with the Queen Regent in her illness, I allowed the matter to lie over for four months, when once more I wrote. (See Feb. 6th, 1907.)

The Queen Regent replied "she really could not understand my letter—that she had nothing to do with Mrs. Holden, or with what she wrote" that "she did not know the lady." (See Feb. 8.)

Still, once more, in my desire to avoid a public dispute, I asked the date of their earliest meeting. (See Feb. 14th, 1907.)

The Executive replied "that my letters had been read and fully discussed; that as I hold no status in the Order, the meeting would be impossible."

I replied that in handing over to them this authority I did not "resign all connection" with the "Daughters"; so far from severing my connection, I had kept in very close touch; we sent our fee for our Charter, and that we always counted ourselves among the most enthusiastic members of the Order.

(N.B.—I shall here insert copy of the minute received from the Head Office regarding my "status": "TORONTO, Nov. 1, 1901.—The Executive of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire wish to express their regret to Mrs. Clark Murray that ill health prevents her from taking any active interest in the Order at present.")

Finally I referred to the custom in all societies of inviting even total strangers to their meetings, when courtesy or any equally good reason should exist, and once more I repeated my request for an opportunity to explain privately the misleading statements of "Standard-Bearer," and of answering any questions that might arise at the meeting. (See March 4th, 1907.)

This communication was not even acknowledged.

Having been refused a private explanation, and still desirous to avoid a public one, I submitted to the Head Office, on Sept. 28th, 1907, a list of questions covering the statements of "Standard-Bearer." I received an acknowledgement of this letter, and it was to be read at the first meeting of the Executive, announced for Nov. 6th. To the present date (Dec. 31st.) I have no further reply.

On Sept. 28th I submitted to "Standard-Bearer" a list of similar questions, and, receiving no reply I wrote on Oct. 14 that I was loathe to send my answer to the printer without hearing from her.

I have the Inspector's report that the receipt of both these letters was signed by the addressee; to date (Dec. 31st.) I have no reply from "Standard-Bearer," and I myself have supplied the correct answers to both lists of questions.

THE FIRST MOVEMENT.

The following statement is condensed from a folder issued, of which several large successive editions were required for the promotion of the work:—

On Tuesday, February 13th, 1900, a meeting, called by Mrs. Clark Murray, was held in the Windsor Hotel, to consider her proposal that the Women and Children of the Empire organize for concerted and sympathetic work.

Lady Hingston was requested to take the chair, and Mrs. Clark Murray acted as Secretary, and explained the proposed organization. She gave an account of what she had seen in London, when the first reverses of our soldiers in South Africa were made known. Every man and woman seemed thrilled to the centre of their being. Social distinctions were disregarded. It was simply an *atmosphere of unity*, deep sorrow at our losses in the war, a determination to fill immediately every gap in the ranks, and to stand by our Queen at all costs.

An atmosphere of that sort is contagious. Mrs. Murray was closely connected in London with the endless ways in which the feeling expressed itself. The Lord Mayor's Fund, several newspaper Shilling Funds, notably those of the "Daily Telegraph," and of the "Daily Mail," through its "Absent-Minded Beggar," gave expression, through fabulous sums of money, to the general feeling in the country; and the activity of Red Cross Societies and endless impromptu aids in sympathy with their object burst out all over the land.

In such a time, everything depended upon expedition. There was little time for plan; still less for organization. But all were fired with one burning desire. Mrs. Murray brought that burning desire across the ocean in her heart, fresh from the smoke of battle, and fanned by each reverse announced from the seat of war. She thought something might be done in addition to the wonderful, spontaneous, magical response to the call for more men,—magnificent and soul-thrilling as that had been all over the Empire,—and *that* something seemed to be demanded from the women,—the women of the Queen,—that portion of Her Majesty's subjects whose patriotism finds expression in humble deeds, in patient endurance, in cheerful hope. Mrs. Murray believed that a voice, an expression, a message from the millions of women and children of the Queen in Canada, in India, in Australia, in New Zealand, in the Islands of the Ocean upon which the sun never sets, might stem the tide of European abuse, might present another side to the merry pages in the Continental newspapers, and might, with all respect, perhaps carry to the heart of our August and Beloved Sovereign, a solace in Her great anxieties.

On Saturday, January 13th, Mrs. Murray telegraphed to the Mayors of our Provincial Capitals, as follows:—

“Will the women of (Toronto, etc.,) join the women of Montreal in federating as Daughters of the Empire, in inviting the women of Australia and New Zealand to join the federation, and in sending to the Queen an expression of our devotion to the Empire, and an Emergency War Fund, to be expended as Her Majesty shall deem fit.”

Replies were enthusiastically unanimous. Action must be prompt, efficient, universal, and suited to every class of the community.

The Chairman of the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society, Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, had telegraphed from Toronto: “Why should not the women of Canada equip a hospital ship?” The idea of a hospital ship Mrs. Murray considered impracticable, Canada being far from military and naval centres, and a hospital ship would take too long. It would be very costly. The money would largely be sunk in the ship itself, and, the ship would be available only by water.

Mrs. Murray read the Constitution she had prepared for the proposed Federation, which would explain more fully the development of the idea:—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of the Federation shall be THE DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, with branches for young people called “CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.”

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

All women and young people of Great Britain and Her Colonies, by Birth, Adoption or Residence, may become Members, individually, or in Clubs called “Chapters.”

ARTICLE III.—OBJECTS.

The aim of the Federation shall be:—1. To stimulate, and to give expression to, the sentiment of patriotism which binds the Women of the Empire around the Throne and Person of their Gracious and Beloved Sovereign. 2. To supply and foster a Bond of Union among the Daughters of the Queen in whatever part of Her vast Empire they may reside. 3. To provide an efficient organization by which prompt and united action may be taken by the women of the Empire when such action may be desired. 4. To promote in the Motherland and in the Colonies the study of the History of the Empire and of current Imperial questions; to celebrate patriotic anniversaries; to cherish the memory of brave and heroic deeds, and the last resting-places of our Heroes and Heroines, especially such as are in distant and solitary places; to erect memorial

stones on spots that have become sacred to the Nation, either through great Struggles for Freedom, Battles against Ignorance, or Events of Heroic and Patriotic Self-Sacrifice.

ARTICLE IV.—GENERAL OFFICERS.

1. Patroness—Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.
2. President-General for the Empire.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
3. Hon. Vice-President-General for the United Kingdom.—(Not yet suggested).
4. Hon. Vice-Presidents for the Colonies.—The Ladies who represent Her Majesty in the Government Houses of the respective Colonies.
5. Head Office.—At present in Montreal, as representing the initiative; as soon as practicable in London, the Capital of the Empire.
6. So soon as the Federation shall be sufficiently established in Canada, the Motherland and other Colonies shall be invited to join. Each Colony shall elect its own Local Administration.

ARTICLE V.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Local Administration for Canada shall be:—

Hon. President.—Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.—The Wife of the Premier of the Dominion; the Wife of the Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition; the Wives of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, North West Territories, British Columbia.

ARTICLE VI.—EXECUTIVE.

1. The General Executive Board in Montreal shall consist of:—President, 1st Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, with an Executive Committee of ten or more members. These Officers, and the President and Secretary of the Provincial Chapters in Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Fredericton, Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Victoria, and Regina, shall constitute the Chief Executive for the present.
2. Each Province shall have a Special Executive in its own Capital, called Provincial.
3. This Provincial shall be composed of the customary Officers, and shall include as Representatives, the President and Secretary of Chapters within the Province.
4. The Provincial Chapters shall appoint weekly meetings for the conduct of business, and shall forward Reports of the same to the Head Office.

5. Each Primary Chapter shall appoint its own Officers; and shall forward Reports to the Provincial Chapter.

ARTICLE VII.—CHAPTERS.

1. For convenience of organization and promotion, the first Committee formed in a town (other than the Capital of a Province) shall be called a Primary Chapter.

2. Succeeding Committees shall be "Chapters," named from history, and may be of ten or more members.

3. "Chapters" for Young People may be formed, of boys, of girls, or of both, known as "Children of the Empire," when it shall be required that Officers of maturer age shall guide them.

4. Each Chapter shall appoint its own Officers and Executive, including a Standard-Bearer; shall manage its own affairs on the lines laid down by the Head Office, or on these lines, modified to suit local conditions; shall collect its own Fees; shall choose and adopt a name of Historic Significance and shall record the reason for the choice; and shall purchase for itself a Union Jack.

5. The President of each Chapter shall be called "Regent."

6. Members of Chapters may, upon change of residence, be transferred from one to another.

7. Branches and Chapters may be formed by gathering together a few friends, appointing Officers, choosing a name and communicating with the Provincial Chapter.

8. In order to secure social exclusion when desired, it is recommended that Chapters hold their meetings in each others' houses, instead of in a public hall.

ARTICLE VIII.—FEES.

1. A small Annual Fee shall be exacted for membership. The Fee shall be collected by each Chapter for its own government. Montreal Executive, \$1.00. Daughters of the Empire, individuals, 25 cents; Badges, 25 cents. Chapters, Children of the Empire, 5 cents; Badge 10 cents. The Fee shall be due on an appointed date, and shall be collected on that date by the Chapter Treasurer. Ten per cent of the receipts of each Chapter shall go to Head Office for General Expenses.

2. When a Special Fund is desired for a specified object, an additional subscription from members may be asked, or the demand may be met otherwise at the discretion of the Chapter; but such special object and fund shall first meet with the approval of the Head Office, as representing the general interests involved.

3. Members, by subscribing \$100, may become life members; these shall be registered in the Head Office, and the fees shall be funded, the interest only being expended by the Head Office. A limited number of Honorary members may be elected.

ARTICLE IX.—MOTTO AND BADGE.

The Federation shall adopt a Motto, and a Badge. The Motto shall be "For Queen and Country;"—"Pro Regina et Patria." The Badge shall be uniform throughout the Empire, and may be procured from Head Office at cost price, twenty-five cents. Children's Badges ten cents. Members shall wear their Badges at Meetings, on formal occasions, and as constantly as possible.

ARTICLE X.—BUSINESS MEETINGS.

At Meetings of the Executive and of Chapters, the Union Jack shall occupy a prominent position, and the proper Badges shall be worn. Executive Meetings of the Provinces and of the Head Office shall be held weekly for the promotion of the Federation. Regular Chapter Meetings shall take place every month from September till May, both months inclusive. At the first meeting of the season a Programme for the Winter shall be drawn up. The Programme, while consistent with the aims of the Federation, shall include items of widely varying interest, as the best citizen of the world is the best patriot.

The Order of Business at Meetings shall be:—1. The Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting. 2. The approval of the same. 3. The Roll-call. 4. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. 5. The Presentation of New Members. 6. Business arising out of the Minutes. 7. Reports of Special Committees. 8. Unfinished Business. 9. New Business. 10. The Programme for the day.

HOW TO FORM A CHAPTER.

1. Write to the Secretary for Printed Constitution 2. Gather together about ten or more friends. 3. Appoint your own Officers of Regent, Treasurer, Secretary and Standard-Bearer. 4. Choose from British History a Name for your Chapter (Robert Bruce, Duke of Wellington, etc.). 5. Make out a Programme for your Monthly Meetings. 6. Write to the Secretary in Montreal and get enrolled. 7. In due time transmit ten per cent. of your Fees to the Head Office.

SUGGESTIONS:—A Hearty, Official, Patriotic Reception of New Members. The Pinning of the Badge. An interesting Rotation of Business, Literary and Social Meetings. One or two Guest Chairs at Meetings. Suitable Readings and Original Papers, with short discussions. Special Patriotic Lectures. The singing of Patriotic Songs by the "Children." A Guest Meeting, when an invitation shall be extended to other Chapters in the same town, and to other Societies. Special Anniversary Ceremonies. Occasional Courtesies to Distinguished Visitors. Parties in Colonial Costumes. Lime Light Lantern Displays, telling Patriotic Events, etc. Papers on the Names, Origin and Growth of the Colonies. Nearer Views

of Distant Daughters and Children of the Empire. On the Promotion of Patriotism in our Schools. On the selection of Patriotic Books as Prizes in Schools. On Relics of Imperial and Colonial Events and Times. The Nation's Flag—Its Origin and History.

In 1901 the first London Meeting with Delegates from every Colony; All Interests being represented, with Reports from every Chapter; and later, a Magazine, called "The Daughters of the Empire," the Official Organ of the Federation, with Condensed Reports of work done in every Colony; very largely Inter-Colonial and Imperial, with Sketches of our Great Battles, Heroes, Heroines, Struggles, Movements, Customs, etc., Short In Memoriam Notices, Official Announcements, Portraits of our Imperial and Colonial Patriots, Photographs of Patriotic Graves, Monuments, etc.

DIARY SUMMER AND AUTUMN 1900.

During our first summer (1900) I kept a rough Diary of the more important transactions, for reference in the future, and some detached quotations may give a fair, although incomplete, idea of what was being done.

May 23. Two new members by mail; Badges and congratulations sent.

Branch formed in Marysville, N.B.

Secured attendance of Westmount school children at the Arena on Empire Day.

May 24. Wired to Cambridge Chapter, Massachusetts, "Daughters of the Empire Executive send Patriotic Greetings."

Sent congratulatory letters to Hamilton and Marysville.

Letters from Lady White, Gibraltar; The Marchioness of Lansdowne; and The Secretary, Capetown, with statement of their platform.

May 25. Enrolled as member in Capetown; received Badge; delightful relations.

May 26. Received "Cape Times"; fine report; wrote urging our Empire Day and Chapters in Private Schools.

Began 500 letters for Montreal.

May 28. Prepared 800 printed post cards for newspapers; addressed and mailed by Mrs. Gibsons.

Letter from Sompting School Chapter, England; replied; sent Badges.

June 1. Letters from the Countess of Aberdeen, and Lady Jephson. 24 Badges sent to Miss Anderson.

Reply from Lady De Blaquiere, London, accepting membership; will become Hon. Vice-President; and in autumn will see about a Chapter; acknowledged letter; many thanks; sent Badge.

June 5.—Nice letter from General Gordon Chapter (U.S.); had fine meeting on 24th, the first in history of the town, 22 members present.

June 6.—Letter Mrs. Fessenden, Founder Empire Day, suggesting Maple seed for South African Graves.

June 8.—Letter, wonderful letter, from Mrs. Black, Regent New Brunswick Auxiliary, Fredericton; on Empire day; great demonstration; Government gave use of Portico, House of Assembly; Bands of Music; started from High School; picked up schools en route; innumerable children; Portico draped with flags; teachers as well as children each a flag; memorable sight; happy young faces; saluted "THE FLAG" at Portico; at signal from Mrs. Black all waved their flags and cheered; on platform the Mayor, the Daughters' Executive, College professors, the Supt.-in-Chief of Education for the Province; Principal of Normal School; the City clergy; speeches; patriotic songs by the multitude; tree planted in Parliament Square by Mrs. Black, with spade decorated with "Red, White and Blue", handed to her by the Mayor; three spades of earth, one for each colour; placed hand on tree (oak, emblem of strength), and named it "THE BRITISH EMPIRE TREE"; hymns; more speeches; more cheers for "THE FLAG", and for "THE DAUGHTERS" and their "President"—a never to be forgotten ceremony; each Daughter and Child of the Empire wearing the Badge, with red ribbon and "Fredericton, 24 May, 1900" printed on it in black.

June 12.—12 more Badges to Cambridge, Mass.

Letter from our Canadian Indian Princess, Pauline Johnson.

Letter (very nice) from The Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe. Replied to both, sending Badges.

June 14.—Further letter from Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg, will give us the right names.

Very nice letter from The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

Sent out 500 letters to well-selected people.

Eight Badges to Departmental Store Chapter; will need more in autumn.

June 27.—Delightful letter from Lady Northcote of Exeter, Bombay; will do all in her power to assist; does not despair of interesting even the native ladies of India; great difference between India and other possessions of the Queen but in hearty sympathy with our work.

Wrote full and grateful reply

June 28.—Branch formed in Watford, Ontario; Mrs. Wickett, Regent.

June 30.—Members enrolling every day; sent out enrolment cheque-books to Chapters and members.

July 12.—Preliminary order 30 Badges for Hamilton, Ont.

Reply from Capetown to my request that the Guild should take up our "GRAVES WORK" and co-operate with us: "Will regard it as a sacred privilege to assist their Canadian sisters in this matter; Mr. Mason, Capetown, interviewed, and promised hearty co-operation; also Col. Ryerson at Bloomfontein; Lord Roberts and War Office approached, the latter lending full co-operation; Local Committees near the battlefields, etc."

July 14.—Watford, Ont., wants Badges.

Madame Pelletier, Quebec, wants Badge.

July 16.—Wrote to Lady De Lotbiniere about British Columbia; The Rev. T. H. Hunt, about Auxiliary in Charlottetown; Lady McCallum about Newfoundland; Lady Whiteway about Auxiliary in St. John's, Nfld.; Dr. J. S. Black, Halifax, about Auxiliary in Halifax; Madame Forget, about N. W. Territories, and Auxiliary in Regina; Madame, now Lady, Jette, about Province of Quebec; Miss Mowat, Government House, Toronto.

July 18.—Wrote to my friend Miss Davenport Hill, London School Board, about "Empire Day" in the schools of England; to Mrs. Arthur, Barshaw, Renfrewshire; to Lady Strathcona, London; to The Hon. Mrs. Howard, London; to Lady Mountstephen; to Lady Glen-Coats; to Lady Dillon Lee; to Mr. G. Eustace Burke, Jamaica; to Mr. Robert Bryson, Antigua; to Mr. J. S. Larke, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

July 19.—Wrote to Mr. S. L. Horsford, St. Kitt's, West Indies; to Mr. Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad; to Mr. D. M. Rennie, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; to Miss Slater, "The Herald", Ardrossan, Scotland; to Mr. Griffith, Cardiff, Wales.

July 20.—"The Victoria Chapter," Sompting, Eng., wants 12 more Badges, money enclosed; splendid Chapter.

July 21.—Miss Gissing, Toronto, sends six members.

Wrote Mr. Bowerman, Sec. Dominion Educ. Association, about "Empire Day"; Dr. Wolfred Nelson, New York Canadian Club; Sec. British School and University Club, New York; Dr. Armstrong, Ladies' College, Ottawa; Dr. Milligan, St. Margaret's College, Toronto; Dr. Bruce Macdonald, St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

July 27.—Wrote Lady Daly, and Mrs. Jones, Govt. House, Halifax, about Novia Scotia, St. Bonaventure and Methodist Colleges, Newfoundland; The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, about Field College; Mrs. MacIntyre, Govt. House, Charlottetown.

July 30.—Delightful letter from Mrs. De Sumichrast, Cambridge, wants more Badges.

Sent out 50 printed post cards.

Wrote to The Countess of Hopetoun, explaining fully our work and asking her to take it with her to her new sphere in Australia.

Hamilton Chapter wants to know if we should affiliate with the Royal Society of Canada; replied think not.

August 1.—Long letter to War Office, *re* our Graves work.

Sent fifty printed post-cards to London newspapers.

Wrote to "School World" (Macmillan); Sent fifty printed post-cards to England, Scotland and Ireland.

August 3.—Reply from Madame Forget, Regina, with good list of names, acknowledged; Wrote to Mrs. Nicholas Flood Davin.

Reply from Madame Jette, Quebec; will send names later.

Our "Graves Work" tears the heart out of my body; a mother in the United States, with three boys in the South African trenches wants to send us her whole heart's gratitude for this work; wants to enrol as a "Daughter", and would like to have a Union Jack; has not seen one for 25 years.

August 5.—Letter from Mrs. Arderne, Capetown; sends my Badge of Membership in the Guild of Loyal Women, must wear it next my own "Daughters".

August 6.—Letter from Miss Fairbridge, Sec. of the Guild; had much pleasure in welcoming the Founder of the "Daughters" as a member of the Guild; had taken the first step towards federation with us by adding as a sub-title, "The Daughters of The Empire."; had put the sub-title on their stationery. From deference to their Dutch members, it was found desirable to give more prominence to the word "loyal" than was necessary in Canada. Meantime we are really one, and can work side by side for the same great purposes. It was unanimously resolved that the Guild would make our "Graves" their sacred care; had seen Col. Trotter, Chief of Staff, several times and all the military authorities were more than willing to assist; Major Biggar had called; is working enthusiastically to locate and identify the Canadian Graves: his report will be sent to us. Our sisters in South Africa ask us to consider them as anxious to do all that lies in their power to carry out our wishes; the War Office will put up railings. The Guild undertakes to keep the sacred spots neat, to act as our representatives; to place flowers at Xmas and Easter. Our suggestion of a Memorial was excellent; hoped to carry it out. Our scheme *re* Children in schools cannot be approached at present; schools largely in

hands of the Dutch Reformed Church, whose sympathies are against England, and openly with the Transvaal. To proclaim an "Empire Day" would mean that half the children would be removed next morning; can only work with the children as children and not as schools.

Wrote long letter of acknowledgement; asked them what they would think of a Cable Code; I have already commenced one.

Aug. 8.—The absolutely prodigious work of Secretary even in holiday-time, with no assistance, leads me to prepare a condensed statement for enclosing to enquirers; prepared the following:—

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, August, 1900.

"By this mail I take the liberty of sending you the Constitution of our Federation, in the hope that you will be able to give it your kind attention. The movement is in favour of a great bond of union among the Women of the Queen, to bring them into touch with each other wherever they may reside. Although the initiative has been taken in Canada, and auxiliaries are forming all over the Dominion, the special object of the Federation can be secured only when a solid footing has been gained in every Colony of the Empire, in the Motherland itself, and indeed, wherever a British Woman's heart is beating with love for her Queen and her Country.

It is the present intention of the Federation to devote itself particularly to securing individual membership in every corner of the Empire, a work which will be much facilitated by the formation of an Executive in each Colony or in each of the large divisions of our Colonies, with Auxiliaries in towns and districts; and, when this has been achieved, the formation of Clubs called "*Chapters*" may be proceeded with, to weld the golden chains still more strongly, and to stimulate our common interest in everything that pertains to our beloved Country.

If, after this organization has been accomplished, it should be desired to unite in any unanimous expression of our patriotism, such an expression could be easily and promptly secured through the Executives and Auxiliaries throughout the Empire. Indeed, had this Federation been in active existence before the outbreak of, for example, the War in South Africa, or the Famine in India, it is almost beyond human calculation to imagine the endless and beneficent channels which would immediately have been opened up for co-operation and systematic effort among millions of the Women and the Children of the Queen, whose separation and isolation prevented them from enjoying the gratification of their patriotic interest.

As an indication of additional matters that are occupying the attention of the Executive in Montreal, I may state that we are actively interesting ourselves in the following directions:

1. We are preparing to arouse and stimulate a strong sympathetic interest between the Colonies, by a Series of Lectures illustrated by High-class Lime-Light Views, selected with care from every Colony, and for which we have already secured intercolonial connections.

2. We are actively promoting a movement which provides already in Canada an Annual School Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, at which patriotic speeches are delivered by men prominent in educational and political circles, and at which the school children gathered by the thousand sing patriotic songs.

3. We are taking steps to introduce into the schools of Canada, both public and private, an arrangement by which one hour per month shall be set aside and a patriotic programme enjoyed. In order to lighten the work of the teachers, our Federation will prepare, submit, and, if desired, carry out the programme.

4. We are endeavouring to have the scholars formed into "Chapters of the Children of the Empire," meeting at their respective School Houses and marching to Empire Day Celebration under the inspiration of the Union Jack.

5. We are giving our attention to the books usually given as school-prizes, with the view of securing some measure of patriotic tendency and education in them.

6. We are endeavouring to induce the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Schools to unite in this Empire Day movement.

7. We have under consideration the care of an old and much-neglected Military Cemetery in the Province of Quebec, and we have appointed a Committee to care for the newly-made graves of our soldiers in South Africa.

These and similar fields are awaiting our patriotic endeavor, and we commend them to the consideration of other Colonies. We do not insist upon uniformity of methods and of aims throughout the Empire. These must naturally be influenced by local conditions. All we ask is the Bond of Union, to stimulate, to direct, to consolidate. We shall regard it as a great favour in the interest of this important patriotic movement if you will put the printed matter sent to you into the hands which you may consider best for promoting our purpose, and we shall be only too ready to extend every possible aid to Com-

mittes in any part of the world who will work with us as Daughters of the Empire."

Aug. 8.—Decided upon Junior Badge; to suspend or a stick pin.

Wrote to the following "Excellencies," wives of Governor-Generals, asking for their names as "Patronesses": H.R.H. The Princess Louise; The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava; The Countess of Lansdowne; The Countess of Derby; The Countess of Aberdeen.

Wrote to Mr. L. O. Armstrong, Canadian Pacific Ry., and to Mr. H. G. Charlton, Grand Trunk Ry., about slides for The Guild in South Africa.

Letter of enquiries from Lady Curzon, India; wrote long and very full reply.

Aug. 8.—Clip the following from an interesting letter; "The Daughters" are spreading all over the world:—

"H. B. M. Consulate, Tien Tsin, 1st July.—I little thought when I last wrote that I should serve my apprenticeship as a 'Daughter of the Empire,' amid fire, rain, and the horrors of war. Our poor settlement has been in great straits. We know nothing of our people in Peking. Wives are there whose husbands are here, and parents are here whose children are in Peking. We can make no use of a Field Hospital. We dare not leave our wounded a moment, or they are instantly murdered. Every place that could be used has been turned into a hospital. The Municipal Hall (named after General Gordon), and the English and German Clubs are full of wounded men. Our stores are not too plentiful, but, thank God, we have some ships at Taku. Captain Edward Bayly, of H.M.S. Aurora, has been simply splendid, keeping up our spirits, and always bright and energetic. From June 17th till the 24th we slept in a long cellar under the front verandah. We never knew when we might be bombarded. To-day they are attacking the railway station, which is a scene of desolation. All around outside the settlement is ruin and ashes. The skies are lit up every night with fires, for the allies from every native village they can. Each one is a nest of Boxers, or, worse still for us, Chinese Imperial troops. At the first engagement at the railway station the Russians bore the brunt, and were fearfully hard-pressed. Commander David Beatty, D.S.O., (who was at Omdurman with Gen. Lord Kitchener) brought up a nine pounder gun of ours, and the situation was saved. When our Blue Jackets took away their gun the Russian Colonel and his men sped them on their way with a tremendous cheer."

Wrote to eight Agents-General for Australia (London Offices), asking them to assist me to reach their Colonies; to Mr. E. Robbins, Press Assoc. London; to Lady Hodgson, Accra Gold Coast, Hon. Vice-President, and initiative.

Aug. 11.—Wrote to Mr. Theodore A. Cook, London, about War Memorial; to 21 Indian schools in the North-West; to 16 Colonial newspapers; to Lord Henniker, Governor, Isle of Man; to H.R.H. the Princess of Battenberg, Governor, Isle of Wight; to the Governors of St. Helena, Gibraltar, and Malta.

Aug. 19.—Wrote to the British Agency at Cyprus, Burmah, Zanzibar, Gold Coast, Antigua, Leeward Islands, Victoria, Hong-Kong, Sierra Leone, Gambia, St. Lucia, W. I.; Singapore, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Lagos, New Borneo, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Aug. 21.—Wrote to the Premier, Natal; Adelaide, S. Aus.; Wellington, New Zealand; Brisbane, Queensland; Melbourne, Victoria; Sydney, New South Wales; Perth, W. Australia, and Hobart, Tasmania.

Wrote 7 letters to Trinidad, to Old Calabar, Korea, Formosa, Demerara, Mauritius, New Hebrides and to Indian Missions. To "The Calcutta Englishman," and "The Times," Ceylon; to Ceylon, Niger, Ter., Jamaica, Rhodesia, British Guinea, and Hong-Kong. To the Governors of Zanzibar, Bechuanaland, Nassau, Demerara, Bermuda, Barbados, Bazu-toland and Zamba. To the Mayors Pietermaritzberg, Wellington (N.Z.), Sydney (N.S.W.), Melbourne (Victoria), Perth (W. Aus.), Brisbane (Queensland), Adelaide (S. Aus.), Hobart (Tasmania).

Aug. 22.—Wrote to the London School Board—Lord Reay, Chairman; Hon. E. L. Stanley, Vice-Chairman; Mr. George H. Croak, Clerk, and 55 members.

Interesting letter from our Treasurer; arousing much interest in England; wants more printed matter.

Reply from Mrs. Flood Davin, Regina, accepting Aux. for North West.

Wrote to her outlining our work: (a) Members, (b) Chapters, (c) Schools and Programmes, (d) Empire Day; sent copies of Constitution, and of Circulars; Stationery to follow.

Capetown: Work of Graves progressing enthusiastically; writer went to Paardeberg where 27 of our own Canadians were buried; discovered from plan supplied by Col. Biggar.

Lady Glen-Coats accepts Hon. Vice-President.

Wrote once more to Lady Joli de Lotbiniere about British

Columbia; to Mrs. MacIntyre about P. E. I. and to Mrs. Jones about N. S.

Wrote to Mrs. K. W. Sheppard, Wellington, New Zealand, and to 18 more ladies in the same Colony, sending printed matter and asking for assistance in organizing.

Aug. 25.—Wrote to Lady Palmer, Simla, India; Mrs. Venn, of W. Australia, now in Paris; Dr. Constance Stone and Mrs. Bear, of Melbourne, and 7 others.

Aug. 27.—Held meeting, Little Metis, Que.; Misses Macnider, McLaren and Astle to form Committee; suggested Mrs. Callan for Grand Metis and Miss Russell for Matane.

Sept. 1.—Interesting letter from Ed. "Daily Mail," London; wrote fully in reply.

Wrote to Lady Hickson, asking her to become President for Montreal.

Letter from Miss Ayliffe, Gloucester, Eng.; Madge Merton enrolled.

Sept. 10.—Lady Joli de Lotbiniere accepts Hon. Vice-President for British Columbia.

Reply from Sir Phillip Fysh, Agent-General for Tasmania in London; advising us to interest Lady Stokell Dodds, wife of Chief-Justice and Acting-Governor.

Wrote to Her Ladyship sending very full information, and to the following ladies in Melbourne:—Lady Madden, wife of Lt.-Gov.; Mrs. L. C. Mackinnon, Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Albert Miller.

Wrote "Sydney Advertiser", N. S. Wales.

Sept. 12.—Wrote to Rev. Meldola DeSola about our Jewish sisters.

Sept. 24.—The Countess of Derby very pleased to become Patroness; feels sure good work will be done.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava glad to give us her name as Patroness and hopes the Federation will strengthen bonds of union among the Daughters and the Children of our Queen.

Lady Haliburton, much pleasure in complying with our request; wishes every success, and asks what she may do to be useful to us.

The Countess of Hopetoun; much occupied at present preparing for journey to Australia; on arrival will consult the leading people.

Wrote to Her Excellency at Sydney.

Mrs. Jones will gladly become Vice-Pres. for Nova Scotia. From Dawson City, the Yukon; good prospects of a Chapter.

Sept. 29.—Interesting letter from Miss Steele, Hydrabad, India.
Wrote again to Lady McCallum and to Lady Whiteway
re Newfoundland.

Wrote to Mrs. David Newman, Woodside Place, about
Glasgow.

Twelve more Badges to Sompting, Eng. (Victoria Chapter).

Reply from Dr. Parkins, Upper Canada College; full
answer.

Very satisfactory Editorial from "Daily Mail", London

Wrote to "Jamaica Gleaner" and "Telegraph."

Letter from Bureau of Associated News: "in view of the
interest attached to our Federation would like authoritative
article.

Oct. 1.—Wrote to Mrs. R. J. Seddon, wife of the Premier, Welling-
ton, New Zealand.

Reply from Agent-General New Zealand, London; Two
more members in London, Eng.; sent Badges.

Letter from James Smith, Verger, St. Marks, Camberwell,
London; wants to thank us for our work of love and loyalty;
had seen the Daily Mail article about us, and cut it out for re-
ference; replied very fully to Mr. Smith and hoped for his
continued interest; would like to enrol his ladies.

Wrote to Mr. Weldon about room in Windsor Hotel for
our Imperial Reading-Room.

Reply from Agent in London for Western Australia.

Wrote Lady Onslow, Perth, and to Lady Forrest, Perth,
W. Australia.

Reply from London Agent for Victoria; absent; will write
later.

Letter from the Rev. David McCrae, Glasgow, *re* "Britain,
not England" campaign against misuse of National names.

Reply from London Agent for Natal; had handed my
letter to representative Natal lady then in England.

Oct. 3.—Reply from Lady Northcote of Exeter, India; had con-
sulted Lady Curzon; both thoroughly in sympathy; not familiar
enough with the country to undertake the initiative.

Wrote *re* Lantern Slides to G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen;
Valentine Sons, Dundee; W. J. Johnston, Banchory; Warne-
uke, Glasgow; Moffat, Edinburgh; Scot's Pictorial, Glasgow;
Lafayette, Glasgow; Mendelssohn, Glasgow; Rettie, Kirkcaldy;
Whyte, Inverness; and Miss Michie, Osborne.

Oct. 5.—Wrote to Rev. Mr. Campbell, Victoria, B.C.; to the "Cape
Times" asking their paper for our Reading-Room.

Most interesting letter from Miss Davenport Hill, of the
London School Board.

Oct. 6.—Wrote to His Worship the Mayor, asking to be put in touch with Reception Committee for Soldiers Return from South Africa.

Good list of names for the Imperial Memorial from Lady Hickson.

Delightful reply from Sir Gilbert Carter, Governor of the Bahamas; had put my letter into hands of leading newspapers requesting publication; our aims altogether admirable; worthy of hearty support from every British Colony; Miss Mosley had taken up the matter and would write me. Sir Gilbert's daughter just arrived, also deeply interested, and will assist by every means in her power; our work will always command his active co-operation and support.

Acknowledged Sir Gilbert's letter very fully, and wrote to Miss Carter and to Miss Mosley.

Wrote to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Oct. 8.—Reply from the War Office; directed by Her Majesty's Government to convey thanks to our Federation for our work relating to the Graves of soldiers; copies of our letters had been sent to the High Commissioner for South Africa, and to the Governor of Natal for their report.

Sent fifty Badges to Fredericton, N.B.

Sent Badges to Mrs. Bales, Mrs. Watt, Miss Wrenshal.

Reply from Commissioner's Office, Dawson City; had given my letter to the Commanding Officer N. W. M. P.; Mrs. Wood will write.

Oct. 10.—Reply from Mr. Larkin, Canadian Commercial Agent, Sydney, N.S.W., suggests Lady Darley, wife of Chief Justice; acknowledged letter with many thanks.

Lady Darley, Australia, much interested.

Chapter formed in Quebec; the Baden-Powell; wrote congratulating; sent Badge to Miss Clint, the promoter and Regent.

Telephone message from Mrs. MacIntyre, Government House, P.E.I.; pleased to accept office as Hon. Vice-President for the Province; will get Auxiliary on return to the Island.

Delightful letter from Cambridge Chapter (Mass.); thirty-five members; more enquiring. Replied: best wishes; can they send representative here for the 26th?

Letter from Mrs. Brownlow Sutton; can she have a Badge to wear under the Stars and Stripes; she feels so lonely; others anxious to join.

Letter from Mr. Barlow Cumberland, has coloured drawings of flags and emblems; perhaps made into slides; will be glad to co-operate.

Sent our name and address for "The Canadian Almanac," and "Montreal Directory."

Discuss plans for the celebration of the New Century on its arrival.

Wrote to the Mayor of Halifax, asking him to convey to the returning soliders the grateful thanks of "The Daughters" and to keep us informed as to probable date of arrival of the steamer.

Wrote to Halifax asking to be put into touch with the Ladies' Reception Committee.

Wrote to the Caledonian Society for interview about a Chapter among their lady members.

Wrote to Lt.-Col. Biggar, Staff Officer, Canadian Contingent South Africa.

Oct. 22.—Reply from Col. Secy's. Office Free Town, Sierra Leone; His Ex. the Governor much in sympathy with our object; a further communication later.

Received from the Hon. Sydney Fisher, "The Canadian Women's Book", prepared for the Paris Exposition; our Federation duly represented.

Oct. 23.—Sent fourteen Badges to Baden-Powell Chapter, Quebec. Colombo; reply from Col. Secy.; had given my letter to the press.

Melboro; Chapter of 10 members formed; sent Badges; congratulations.

Interview with Mrs. Lighthall about Westmount Chapter.

Oct. 27.—Interview with Mayor of Montreal *re* arrival of Canadian contingents from South Africa; what done for their reception; accompanied by Mrs. A. E. Beckett, had long discussion with Alderman Sadler; thought entertainment of these soldiers should not be left to Caterers, and offered our services as women of Montreal to provide a Banquet worthy of the men and of the occasion; our help eagerly accepted; set to work on the way home; saw the Drill Hall; get measures and drafted out our idea; asked the Mayor to put two hundred dollars at our disposal, but thought we should not require it; merely as precaution; decided to call meeting for Monday afternoon, but too late for evening papers; soldiers expected on Wednesday; did a little telephoning on Sunday to start matters; announced in Monday morning "Gazette"; meeting at three p.m.; all fell to organize in haste; in two hours the Banquet was well on its way; good scheme of decorations for the Drill Hall; and an excellent idea of where everything was to come from to feast 2500 men; so long away; such deprivations, such

marches, such fighting; the feast must be the best that Montreal could produce; before night all my anxiety was gone. Next day met my ladies in Drill Hall the scene of our welcome; work subdivided; committees formed; by midnight saw way quite clear; anxious only about the tables; head carpenter gave me his word of honour that he should not disappoint me; nine a.m. next day, the Hall like a bee-hive; tables decorated; flowers, epergnes, table cloths, cutlery, rolls, butter, fruit, cakes, turkeys, hams, tongues, chickens, salads, glasses, china, chairs, electric illuminations, flags, bunting, mottoes, and cigars ad infinitum; such cigars as we felt sure had been longed for during many a hot and weary journey by day and night; from citizens, shopkeepers, merchants, hotels, everything we wanted, including coffee machines, cooks, carvers, in white; telegram from Halifax; steamer not yet signalled; never mind; refrigerators and ice; patience till arrival; waited three days and nights; on Saturday (Nov. 3, 1900) about noon they marched in; ladies of the committees at their posts; men seating themselves with their mothers and sweethearts hanging round their necks; some laughter; some weeping; some mixture of both; speeches, a feast for a prince; and the police afterwards; no call on our deposit; all the hearty glad welcome of the people; verily a share in the work of the world is done by prompt, eager, intelligent and responsible women.

Oct. 26.—Mrs. Archibald, Chairman Halifax Reception Com., invites me to be present. Replied many thanks; extend to her invitation to ours; would be nice rest after her labours were over.

Stratford, Ont., enquiring; replied fully.

Victoria Chapter, Eng. had received their Badges; mounted their banner, "The Daughters of the Empire" in white letters on gold ground; going to have a "high tea" to celebrate Badges.

Miss Alice Wilcox, Galt, Ont., had seen about us in "The London Daily Express" and wrote to them, then to us.

Wrote to Her Excellency The Countess of Minto, Gov. House, Ottawa; gave particulars of progress.

The Maple Leaf League unanimously decides to form a Chapter.

More Badges for Cambridge, Mass., invited the President of this magnificent Chapter to come for our Soldiers' Return.

Mrs. Morten and daughter send money for Badges, London (Eng.).

Our Executive invited to assist the "Soldiers' Return Banquet."

Nov. 1.—Letter from Mr. Leonard about son, wounded and died in South Africa; could we find when and where and where buried; wrote to him would write at once to Capetown and leave no stone unturned.

Her Excellency has much pleasure in acceding to our request that she should become Hon. President; will have much pleasure in doing all she can to promote our success.

Approached H.R.H. The Princess of Wales for her kind interest.

Winnipeg; Mrs. McMillan accepts Hon. President.

Ottawa five new members; Badges sent.

Fredericton, N.B., writes for advice on Standard; suggests Auxiliary name with Federation crest and motto on a Khaki field; replied that Union Jack must be the field.

Baden-Powell Chapter, Quebec, meeting a "splendid success"; had all (14) worn their Badges.

Letter from Mrs. Rutherford, W.C.T.U., enclosing an enquiry from England.

Ottawa; another member.

Philadelphia, Pa., enquiries; replied fully.

Letters from Formosa; may form a Chapter.

Miss Davis enrolled; wants Badge for a friend.

Letter from Town Clerk, Natal; had given our literature to the press.

Capetown; long delightful letter; sending representative to England and inviting me to meet her in London; Col. Biggar staying with Miss Fairbridge when she wrote; Canada is popular in S. Africa; much about the Graves' work; about Lieut. Borden's; (son of our own Minister of Militia) the cross erected at it; replied very fully; what of the Imperial Memorial?

Interesting letter from a "Daughter" in China.

Glasgow; delightful letter from Mrs. Newman; had seen The Duchess of Montrose, Lady Munro Ferguson, Lady Glen-Coats, and Mrs. Story (The University).

Wrote to ladies connected with our daily press asking them to form Chapters.

Wrote to Her Grace The Duchess of Montrose asking her kind interest for Scotland.

Glasgow, Scotland, three members; Brookline, Mass., four; Ottawa, Ont., six; sent Badges.

New members: Miss Richards, Bangor, N.W.T.; Miss Dutton, Conway, N.W.T.; Miss Body, Worthing, Eng.; Miss Attringham, Worthing, Eng.; Miss Pattison, Cawdon, Eng.; Mrs. Gordon, Andover, Eng., Miss Bartlett, Red Deer, Alta; Mrs. Dick, Vancouver, B.C.

- South Africa; letter from Mr. Zeitsman.
- Nov. 17.—Wrote 80 letters to English schools, with Constitution, circular and sample programs.
 Newfoundland; Lady MacCallum accepted Hon. Vice-Pres. for the Colony.
 Letter from the Hon. George Ross.
 Melboro; two new members; five children.
 Baden-Powell Chapter, Quebec; working for Quebec Provincial.
- Nov. 22.—First meeting called in Glasgow, by Mrs. Newman.
 Bahamas; replies from Miss Carter and Miss Moseley; both will do their best; no difficulty; every one enthusiastic; grand idea; hope to form large Chapter; acknowledged very fully and sent more literature.
- Nov. 27.—Quebec; letter from Mrs. Hunter Dunn.
 Cambridge, Mass., more members.
 Our Own Indians; letter from Mr. Chapman, Winnipeg.
 Nassau, Bahamas; nice letter from Miss Moseley, the Secy.; she and Miss Carter have made a start; second in loyalty to none.
 By kind assistance of Mrs. Beckett, mailed letters to more prominent schools in England, in Montreal and other parts of Canada.
 Oxford, England; Mrs. Ord Marshall enrolled; will have a Chapter soon; sent Badge and programs.
 Windsor, N.S.; wrote to Mr. W. H. Blanchford, Q.C., the father of Lieut. Blanchford. How terrible is war even in its remembrances, not to speak of its living realities.
 Wrote to Mrs. Minden Cole, Secy. Soldiers' Wives' League, Montreal.
 Went through scores of pages of catalogues of lantern slides
 Australia; wrote to Dr. McBurney, Rothmines Road, Melbourne, re copies of patriotic songs most popular there.
 Prescott; wrote to Mrs. Mossman.
 Soldiers' Wives' League asks help with situations for returned soldiers.
- Dec. 4.—Asked Mrs. Land to be my Secy. for Toronto.
 Nashua, N H., U.S.A.; letter from Miss Gertrude Mott.
 N.S.Wales; reply from the Col. Secy.
 Quebec; nice letter from Mr. Gray; has 15 to 20 boys ready to join.
 Australia; delightful reply from Dr. Jones.
 Ladies' Benevolent in Montreal ready for program-day if we superintend it.

Hervey Institute, Orphan Asylum, Goodwill Club; Boys' Home, St. Patrick's School, asked to form Chapters.

Honolulu; wrote Miss Bacon for School Chapter.

Dec. 8.—Natal ladies are starting "Daughters of the Empire"; sent hearty congratulations.

Mrs. Cameron Corbett, Glasgow, very busy, but will gladly help.

Lady De Blaquiere writes asking about the Primrose League, the Army and Navy ditto.

Quebec; Baden-Powell Chapter wants 100 post cards.

Wrote to Capetown for report of flowers on graves at Xmas.

Toronto; delightful letter from Mrs. Land; will be our Secy. for Toronto; replied that her first Committee would be Provincial for Ontario.

Nashua, N.H., U.S.A.; enrolled; Badges sent.

Wrote to the Lady-Mayoress, London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Dublin and Belfast.

Quebec; Miss Clint's Chapter had patriotic tableaux.

Dec. 19.—Montreal; Miss Bryson's School; considering.

Bangor Wales; Miss Richard; no Chapter yet; hopes soon; strongly in sympathy.

Lady Aberdeen; nice letter; interested.

Halifax Ladies' College; after Xmas Exams. will lay the matter directly before Lady Principal.

Birmingham, Eng.; Day Training School sympathises with work; will bring it before students.

England; Miss Body; wants more Badges.

Yarmouth, N.S.; prospect of a Chapter by Miss Robbins.

Windsor, N.S.; Ladies College; their best and fullest sympathy; excellent object; earnest attention, early opportunity.

Allensville, Ont.; Miss Gall, nice letter; enrolls a friend.

Huntsville, Ont.; Miss Coldwell.

Dec. 24.—Newfoundland; Mrs. Kelland wants to assist.

CHRISTMAS.—Many cards from many parts with good Christmas wishes for self and the work.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN GRAVES.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir.—From letters in the London Dailies and from the Associated Press reports, I gather that the impression is being created in England that our fund for the care and the decoration of our South African graves is intended for the resting-places of Canadians only; and that, whilst Mrs. Stuart, of our

sister society in Cape Town, is arousing an interest in England, our fellow-compatriots in Australia, New Zealand, India, etc., may be expected to take the matter up for themselves.

We are, indeed, hoping that our sisters in these great colonies have by this time responded to our invitation to join us, but in asking them to unite with us in the sweet sorrowful privilege of cherishing the resting places of our beloved heroes we made no local or colonial distinction. Our desire was that as our men came eagerly and willingly from every corner of the Empire, and as eagerly and willingly fell in its war, so we should have an eager and willing service from the women of the Queen everywhere to solace themselves by deeds of womanly care and love over the last sad scenes of the battlefields.

We are therefore interesting ourselves in the Empire's South African graves; and further than that, it is our special desire that our care should extend to the graves of those who, though for a time our enemies, may nevertheless become the ancestors of our future compatriots in South Africa. If nothing is so dreadful as a defeat in war, unless it be a victory, surely we may soften that defeat to those whom we are asking to become part of ourselves.

In conclusion, I may add that few things have tended to weld the bond of patriotic affection between Cape Town and Canadian women so much as the magnificent response they gave to our first request that they should interest themselves with us in our graves.

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Daughters of the Empire.

20 McTavish Street, Montreal. Christmas Day, 1900.

No one who knows what war is could imagine sane women undertaking to select, choose, and pass by graves on any such lines, or pause to enquire where the heroes came from. Our idea of including the Boers was at first stoutly criticised; but our far-seeing policy at length won its way.

Dec. 27.—Mrs. Brownlow, Vermont, wants more Badges.

Much correspondence with Edinburgh, London and Toronto.

Letter from the Prime Minister of Canada; wants information about our plans re "Graves"; most pleased to give his patronage to such object.

Wrote to Lady Edward Cecil, London, about Graves Fund; not for Canadians only, but for all; Boers too; asked her to take initiative for England.

Wrote to Mrs. Stuart, of Capetown in London; hoped to meet her in the summer; could she come to Canada?

Dec. 28.—Sent 50 of each of our literature to the Countess of Hoptoun in Australia.

Reply from Major-Gen. Clarke, Private Secy. to H.R.H. The Princess of Wales, giving permission to use certain photos for slides.

London; most interesting correspondence with Sir M. M. Bhowndagree, the first native Indian member of the Imperial Parliament.

Wrote to the Associated Press, Mr. Dafoe, for interview.

New Zealand; reply from Mrs. Shephard; had seen Mrs. Siddon who would write.

Winnipeg; Dean O'Meara very interested in spirit and purpose of our work, to cultivate patriotic sentiment among the Indian women and children is admirable; has his hearty endorsement; will write fully soon.

Schools; Dr. Harper, Quebec, will help us with all his might; replied amalgamate before the 24th.

Westmount; wrote to Mr. Nicholson, Schools.

CONTINUED.—1901.

Jan. 1.—Called on His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi; much interested in our work.

Wrote to Her Excellency The Countess of Minto; asking for her patronage to our "Graves" work; become Treasurer; might her children not help? \$20,000 required.

London; wrote asking the British Empire League for co-operation.

Windsor, N.S.; Mr. Blanchard trying to get us a committee there.

Wrote Ed. London Daily Mail explaining our work and asking the Mail for our reading-room.

New South Wales; reply from Mr Larke, commercial agent for Canada in Sydney; had seen Lady Darley and after Commonwealth will see Lady Lyne.

New Hebrides; reply from J. Armand; wrote again.

Sydney, N.S.W.; reply from Lady Darley; leaves for England Dec. 1; our work has her warmest sympathy, will see what can be done before leaving. Wrote to her at her English address.

Sompting, England, report from Chapter, with photo and Xmas wishes; many thanks.

Toronto; Mrs. Thompson wants to form a Chapter.

Ottawa; reply from Minister of Militia; glad to do anything in his power to assist our praiseworthy work.

Melboro Chapter wants more Badges.

Boston, U.S.; wrote to Mr. Chamberlain, Secy. Canadian Club.

Sent New Year's Greetings to all Chapters; asked their advice on many points.

- Jan. 9.—Reply from Her Excellency, Ottawa; very pleased to learn of our movement; has her hearty sympathy; hopes it may develop into a permanent care of the graves; asks if only Canadian graves; much pleased to give the work her patronage; sends fifty dollars as a subscription; but fears that her time is too much occupied for her to become Treasurer. Replied explaining that the movement is for the care of all graves, even for the Boers; sent our grateful thanks for her kind subscription; asked her to become Treasurer; we should simplify the labour by having correspondence specially marked and be sent from Govt. House to me; awaiting Her Excellency's reply; could her eldest daughter be Treasurer of a children's campaign?

Most interesting letter from Rabi Freidlander; "such work as ours cannot be praised too highly; nor overestimated; will bestow a boon upon the mothers and children and on humanity itself."

Melboro Chapter wants four Junior Badges.

Ottawa; Miss Redmond wants to join.

Indians; Mrs. Ross much interested; will see the teachers.

New Zealand; letter from Mrs. Shephard; had put our literature into best hands; had written to Mrs. Seddon in Wellington, the best home of the movement; replied very fully; many thanks; not forget our Graves; sent Badges for Mrs. Shephard and Mrs. Seddon; wrote also to Mrs. Seddon; sent literature, and explained our plans.

Letter from the Secy. of the Imperial Monument asking us to reconsider our decision not to join in with the work and stating the progress of the idea. Replied that we could not now reconsider our decision. We had given faithful consideration to it before deciding not to engage in it.

Chapters in factories; wrote to 12 factories employing 2250 young women.

- Jan. 16.—"The Globe", Toronto; pleased to give us space for our Graves work; will look well after the matter sent; replied with our very best thanks.

"La Presse" Montreal, pleased to contribute 3 in. twice a week for 3 months, and wishes us all success in our patriotic work; acknowledged with very grateful thanks.

Schools; St. Andrew's College, Toronto, in thorough sympathy; but too late for this year.

"Birmingham Post"; very nice article on our Society and work.

Honolulu; reply from Miss Bacon; excellent idea; will see British women about Chapter.

Australia; The Premier, Wellington, entirely in favour.

Alma Ladies College, St. Thomas, Ont.; will co-operate with this important movement.

Boston; reply from Mr. Chamberlain; thinks he can get together a strong Chapter.

"Montreal Star" will be glad to facilitate our Graves work in the way we ask; acknowledged with many thanks.

Schools; St. Henry and St. Cunegonde disposed to come in with us.

India; reply from Lady Curzon.

Ireland; wrote to Royal Institute, Dublin; has objects similar to ours.

Mr. Kneeland, Normal School, Montreal; in full sympathy; anything in his power.

Wrote to Rev. Principle Wilkie, Indore, Central India; consulting him about Chapters (a) in his missions; (b) among British women and Children; (c) among native women and children.

Mr. John Canadian, an educated Indian in the Canadian Pacific Offices, will see about a Chapter.

Letter from Prin. The Ladies' College, Melbourne, about a "Reader for the Empire."

Baden-Powell Chapter, Quebec; reports 20 members; another Chapter of 8 with more to be added; would like the name "Victoria." Miss Flint, Regent of the Baden-Powell, to be transferred to the "Victoria."

Reports from Mrs. Land; first preparatory of Provincial for Toronto will be held on Thursday; Mrs. Nordheimer in the Chair; asks for my benediction; replied with all the patriotic benediction of which my soul is capable; my correspondence with Toronto leaves me no thought too good for the occasion.

Wrote to Her Excellency.

Toronto, Grand Secy. Daughters and Maids of England Benevolent Society; wrote asking if we could work together.

Watford, Ont.; Mrs. A. G. Brown is Regent, vice Mrs. Wickett.

Visited Caughnawaga, an Indian settlement near Montreal, where they govern themselves and are learning trades. A Chapter?

Reply from Mrs. Col. Otter; will be happy to join; will attend the Toronto meeting.

Ottawa; Mrs. Redmond; seven new members.

Quebec; the "Victoria" well started; under Miss Clint's guidance; 16 members; wrote congratulations.

Jan. 23.—Graves; reply from Her Excellency; accepts Hon. Treasurer of the Fund on conditions suggested by me.

Fine supply of new stationery; looks well; last supply must have travelled far and wide.

Liverpool; reply from the Lady Mayoress; upon the return of Lady Derby will consult and report.

Jan. 26.—Toronto; letter Mrs. Land; meeting postponed till Monday; asks many questions; replied very fully.

Indians; Mr. Joseph Barnes, Caughnawaga.

Brookline, Mass.; nice letter from Mrs. James H. Smith. She and three daughters want to join and have Badges; sent Badges.

India; wrote long and full letter to Lady Northcote about progress; reply from Sir M. M. Bhowndree; had perused my letter with great interest; we have his hearty sympathy; replied very fully; many thanks; asked about schools as above, writing to Miss Manning.

About best monument to our late Queen; much in favour of a *useful Building*; a *living* memorial would have pleased our beloved Queen best.

Jan. 29.—Indians; wrote to The Ven. Arch-Deacon Phair, Winnipeg.

Wrote to six missionaries; how about their schools?

Cambridge, Mass.; charming letter from Mrs. de Sumichrast; had cabled a message to London, sorrow for late Queen; all Badges gone; need more; the Cambridge "Daughters" had seats reserved for the Memorial service.

Here I quote the following from the Montreal newspapers under date Feb. 4 and 6, 1901:—

"A FUND FOR THE DECORATION OF OUR SOUTH AFRICAN GRAVES."

In March of last year the Executive of the Daughters of The Empire determined upon assuming the care of the graves of our Soldiers in South Africa. Three reasons seemed to press this work upon us. The first was that by constitution, the Federation is pledged to "cherish the last resting places of our Heroes and Heroines, specially such as are in distant solitary places." The second reason was that we, as Canadian women, seemed to be especially called upon to interest ourselves in this peculiarly womanly office, when so many of our own sons and brothers are laid to rest in the distant and lonely

Veldt of South Africa. If a third reason were necessary, it was that as Canada was not the only colony whose sons were glad, for Queen and Country, to go forth to fill these graves, the opportunity seemed a sacred one to draw the women of the Colonies more closely together, through the bonds of a common sorrow and of a common cause precious to us all.

With this object in view we wrote to the ladies of Cape Town, asking them to co-operate with us in our efforts; first, to locate the graves and then to take them under our permanent care. To this request our sisters in South Africa responded with true patriotic affection, by organizing committees throughout the colony in the vicinity of the battlefields. Through their indefatigable exertions it is that we are now in a position to ask for a Fund to help us to fulfil this duty, about which fuller announcements will be made in a day or two."

And later—

"As announced a day or two ago in these pages, The Federation of the Daughters of The Empire has been working in the direction of tending the graves of our soldiers in South Africa, and have secured the invaluable co-operation of committees on the spot. So soon as this was achieved, through the patriotic affection of the Cape Town Guild of Loyal Women, we put ourselves into communication with the Imperial War Office, for whose additional assistance and consideration we are most grateful, and we are now in a position to state that the graves are being located and that some of them received their first fresh flowers on Christmas eve, when many women and children performed this touching tribute of patriotic love and gratitude. The same affectionate womanly office will be performed on Easter eve, and photographs will be taken for sorrowing ones at home.

The permanent care of these graves has thus fallen to us as part of our work, and we have accepted it as a sacred duty and privilege. We now ask assistance from our Canadian people. We require a Fund for the purpose, and we have much pleasure in announcing that the Canadian press has been most generous in coming to our aid. "The Globe" (Toronto), "The Star" (Montreal), and "La Presse" (Montreal), have already laid their space at our disposal for announcements and acknowledgments.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto has given the Fund her special patronage, and has consented to act as honorary treasurer. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Hon. the Minister of Militia have also given our object their special

patronage. Donations may be sent at once to Her Excellency, Government House, Ottawa, and should be marked: SOUTH AFRICAN GRAVES.

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY,
Hon. Sec. of the Executive, Montreal.

Jan. 29.—Victoria Chapter, Quebec wants eleven more Badges; will attend the Memorial Service for the Queen; Badges on black ribbon.

Jan. 31.—Sent 1st instalment Decoration Fund to "Star," "La Presse," Montreal, and to "Globe," Toronto.

Wired about Wreath for our Queen to Toronto, Fredericton, Hamilton, Watford, Baden-Powell, Kitchener, Victoria, Regina, also Her Excellency for advice; cabled Lord Strathcona, London, asking His Lordship to forward one in our name and charge here; Mr. Kent, wrote him nice note for kind services re telegrams.

Feb. 1.—Provincial for Ontario formed; President, Mrs. Nordheimer; 1st Vice-do, Mrs. Strathy; 2nd do, Mrs. McMahon; Treasurer, Mrs. Bruce; Sec., Mrs. Land.

Newfoundland; Lady McCallum going to Natal; replied thanking her for kindness on all occasions; requested her Ladyship to allow us to retain her name and her interest. While in Natal she will meet "Daughters."

Letter from Miss Fairbridge re poor Blanchard; sent it on to his father; to be returned.

Wrote to Secy., Strathcona Committee, offering our assistance if the monument takes the form of a Building which shall be useful for the purposes which we are sure Lord Strathcona has at heart.

Colorado, U.S.; Mrs. Rossignol wants Badge.

Striking letter from Mrs. Stuart of Capetown about conference.

Cambridge Chap.; wants 10 more Badges.

Feb. 9.—Sent to the press condensed statement of progress and resolutions re Memorial Meeting.

Indians; reply from Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Toronto, enclosing 28 names; wrote to each of the 28, sending literature and full information.

Schools; Dr. Robbins; puts at our disposal their March or April half-hour; Miss Peebles to arrange program with me.

Feb. 15.—Interview with Lady Hickson.

Regina; Provincial nicely organized; enthusiastic meeting; very large attendance; Pres., Mrs. Nicholas Flood Davin; 1st Vice-do, Mrs. Perry; 2nd do, Mrs. Ross; Treas., Mrs. Goggin;

and Secy., Mrs. Walter Scott; 24 enrolled, Madame Forget leading; the Lieut-Governor present and gave address; also Mr. Flood Davin; resolved to raise funds for Statue in Quebec; to report progress later; wrote full letter of congratulations.

Toronto; letters from Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Land, 24 of an Executive; ask me about the use of the Flag at auctions and secret ballot for office; replied very fully.

Newfoundland; kind note from Lady McCallum; Her Excellency's successor will be Lady Boyle.

Quebec; delightful letter from Miss Clint.

Fredericton; long letter from the Regent; will require 1000 Badges for May 24; Empire Day their chief work at present.

Sherbrooke, Que.; wrote for committee.

New York; wrote to Miss Sanderson, British Consulate.

Feb. 22.—Reply from His Excellency; acknowledging resolution of sympathy; will hasten to forward it to Windsor Castle.

Quebec; another Chapter formed; The "King Arthur"; under Miss Macleod; 15 children members; Badges sent.

Schools; appointment with Mr. Trail-Oman.

England; Bournemouth; letter from Mrs. Trimer; replied fully and carefully; sent two Badges and literature.

Wrote to Mr. K. N. Kabragee, Bombay; N. R. Chichgar, Ed. "Akhbare Soudagar"; to Ed. "Indian School Reformer," Madras; and to the Hon. C. Sankarau Nair, Egmore, Madras.

London; reply from Marlborough House.

Graves; "The Globe" Toronto will give us six insertions free.

Toronto; correspondence about Badges made there; asked prices.

Fredericton; report; Children of the Empire branch formed; Pres., Edith Davis; 1st Vice-do., Phyllas Thomas; 2nd do., Beatrice Payson; Sec., Alice Sterling; Treas., Gertrude Pinder.

Wrote to Australian newspapers suggesting articles on Canadian children, and we shall exchange.

Graves; Mr. Fletcher, Govt. Experimental Farm, Ottawa, offers us Maple seed.

Weekly meetings in Montreal growing larger and larger; interest ever-increasing; to relieve the pressing *business* atmosphere, arranged bi-monthly Paper bearing on our work; but, so far, no committees to subdivide the work; for approaching annual meeting took steps in this direction.

Mar. 1.—Busy looking out names for next year's Committee; had interviews with the following; President, Mrs. John Ogilvie First Vice-Pres., Madame De Bellefeuille Macdonald; second do.,

Mrs. Andrew Allan; Treasurer, Miss C. Urquhart; Executive Com., Lady Hingston; Lady Hickson; Mrs. Montague Allan; Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie; Mrs. S. B. Steele; Mrs. Thomas Tait; Mrs. W. R. Miller; Mrs. Herbert Holt; Madame A. A. Thibau-
deau; Miss Abbott; Lady Tait; Mrs. G. B. Reeve; Mrs. Fyshe; Mrs. P. Alex. Peterson; Madame Wurtele; Mrs. James Cooper; Mrs. Robert Mackay; Miss Macfarlan; Miss Molson; Miss C. N. Armstrong; Miss McEachran; Madame Choquet; Mrs. R. Stewart; Mrs. Gibsone; Mrs. A. E. Beckett; Mrs. J. S. Shearer; Mrs. Burland; Mrs. MacPhail; Mrs. Beaman; Miss Campbell; Miss Gascoigne; Miss Landau, M.D.; Mrs. Weldon; Mrs. Raddon; Mrs. Castle; Mrs. Fenwick; Miss Fairbairn; Miss Kay.

Cambridge; Mrs. De Sumichrast; had a reply from King Edward to their loyal message.

Hamilton; wants 36 more Badges; consulting us on many matters.

Schools; interview with Mr. Trail-Oman; 500 children want to commence at once; invited me to be present.

Ladysmith Chapter; three new members.

Toronto; many enquiries about general membership; Chapters in Orphan's Home and in the Y.W.C.T.U.; "Strathcona Chapter" (Mrs. Land); "Alexandra Chapter", officers later; Miss Bruce had four Chapters in hand; drawing in Catholic members; Mrs. Land to visit Hamilton and Ottawa; replied very fully; will they help us with design for our Chapter Seal? Shall ask other Provincias too; 10 p.c. of fees hardly enough for Head Office support.

Mailed a flag for the King Arthur Chapter; Miss Macleod, Regent.

Mar. 6.—Graves; proposal from Her Excellency; send letters to the press, similar to draft enclosed, in Her Excellency's name? confine our attention at present to Canadian Graves? Committees in Provinces; Her Excellency will write herself to all our Vice-Presidents; had the hearty co-operation of prominent Militia Officers; replied: wrote to our Vice-Presidents; sent printed letter to every Canadian newspaper (800).

Schools; St Henry School Board's permission to go right on. Collingwood; Mrs. Donald Wright organizing; "The Admiral Collingwood" Chapter.

Quebec; Victoria Chapter; meeting for Provincial; Mrs. Hunter Dunn in chair.

Toronto; wants 300 post cards; 25 Badges; 24 Junior do; duly sent.

Wrote to the Montreal officers, asking permission for nomination for coming year.

Victoria Day; movement to establish the 24th May as a lasting tribute to our late beloved Queen; wrote to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, through His Excellency.

King Edward; reply through His Excellency *re* our Resolution of sympathy with the Royal Family.

Maple Leaf League enrolled as Chapter; how many Badges? Seaforth, Ont., organizing.

Victoria Day; letter from Mr. Horsey, M.P.; if Bill not successful, shall require agitation?

Wrote to our President in Montreal; not ready for the meeting called for Tuesday; suggested postponement for a week; would she allow her name for nomination for coming year.

Quebec; Victoria Chapter; more members; more Badges.

Colorado, U.S.; Mrs. LeRossignol will join; sent Badge.

Collingwood; sent Cape Town letters for meetings.

New South Wales; Mr. Kneeshaw called; brought from Govt. large roll of beautiful photos; through influence of Mr. J. S. Larke; many many thanks; wrote to Mr. Larke many thanks.

Toronto; wrote inviting President and Secretary to our Annual meeting.

Quebec; letter from Prince Arthur Chapter; had received my Flag; want photo of the Founder to place beside it.

Mr. Oman; first School Chapter meeting to take place March 29 at two o'clock.

Mar. 12.—Graves; letter from Her Excellency; quite agrees with my plan that we should write to Vice-Presidents; then Her Ex. write; then publish her letters in all Canadian papers; she confidently expects a liberal response; but a strong central committee should administer the fund; would like to know my views on the subject; expects to be in Montreal on 18th and would like me to call.

Australia; wrote to Hon. A. J. Peacock, Min. of Educ., Melbourne; our organization; methods; Empire Day; Schools; Graves; printed programs for schools; also to Prof. Morris and Lady Janet Clarke; sent Badges.

Cobourg, Ont.; wrote to Mrs. MacNaughton for committee.

Sent to the Canadian press an account of the floral decoration of the graves just received from South Africa.

Fredericton; invited Pres. and Secy. to attend our Annual meeting.

London; wrote again to Lady Edward Cecil; *re* conference; cable?

Toronto; letter from Secy.; thoroughly organized; three

Chapters forming; wants 50 Badges; asked many questions; replied very fully; sent Badges.

Vancouver; wrote to Mrs. Chas. Wilson for a committee.

Isle of Man; wrote to the Mayor for a committee.

Nassau, Bahamas; Miss Carter; progress.

Sierra Leone; Col. Sec. would like names for a committee.

Bristol, Eng.; wrote to Prin. Lloyd Morgan, University College.

Chelsea, Eng.; wrote to Prof. J. B. Coleman, S.W. Polytechnic.

Mar. 15.—Wrote to Col. Biggar asking him to attend our annual meeting.

India; reply from Krishnarao Bholanath Divitia; admirable advice—was in Nice; going to England; meet in London.

Wrote to the Sec. Gujrat Ladies' Club.

Ireland; delightful letter from Ladies' Collegiate School, Blackrock, Co. Dublin; replied fully.

Memorial Scholarship in memory of our beloved Queen.

Graves; Cape Town; Miss Fairbridge writes that Richardsons' grave at last found; £10 waiting for his relatives.

Mar. 16.—Miss Stewart and Miss Irving of South Africa duly installed as "Daughters"; Badges pinned on here in Montreal.

Belleville, Ont.; wrote to Mrs. Col. Biggar, *re* committee in her town.

Belleville, Ont.; wire from Mrs. Biggar: "Col. Biggar out of town and can't come to meeting.

Toronto wants 100 Constitutions and 50 Badges; duly sent; wrote to Mr. Land, husband of our wonderful Toronto Sec.; received from him invaluable assistance with our Chapter Seal.

Toronto; weekly letter; splendid attack on Ottawa; supports Head Office in By-laws; pressing invitation to go.

Hamilton; Invitation from Mrs. Crerar to visit Hamilton as her guest.

Badges; correspondence with several makers.

Wreath for our beloved Queen's funeral duly sent by Lord Strathcona.

Hamilton; 89 members; wants post cards.

Toronto; sent list of names for Ontario with whom I had been corresponding.

Graves; long interview with Her Excellency; gave her names of Officers in Cape Town; write to our Vice-Presidents; to Lady Whiteway since Lady McCallum is gone; she to write to Lady Lansdowne about War Office; also to Lady Edward Cecil; we to form strong Branch in Ottawa, supplemented by

Militia Officers; gentlemen on Head Office Com. await Her Ex's. Cottage Hospital scheme?

Imperial Memorial; our name announced.

Collingwood will form children's Chapter at next meeting; 30 more Badges; will be a large Chapter; replied fully and sent Badges.

London, Ont.: Mrs. Marshall sends for literature for Oxford, England.

Badges; better and cheaper from the United States; wrote to enquire.

Incorporation; taking steps to secure it.

New Zealand; nice letter from Mrs. Sheppard.

Winnipeg; Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald accepts; wrote many thanks; choose her own officers.

Quebec; wants Slides for some date in May.

Hamilton; Chapter preparing to present Colours to the Thirteenth Regt.; hopes to have them presented by T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Corawall.

Regina; report from Mrs. Davin; good progress.

By kind assistance of Mrs. Gibsone sent letters to every M.P. and every Senator.

Mar. 27.—Goderich, Ont.; congratulations to the Ahmeek Chapter.

New Brunswick; nice letter from Pres.; replied about Letter-Heading, Empire Day, Monthly Programs, Marysville Officers, Normal Schools and Weekly Letter.

Miss Mowat, Govt. Ho., greatly interested in Fund.

Victoria, B.C.; wire from Mr. Campbell; will find President.

Mar. 28.—Ireland; interesting letter from Miss McPhail.

Australia; reply from The Countess of Hopetoun.

Toronto; wrote congratulations to the Alexandra, Strathcona, St. George, Prince Edward of York, and Florence Nightingale Chapters.

Quebec; letter from Miss MacLeod; King Arthur Chapter had held its meeting; sent me a pretty letter; Mr. Sangster, Prin., will form a Chapter; wants to know at what age will boys be too old. Replied, that as there are St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, St. Patrick's Societies, and many others of a local nature that young men may join, I have thought it right to limit the age of our Boys' Chapters so that we might not interfere with these; we may, indeed, form a juvenile recruiting ground for them.

Seaforth, Ont.; letter from Mrs. McLean; stormy day; small meeting; would like Mrs. T. T. Coleman asked to assist; wrote to Mrs. Coleman.

Strathroy, Ont.; wrote to Mrs. Jas. English.

Watford, Ont.; letter from Mrs. Harris; 13 members; await next letter and then should take instructions from Toronto.

McGill Model School, Montreal; Principal pleased to inaugurate Program meeting; invites me to be present Wed. at 9 A.M.

Graves; procured desired information *re* Leonard's grave, through Mrs. Beckett, Capt. Fraser and Col. Otter.

April 1.—Baron de Hirsch Institute, Montreal, will communicate with me for School Program in May.

Toronto; long letter; many enquiries.

Winnipeg; Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald not well; would like Mrs. Colin Campbell to relieve her for a time.

Nova Scotia; progress; Mrs. Jones wants more names.

Jamaica; letter from Col. Sec.

Interesting correspondence with Bishop Field Coll, Nfld.; Ladies' Coll., Ottawa; Edgehill, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Ladies' Coll., Halifax; Alma Ladies' Coll., St. Thomas, Ont.; Dulwich Coll., England; Durham Ladies' Coll., Quebec.

Present at Miss Peebles first program meeting; asked to speak at next meeting.

Strathcona Memorial; reply from Secy.; cannot adopt our suggestion as to a useful building.

Forwarded to Victoria Chapter, Quebec, resolution *re* Montgomery Monument.

April 5.—See Her Ex. letter.—Capt. Bell.

Interview with Judge Baby and wrote to Sir James MacPherson Lemoine *re* Montgomery Monument.

China; nice letter from a "Daughter" in Teintsin; goes to England via Montreal, and will call.

P.E.I.; reports good progress.

Wrote to the Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa, for names and addresses of "Next-of-Kin" of many of our S. A. men.

Russell, Manitoba; enquiries how to form a Chapter; replied fully.

London; nice letter from Mrs. Marshall, with clips about us from the press.

Dominion Educational Assoc.; meets Ottawa August; wants me to read a Paper on "Patriotism in Schools."

Newfoundland; Lady Whiteway in town; called; arranged meeting with Officers nominated for coming year.

April 13.—Quebec; another Chapter; "The Albert the Good." Regent, Miss Winn; wants 22 Badges; sent best congratulations. London; Lady Bhowagree and daughter members.

India; wrote to Miss Krishnara Bholanath Divatia; asking her to accept Hon. membership and to be our medium; wrote very fully about Girl's School Chapters; also to Mrs. Lalshankar Uniachankar, Sec. Gujrat Ladies' Club, Kradia, Ahmedabad.

London School Board; wrote again to Lord Reay asking his consideration of Empire Day and Chapters.

India; wrote to Maharani Girls' School, Mysore; Mrs. Brander, Govt. Inspector Girl's Schools. Madras; Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras; Madras Teachers' Guild; Ravi Ramaswamy Iyengar, Madras, and to Lady Bhas-hyam, Madras.

Fredericton, N.B.; more Badges.

Toronto asks about shops and factories.

Toronto; Mr. Castell Hopkins wants matter for his annual publication.

Graves; one dollar from Mr. Leonard for his son's grave.

India; reply from T. J. Desia Barrishiat Fey.

Quebec; wonderful letter from Miss Clint; progress; work of Secy.? a concerted greeting from East to West for their Royal Highnesses; tableaux in Montcalm's old house; replied very fully.

Charter will cost \$10.00 per hundred; stamps from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Schools; important interview with Dr. MacVicar, Chair-man School Board, Montreal; discussed half hour school meet-ing; in school hours; no unnecessary labour of teachers; varied programs; each child a Badge; Standard-Bearer chosen from the best pupil of the month; would submit sample programs if desired.

Newfoundland; Lady Whiteway in town; interview; will undertake the Colony.

April 18.—Graves; see extraordinary letter from Her Excellency, per Capt. Bell; acknowledged; asked time to carefully consider such a proposal.

(N.B.—This letter was handed over to Toronto; but the subject matter will be discussed under its proper heading.)

Montgomery Monument, Quebec; reply from the Minister of Justice, Ottawa; forwarded it to Toronto.

Toronto; wire from Secy.; publish photos of Graves; replied wait letter.

P.E.I.; further enquiries from Mrs. Warburton; wrote very long letter.

Toronto; wants 100 letters, 300 cards, 50 senior Badges, 25 junior Badges; duly sent.

Schools; favourable reply from Montreal School Board;

entirely in sympathy; have submitted the proposition to the teachers.

April 20.—Collingwood; invites me to go; exchanged courtesies with the United Empire Loyalist Ladies'; moving for Com. *re* the arrival of H.R.H. The Duchess of York; more photos of Graves, much wanted and appreciated; 5 dozen more Badges; replied fully, covering every detail.

Australia; letter from Miss Chomley; replied fully; see Lady Clarke and start; had asked Her Excellency The Countess of Hopetoun to become Hon. Pres.

Lintalee, Loughton, Eng.; asked Miss Polson; gave addresses and asked her to see about Chapter.

April 24.—Ottawa; visited Her Excellency *re* her extraordinary proposal in her last letter.

April 25.—Hamilton, 97 members.

Long interview in Ottawa with Miss Bolton of the Normal Schools.

Toronto; wants me "earnestly" at meeting.

Montgomery Monument, Quebec; reply from the Provincial Attorney-General; the Corporation of Quebec City has to do with the matter; request that I should join the U. E. L. ladies' deputation.

P.E. Island; officers; Mrs. James Warburton, Pres.; Mrs. Col. Longworth, Vice-Pres.; Miss Pippey, Treas.; Mrs. W. H. Longworth, Secy.; Mrs. Lawson, Standard-Bearer: very satisfactory, Mrs. McIntyre, present from Government House; name "The Royal Edward"; wrote most hearty congratulations; sent two photos of graves; and some suggestions for next meeting.

Schools; Miss Peebles wants me for May 1st Program.

Toronto; wants 200 more cards; is my visit possible.

England; reply from Dulwich Coll. most favourable.

Goderich; Ont., 31 enthusiastic recruits.

P. E. Island; letter from newly appointed Secy.; to meet May 2 in Government House; wrote hearty congratulations; suggested program for Empire Day, and prepare for The Duke and Duchess of York.

Seaforth, Ont.; Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Dr. Burrows enrol; Baden-Powell Chapter sent money to Her Excellency for Graves' Fund.

April 20.—Visit to Toronto; meeting with Exec. at 11.30. General meeting in Government House; lunch with Pres. and Secy.; interviews about Badges; long and delightful interview with Sec. and later with the Pres. and the Secy. visit St. George Chapter meeting.

May 4.—Cobourg, Ont.; present at meeting at Mrs. Hollands to form Chapter; next day addressed Schools; all very much in favour.

May 6.—Return to Toronto, by wire from Exec. to attend evening meeting.

May 8.—Wrote Her Excellency asking how many Hospital Cottages; What cost of each; would a "Daughters of the Empire" cottage be accepted, and where most necessary?

Sent rough proof of amended By-laws to Toronto, Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Fredericton, Victoria, Quebec, Halifax, Cape Town, (Mrs. Arderne), Regina.

England; letters from Mrs. Haldane and Mrs. Trimen; replied that it was not customary with such coolness to appropriate the ideas and work of other people; I might be glad to consider any scheme set before me, but they must not without my permission encroach.

May 11.—England; rumours of a new Society called the Victoria League on somewhat similar lines to Mrs. Trimen's proposal.

Toronto; wrote about Mrs. Trimen; Her Excellency; and By-laws forwarded re The Montgomery Monument to The Prime Minister.

England; nice letter from Girton College; replied very fully.

Approached the Dominion Educational Association re adopting Mrs. Fessenden's important Empire Day movement, as follows:—

Mr. Bowerman, Secy.; Mr. H. B. Bridges, M.A., Fredericton; Dr. S. D. Pope, Victoria; Mr. D. J. Goggin, Supt. Educ., Regina; Hon. J. D. Cameron, M.A., Supt. Educ., Winnipeg; Mr. D. L. McLeod, Supt. Educ., Charlottetown; Dr. J. R. Inch, Supt. Educ., Fredericton; Dr. A. H. Mackay, Supt. Educ., Halifax; Mr. J. B. Calkin, M.A., Truro, N.S. Departmental Store Chapters; Miss Lawson forming another.

Quebec; seven new members in "Albert the Good"; fine report from "Baden-Powell."

Belleville, Ont.; Mrs. Biggar organizing.

May 14.—Dom. Educ. Assoc. wants title of my Paper; duly sent.

Sutton, Ont.; Miss Queenie Hett, Secy.; officers later.

Cobourg; delightful letter from Prin. Birchell; eleven Chapters to be started next term; sent full instructions through Toronto Secy. and referred him to her in future; choose names; Union Jack; Badge on Chapter Day; Standard-Bearer and some assistants; much pomp; program; no extra work for teachers; guests? getting Australian songs; the children will love it and look forward to it.

Kingston, Ont.; enquiry from Miss Chown, 187 Brock St. Prince Edward Island; eleven new members.

Quebec; "Albert the Good" wants more Badges.

Bahamas; well organized; wants more Badges.

May 16.—Meeting of my new Com.; wired congratulations to the Glenedythe gathering, Toronto.

Fredericton wants 16 junior Badges.

Her Excellency wants our Constitution, By-laws, Programs, etc.

N.B.—The newest edition of our Constitution, etc., being in the press, I forwarded a proof in galley. I knew well that it was asked for a Committee that was arranging to cut my head off, but nevertheless I sent it. I do not take my manners from those of other people.

To all my Vice-Presidents; wrote about Her Excellency's extraordinary step; explaining as much as I felt they would believe of her or of any one in her position.

Passadena, Cal.; two members want Badges.

Schools; nice letter from J. R. Inch, Supt. of Educ., N.B.; "deeply interested in our work—will heartily co-operate—a practical domestic patriotic training in our schools."

Halifax, N.S.; Mr. A. H. Mackay; "our movement will always have his sympathy and active support."

Empire Day; received from the Board of Commissioners, Montreal, Box tickets for Mrs. Fessenden and self.

Prince Albert School, 105 enrolled; for Program Day, Westmount; invited to address the children on Empire Day.

Very touching letter from Rev. Dr. Findlay about his son's grave under our care.

Wrote long letter to Toronto Secy. about By-laws; Scotland; India; Australia; South Africa.

May 23.—Schools; present at Westmount Empire Day Celebration, made an address; all coming in to Chapter Day in the autumn.

Goderich, Ont.; orders six dozen Junior Badges.

Prince Edward Island; invites me to Prog. Meeting in Govt. House.

Her Excellency wants me!!! to work for her Cottage Hospitals; shall I pour coals of fire on her head?

The Laura Secord Chapter wants more Badges.

Enquiry from Bergerville; wrote very fully, hoping for meeting.

Renfrew; will have good report soon.

May 28.—England; wrote to The Duchess of Montrose; The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava; The Countess of Derby; The

Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe; Lady De Blaquiere; Lady Haliburton; Lady Glen-Coats; Lady Jephson; Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson; Mrs. Story, Glasgow; and to Miss MacPhail, Ireland, to facilitate Conference in England.

Bahamas, Nassau; Miss Mosely wants 100 more Badges and our crest for their stationery.

(Condensed as these quotations are, I have omitted twenty times as much as I have inserted. Every item omitted records enquiries, replies, enrolments, badges, literature, breaking ground, following up, smoothing difficulties—an endless, but endlessly interesting work.)

MY RELATIONS WITH TORONTO.

From the outset we had secured many members in Toronto, ladies who, as elsewhere, had written for information, enrolled, wore our Badge, and spread abroad the movement. A most interesting correspondence had thus arisen, and on Dec. 4th, 1900, I induced Mrs. Land to become our Toronto Secy., and to her zeal and insight into our aims and methods, with the invaluable assistance of her husband, a prominent officer of the United Empire Loyalists, I owe the formation of the Provincial Chapter for Ontario, with the following officers:—Pres., Mrs. Nordheimer; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. S. Strathy; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. MacMahon; Rec.-Sec., Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet; Treas., Mrs. John Bruce; Standard-Bearer, Miss Macdonald; and Sec'y., Mrs. Land. I notified our Chapters and members in Ontario, that instructions should now be taken from, and reports made to Toronto, as per our constitution. This Chapter, from its own inherent strength, and its position in our Banner Province, quickly grew into importance. The Chapter was, of course, itself enrolled at the Head Office in Montreal, and a delightful correspondence on innumerable points of interpretation of our Constitution, etc., drew us very closely together. We consulted each other at every step, and I am proud to acknowledge a great deal of absolutely invaluable assistance from Toronto, in the early development of the Society. I had, so far, met none of these ladies, but such is the bond of patriotic affection that, when I received from them an "earnest" and repeated invitation to attend their meeting called for April 30, 1901, it was with expectations of a new and delightful pleasure that I accepted. The Executive called on me at my hotel at 11 a.m., when we had a long and delightful talk on matters dear to us all, with luncheon afterwards, and the Provincial Chapter meeting at three o'clock in Government House. The meeting was largely attended, and I had the opportunity of speaking for the first time to scores of members with whom I had been corresponding. A few days later, after visiting

a town near Toronto, and enrolling every school as Children of the Empire, I returned, in answer to a telegraphic invitation, to attend a meeting of Department Stores Chapters.

On my return to Montreal, the same close consultation was maintained between the Toronto Committee and myself, and when, later in the summer, it was found desirable that some one should go to establish National Chapters for England, Scotland, and Ireland, it was at the request, the very urgent request, of this Committee that I undertook that responsibility. Indeed, by referring to "My Relations with London," it will be seen that a special envoy was sent to induce me, and that, at length, it was a telegram from the Toronto President that decided me to accept the unattractive mission. Being laid up by illness on my return, this was the Committee that I selected for the prosecution of the work; and this was the Committee,—the very identical Committee, with the very identical Officers, that took it over.

WHAT WAS TRANSFERRED TO TORONTO.

My first step was to prepare a circular which was sent to every Chapter and to members who had not yet been able to join one, asking them to transfer their allegiance to Toronto. The next step was to ask my Toronto Committee to accept themselves, all fully organized and in working order, and to create them The Provincial Chapter for Ontario. I gave them:—

The Imperial Jurisdiction that I had had, and because I had had it.

The Constitution and By-laws.

The whole scheme of procedure and authority, namely:—

From Imperial to National Chapters.

From National to Provincial or County Chapters.

From Provincial or County Chapters to Municipal Chapters.

From Municipal to the real back-bone of the work—Primary Chapters.

Reports returning in the inverse order, namely:—from Individual members and Primary Chapters to the Municipal.

From Municipal to County or Provincial Chapters.

From these to National, and again from National to the Imperial Chapter.

The word "Imperial" was added to the title, and it was necessary to change the Badge, as the original committee in my absence, had become incorporated and claimed the design.

I had also the Chapter Charter for the Society designed, submitted to engravers, and quotations as to cost in readiness. This was a suggestion of Mr. Land, to act, as he wisely said, "as a binder in times of trouble."

In some instances, (as in P. E. I.) the Provincial Chapter was formed and then spread the movement throughout its jurisdiction. In others it was organized as a necessity to draw together the members and Primary Chapters already existing in its jurisdiction.

It was possible to have eight Provincial Chapters in Canada, and of these I handed over five; for Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and the North-West Territories, since then divided into Saskatchewan and Alberta, all fully organized and in enthusiastic working order. For Manitoba and British Columbia, Provincial Chapters, if not actually formed, were well on the way. On March 16, Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald, accepted the Presidency of Manitoba, and was to choose her own Officers, and in British Columbia, matters were very nearly as far on. In the remaining Province (Quebec), we were not too sanguine. It is the great centre of the Romish faith, (much more Romish, than Rome itself) and this church does not encourage societies not completely under its own control. Nevertheless we had succeeded so far by March 6th, that Mrs. Hunter Dunn presided at a meeting for the Provincial. We had also the most striking success in Primary Chapters in Quebec. Our first, with Miss Clint as Regent, soon sprang into prominence through her wonderful organizing and administrative tact, becoming almost an example to the whole Society. It was soon followed by others whose intimate and delightful relations with the Head Office remain one of the sweetest memories of my work. These Chapters had, really, jurisdiction for the Province, and could always be counted upon until the Provincial was ready. Indeed, but for their prompt and vigorous intervention, a monument to General Richard Montgomery, promoted by the desire of Quebec shop-keepers to pander to the shopping instincts of American tourists, would have been erected on the cliffs of the very fortress which he disgraced by his traitorous feet.

OUR OWN NORTH-WEST INDIANS.

I was extremely desirous to spread the movement among our Indian population. Our Indian sisters were proud of their "Great White Mother" as they called our Beloved Victoria, and they are quite as patriotic as ourselves to the government under which they live happy and contented lives. I received important assistance through the Department of Indian Affairs, and I soon won the ears of Heads of Schools and Missions. My first North-West Indian Chapter was therefore another red letter event, and several others were forming when I passed the work over to Toronto.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the Island Kingdom that we are so eager to have come into

ur Dominion, members were awaiting their Provincial (or National?) Chapter, which Lady MacCallum, Government House, and Lady Whiteway, were taking steps to secure. During a coincident visit of Lady Whiteway and Lady Tupper, to Montreal, I had the pleasure of introducing to them the ladies who were to act as my Committee for the coming year, and of talking over very fully our plans and prospects.

THE BAHAMAS.

In the Bahamas, through the prompt and keen interest of the Governor, Sir Gilbert Carter, the movement took root very early. The replies, from Sir Gilbert's Office, to my first letters, stand out in brilliant contrast to the perfunctory evasion of new work which I was usually obliged to combat. The first Chapter (Nassau), with Miss Carter as Regent, and Miss Moseley as Secretary, ranks with my Quebecers among my proudest efforts.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

Our great Indian Empire was a fascinating field. With longing eyes, I studied it from a "Daughters of the Empire" standpoint, and, in spite of the almost insurmountable obstacles through diversity in thought, feeling, nationality, languages, religion and caste, the movement was insinuating itself very nicely, especially into the schools. Honourable native ladies were listening to us, and at every step the answer came "Your Indian Sisters will join you eagerly." When, at length, I appointed a Secretary for our Indian Empire National Chapter, I felt that an important gain had been made.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

My chief difficulty here lay in the distance,—the exasperating wait for the return mail, which lost to me many months of precious time. (Speed the *All Red Line*). Nevertheless, by the first autumn I was in touch with leading men and women in the various Provinces, the Colleges, the Press, and private life. Miss Chomley, Melbourne, was my first "Daughter" in Australia, and her kind and patriotic assistance was the means of my reaching hundreds. Wherever our letters and literature went, we had the same enthusiastic response:—"Enrol us as 'Daughters,' and we shall gladly aid you in this work." Miss Chomley, was my Sec'y-elect for the National Chapter of Australia, to consolidate the work there when I transferred the Head Office.

SOUTH AFRICA.

I have elsewhere spoken of the interest which was aroused in my Society, on learning that our sisters in South Africa, were

organizing as a Guild to combat the tide of disloyalty existing and openly expressed in the Cape. In addition to the delightful correspondence arising out of this and out of the magnificent response to our request for assistance in our Graves' work, I had the great pleasure of enrolling myself as a member of the Guild, and of wearing their Badge, which I prize very highly. When, later, the ladies of Natal, through Mrs. Hulett, wrote to me for my Constitution and full information, as they, too, wanted to organize as "Daughters," I had a fresh opportunity of enrolling and exchanging another much prized Badge. The history and work of these two Associations are too well known for me to touch upon, and my ties to South Africa have been frequently increased by the enrolment of personal friends who, while travelling in Canada, have adopted our Badge with full enrolment honours.

GIBRALTAR AND MALTA.

To Gibraltar and Malta, there went many of our Badges to patriotic "Daughters," who wanted to be in touch with us,—links in the great golden chain, and ready for organized action when required.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND:—From the very beginning came a constant and eager enquiry about our Society, and how to join. The receipt of our literature and a hearty letter of invitation in reply met with an instant response. I tell elsewhere of the formation, in London, of the National Chapter for England, to draw together the members and Chapters that had hitherto been sending their reports to Montreal. One of these, a school Chapter in Sompting, with which I had the most delightful correspondence, was so progressive in its work that I often quoted it in my letters to others.

WALES:—In Wales, too, we secured a very excellent beginning in members who were busy forming themselves into Chapters.

SCOTLAND:—In Scotland, my own beloved country, I was more at home and had no difficulty in breaking ground. The National Chapter in Edinburgh, and a very strong nucleus of the Lanark County Chapter in Glasgow, were the first to draw members into organized order.

IRELAND, too, was ready for its share in the administration.

NOT TRANSFERRED.

The important National Chapters of Scotland and Ireland, and the County of Lanark Chapter in Glasgow were composed of my own personal relatives and friends. As I saw no reason for exposing *them* to the ways of The Victoria League, Lady Minto and the Toronto Regent, I withdrew them before the transfer.

OUR SCHOOL WORK.

Our Monthly Patriotic Program in Schools, during school hours, had already been adopted by ten schools, and a large number in Canada and elsewhere were favourably considering it.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

My correspondence with "Daughters" in foreign countries was most touching. They were "far from home", "cut off from home sympathies," "surrounded by foreign if not antagonistic sentiments," "we want to help you with the Graves, as I have three boys in the sod there," "do send us the latest news," "we are so far from you all," "we seldom see our own flag and are often obliged to look on when it is insulted," "we have not seen the Union Jack for thirty years," and when I sent them one, "they gathered around it in silence and knelt down to weep over it."

Many of these cherished flags went to members and Chapters, I remember, in France, Belgium, China, Japan, Chili, Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere. In looking back, with the knowledge I have gained of international rights, I question if, with all the patriotic joy it brought to them and to me, I was justified in encouraging members and Chapters among women and children domiciled in foreign countries. A bona fide change of country carries with it an implied obligation to become identified with the interests, rights and aspirations of the new surroundings which give protection and security. This view of my work struck me most forcibly in connection with the United States, where large numbers of our own people have become, in happiness and prosperity, domiciled subjects of a foreign power. Our largest and strongest Chapter in the United States was in Cambridge, a wonderfully active and progressive band of over one hundred British women, all wearing our Badge, meeting regularly for Chapter work, and in very close and delightful relations with my Head Office.

RESUME.

In looking over my notes I find the following among the Chapters secured before the transfer:—

The Imperial Chapter in London; the way prepared and two Secretaries appointed.

National Chapters; in Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland; with an excellent preparation in Wales, India and Australia.

Provincial Chapters; Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax, Charlottetown, Regina, all completely organized and working delightfully. Quebec, Winnipeg, and Victoria on the very

eve of being completed; Bahamas, Nassau, Acting Provincial, long in splendid working order, and about to be made Provincial.

Primary Chapters; (a) With Historic Names; The Fessenden, The Victoria, The Baden-Powell, The King Arthur, The Albert the Good, The Lord Kitchener, The Maple Leaf, The Strathcona, The Alexandra, The Prince Edward of York, The Ladysmith, The General Gordon, The Admiral Collingwood, The Laura Secord, The Founder's; (b) and in the following towns without classification: Hamilton, Victoria, Seaforth, Goderich, Winnipeg, Sutton, Watford, Marysville, Melboro, Kingston, Ottawa, London, Belleville, Brockville, Redmond, Danforth Lake, Chicoutimi, Beresford, Red Deer, Allensville, Loughheed, Windsor, Souris, Knowlton, Renfrew, Gissing, Bear Cove, Point St. Charles, Prescott, Newburgh Junction, Smith's Falls, Saugeen, Saskatoon, Ste. Rose, Ste. Lambert's, Westmount West Grove, Yarmouth, Cobourg, Cascapedia, Carleton Place, Dawson City, Douglas Town, Field, Fort Qu'Appelle, Hemmingford, Lucknow, Lindsay, Perth, Ross Creek, Moose Jaw, Kimbourne, Carleton, Bowden, Atlin, Brandon, Brantford, Bryson, Bowesville, East Lynne, Cambridge, Brookline, Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Colorado Springs, Nashua, Cambridge Port, Washington, Wooster, Passadena, North Branch, Elmira, Erie, Komoka, Ithica, Baltimore, Binghampton, South Natick, Sligo, Santa Rosa, Worcester, Woburn, London (in addition to the Imperial and the National), Gloucester, Bath, Worthing, Foye, Conway, Wendover, Oxford, Torquay, Bowdon, Bangor, Southsea, Sompting, Dumbarton, Calcutta, Bombay, Aldershot, Chiselhurst, Tientsin.

All these Chapters, organized or nearly so, were doing Chapter work, and were at all times, and for every question that had to be asked or answered, in the closest and most delightful correspondence with myself as Secretary of the Imperial Chapter. To provide for exclusiveness, when desired, I had made the number of members in each Chapter ten. My own, The Founder's, numbered fifteen with a long waiting list. Others varied from ten to one hundred. One thousand Badges were sent to Fredericton for Empire Day, 1900. Ten schools had already come in to our School Program movement.

When I asked The Provincial Chapter of Ontario to become The National Chapter of Canada, this was what I asked them to start with, and this is what "Standard-Bearer" jauntily refers to as "failure," "disaster," "a band of women and certain branches,"

and "an electric force wavering and flickering out." An observer with no theory to support would have called it a simply fabulous response; an appeal to the innate patriotism of the women of the Empire to work with each other, regardless of tongue, climate, colour or religion; a clear and well-defined policy of procedure destined to reach four hundred millions of subjects; the recognition of a work universally attractive and of a hitherto neglected power—the power of the magic words "Daughters" and "Children", with a new and beautiful significance when applied to their native country.

But this was not all that I transferred to Toronto. I did more. I entrusted them with my fair name as a straightforward and honourable woman. We had always been on the most intimate and confidential terms and consulted each other at every step. They had sent me to London with specific instructions. They knew everything I was doing there. In long and minute daily letters they were in full and minute cognisance of every step I took, every suggestion made to me, every impression I received.

When the accusation of the Victoria League reached me I was ill at the seaside. Two voyages in a short summer are too much for a poor sailor and my Gulf of St. Lawrence home was a welcome rest. I forwarded to Toronto, then The Provincial Chapter for Ontario, the League's letter, and later I submitted to them my reply, quoted in these pages. Before the correspondence with the League was completed, The Provincial Chapter of Ontario had been created The National Chapter of Canada with Imperial Jurisdiction, and was thus entrusted with my fair name. With absolute confidence I left the matter in their hands. It was as *their* representative and by carrying out *their* instructions that I was accused. They were in full information as to everything I had done. Two, and only two, alternatives lay before them.

1. "We are convinced that our representative, while in London carried out our instructions to the very letter, and therefore we stand by her."

2. "We are in doubt about this and must have an investigation."

Either one or other of these conclusions was clearly their duty, their clear and unmistakable duty—to me—to themselves—to the work which I handed over to them—and to The Victoria League, the accusers. I went abroad for the education of my daughters, in perfect confidence that my fair name was as dear to my Toronto Committee as to myself, and it is now only the stern necessity forced upon me by "Standard-Bearer" and by the silence of the Executive to my questions, that can induce me to put myself on record as criticising the action of ladies, very few

of whom I have ever met, but who have grown dear to me by their work for my "Daughters." The accusation had not the barest semblance of evidence. The accusers themselves had not the courage to pretend there was. But the accusation had been made and it demanded the treatment it deserved. I took for granted that the Toronto Executive had asked for the "amende honorable."

Few of my readers will believe me when I say that, since the day that I handed over to Toronto not only my work but my fair name, I have never received from the Executive a single word on this point; and still fewer will believe that when, since "Standard-Bearer's" extraordinary statements, I have asked for this information, it has been officially refused me. (See p. 15). I think I can afford to leave this matter as it is; at least, I can do so better than can The Victoria League that made the accusation and never attempted to prove or withdraw it; or Lady Minto who passed it on, and, even when she knew it was a lie, took no step to crush it; better than can The Imperial Order of The Daughters of The Empire who suffered an accusation against their representative and refused an investigation; and better than can "Standard-Bearer", who rushed boldly out of the forest to cast poisoned arrows and cowardly made for the forest again to hide.

The Toronto Executive has lost Mrs. Land, Mrs. Strathy, and Miss Clint. It has lost my wonderful Cambridge Chapter of over one hundred members. It has dropped my work among our own Indians. If it has abandoned the work in England, India, Australia, and other parts of the Empire, thus narrowing its scope to Canada, then it has lost, and lost for ever, all chance of Imperial Jurisdiction. This was the object of the accusation of the League, and Toronto appears to have fallen into the trap. This is what "Standard-Bearer" calls "turning disaster into success, and failure into triumphant victory"!

Difficult as it sometimes may be to start a new Society, it is not rarely quite as difficult to maintain it. It is only the gourd that comes up in the night. Everything that lasts takes its own time to grow. At all times it requires patience, courage, courtesy and candour.

MY REPLIES TO QUESTIONS 15 AND 16 (See p. 19).

These are two grave questions for a Standard-Bearer to shirk, and her silence compels me to speak. In "What Was Transferred," I have given my Chapters, etc., namely:—

The Imperial, for the entire Empire, with its seat in London, well-started; with two Secs. appointed and preparing for this vast and important work.

National Chapters for Canada, and England; exclusive of Scotland and Ireland (withdrawn), and others in course of formation.

Provincial; (omitting Lanark Co., withdrawn) in Canada, 5 out of 8, and the remaining 3 on the very eve. Bahamas, acting one at Nassau.

Primary; (a) fully organized, with Historic name, enrolled and busy at work, 15; and (b) not quite so advanced, but wearing Badges, meeting for Chapter work and ready for immediate status, 104.

School Chapters; ten accepted and two already commenced.

These figures are well under the mark and take no account of hundreds of individual members. In an analysis of their *number* and *relative importance*, "Standard-Bearer's" rash ignorance brings out the surprising fact that the régime she undertook to abuse, did more than the one she championed. Indeed, it appears, that the record of the "failure and disaster" of 1901, must exchange places with that of the "triumphant victory" of 1906. Let us see.

(a) Numbers 1901: The Imperial;
Two Nationals;
Six Provincials (other three nearly ready);
15 Primaries (104 more in readiness);
Two Schools (eight others nearly ready).

To be more than just to my critic, mark off the 3 Provincials (Que., Man., and B.C.), the 8 Schools, and the 104 Primaries so well-on, with which I had a large amount of delightful work, and we have still 26 beyond dispute. The Article in "Canada, Nov. 3rd, 1906," to which I have already referred, says "within five years the Order has established 93 Chapters." The Order did not establish 93. Of the 93, I established 26, leaving 67, the most important being the three Provincials that I had almost completed.

This means 26 per annum before the transfer, and 13½ per annum since then,—something like 100 per cent. per annum in favour of the "failure and disaster." It is not surprising that "Standard-Bearer" shirked questions 15 and 16. They would upset most theories. So much for *numbers*.

Let us now see the (b) *relative importance*.

I secured: All the Imperial work;
All the National;
Very nearly all the Provincial;
All the Schools;
And 15 of the most important Primary, including, strange to say, that of Standard-Bearer herself, and I never lost a member or a Chapter.

* * * *

The "triumphant success" has lost my Imperial work;

It has gained no National Chapters,—not one. (A very serious triumph);

It has lost all my School Chapters; and my 104, so well on the way;

And to my greatest sorrow, it has lost Mrs. Strathy; Mrs. Land, my wonderful Sec'y.; Miss Clint, my equally wonderful promoter; and my beloved Cambridge Chapter of one hundred.

"Echoes, Feb. 1st, 1902, No. 1." says, "since our work has been resumed,"—and "the publication of the Constitution was warmly welcomed by the various Chapters"; and in two letters now before me, the Queen Regent says, "the organization in Montreal never had anything to do with the South African Memorial Association, and Mrs. Murray had nothing whatever to do with the work which Mrs. Fessenden has credited her with; nor had the Montreal Chapter"—and "the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and the Daughters of the British Empire never had anything to do with each other; the I. O. D. E. is an entirely new organization."

To "Echoes," I reply that the word "*resumed*," is not generally applied to an "entirely new work," and an "entirely new work" has seldom a large number of Chapters to welcome its birth. Where could they come from?

To the Queen Regent, I take the liberty of saying that a Society which took over and appropriated all my work; which incorporated every member and Chapter that I had secured; which adopted my platform *verbatim*, without a single letter altered; which has worked on my carefully devised method of Imperial, National, Provincial (or County), Municipal and Primary Chapters, Regents, Standard-Bearers, Historians, and Magazine, with not one iota of change; which accepted and continued my South African Graves work, started almost a year before, during which time I had sent to Toronto (then only the Provincial Chapter for Ontario), not only subscriptions, but also photoes of flower-bestrewn graves already located and decorated; I say that the Society which has appropriated all this will require something more than a mere assertion to make it, "an entirely new organization," or one that never had anything to do with etc.

MY RELATIONS WITH LONDON.

In my first Folder it was provided that "in 1901 the first meeting with delegates from every Colony" should take place; and that, later, a Magazine, called "Daughters of The Empire, the Official

Organ and Directory of the Federation" should be founded. For these two purposes the subject of some one going to London was under discussion with my Toronto Committee. In May, 1901, I received a telephone from the Secy. of The Ontario Provincial Chapter, speaking from The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and at once I invited her to my house as my guest.

The subject of my going to England was the chief topic of our conversation. I was not much in favour of the idea. It would be an expensive trip, and, though I knew London well, I hesitated to assume, alone, such a work. Though we were in close consultation with the President in Toronto by letter and telegram, I could not see my way; but when at length Mr. Land added his persuasion to that of Mrs. Nordheimer, and a telegram came from her saying "Must go, and make no concessions," I yielded. The Secy. left me on Thursday afternoon, and I went on board my steamer the same evening. At Liverpool, among letters awaiting me, was one from The Victoria League, inviting me to "call at their Office." This note breathed so little of the courtesy to which I had grown accustomed in my adopted land that I hesitated to reply to it. In addition to this I had written to some of these very ladies asking them to take the initiative in London for my "Daughters", and in no single instance were my letters even acknowledged. Nevertheless, as I do not take other people's conduct as the standard of my own, I wrote to say that if an appointment were made I should be pleased to come.

I then surveyed London for my work, interviewing a number of ladies and arranging for a meeting at a future date. I also had an excellent opportunity of laying the foundation of our Imperial Chapter which by our Constitution should be formed the following summer, by inducing two young ladies to undertake a special study of the Empire as a preparation for the Imperial Secretaryship, whose duties and work I outlined very clearly and fully.

In due time I went to the Office of the League, and was, of course, received most delightfully. It was a genuine pleasure for me to meet there, for the first time, Miss Fairbridge, the wonderful Secretary of the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa, who was the first to whom I wrote asking for aid in our Graves' work, and for whom, through a long and deeply interesting correspondence on the subject, I had grown to feel a genuine patriotic affection. The League itself did not impress me much; they appeared to have decided hurriedly to organize, and they displayed the limited knowledge of the Empire which is common to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. But they were eager for work and were evidently genuine in their desire for co-operation, although their President smiled as I said that their name did not, as ours did so

beautifully, express in itself its own creed. I was asked to draw up a basis of affiliation, and after many "au revours" we parted to meet again in July, Mrs. Lyttelton running half-way down stairs after me.

I then went North to my own home to organize our National Chapter for Scotland, and from Scotland I mailed invitations for my London meeting, using our own official illustrated cards, with our Head Office address, our Motto, "For Queen and Country", and our Crest in Red-White-and-Blue. The cards read as follows, and the London newspapers took very wide notice of the movement.

"The First London Meeting of the Federation will be held on Friday the 26th instant, at 4 P.M. in the Pompadour Room, Hotel Cecil, when a full report of progress will be presented and officers elected.

You are earnestly invited to be present.

(Signed) MARGARET POLSON MURRAY,
Secretary

July 24, 1901.

This date was fixed to suit appointments with The Children of The Empire Committee to whom I had agreed to transfer our children's work in the United Kingdom; with the League for our affiliation; and with several of the leading publishing houses (Newnes etc.), about our Official Magazine.

Our own meeting was a delightful one. Most of the ladies were strangers to me. I had not even met Lady De Blaquièrre, who became our President, but an eager enthusiasm was evident as I explained our work, our aim, our field, our methods and our progress. This was all that was required, here, as in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in the new and sweet bond of patriotic work. Before separating, we had an informal opportunity of further knowing each other, and I arranged to write from Montreal to each Officer, regular and full instructions as to routine, etc., for their work. Thus, our National Chapters for the United Kingdom having been formed, I was free to return to my Canadian home.

Meantime, from the day I arrived in Liverpool, I had kept in close touch with Toronto by Cable, for which I had registered the address "Daughters, London," and by brimful daily letters, pages and pages long, with a clear and detailed account of every step, every impression, every success, written, most of them, after a 10 P.M. dinner, and when I finally cabled to Mrs. Nordheimer: "LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND DUBLIN WON, NO CONCESSIONS," I thought I had fairly well succeeded in my mission. How much was implied in that short message, few of my "Daughters" can ever know. With pride and pleasure I carried it home with me, at once entered upon a full and enthusiastic correspondence

with the new Officers just appointed in the United Kingdom, and paid a visit to Toronto to report.

MY RELATIONS WITH THE CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE
IN ENGLAND.

(Now The League of The Empire).

A very active promotion of the Junior Branch of our Work had been successful from the beginning in Great Britain. In addition to this, letters began to reach me from ladies in England, Mrs. Haldane, Mrs. Trimen, Mrs. Ord Marshall and others, asking for my literature and some assistance towards an organization similar to ours. I forwarded what I thought they would require, as well as to Miss Grenfell, through Lady Minto, reminding them, however, that care was advisable to avoid conflict either in name or in methods. In England, later, I had many interviews with these ladies and others interested in what they desired to do, and before leaving I was invited to meet their entire Committee in London. We then drew up and signed an agreement of hearty co-operation, and I now quote from a circular issued by them which explains itself:—

THE CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.

“In February, 1900, the Canadian Federation of the Daughters of the British Empire, with its junior branch, the Children of the Empire, was inaugurated. Its aims were “to stimulate and give expression to the sentiment of patriotism which binds the Women of the Empire to the Throne of England.” The movement met with a splendidly generous response throughout Canada, and before long the Canadian Federation was doing practical work in Canada and elsewhere, and had entered into communication with the Guild of Loyal Women in South Africa (now using “Daughters of the Empire” as their sub-title) on the subject of caring for the graves of the men who have fallen in battle in South Africa.

The necessity of keeping in touch with such loyal work throughout the Empire is illustrated by the fact that the first promoters of the British League of the Children of the Empire were not aware that there was a juvenile branch of the original Canadian Federation called by the same name. When this was realised, letters were written to Mrs. Clark Murray, Secretary, and Founder of the Canadian movement, who, in the most public spirited way came over from Montreal to London to assist personally in arranging for co-operation. The result has been that the Canadian ‘Children of the Empire’ (Junior Branch of the ‘Daughters of the Empire’) and the ‘Children of the Empire’ in the Mother Country have

decided to make use, with the permission of the Canadian Federation, of the same badge, and that the British and Canadian Children of the Empire may be considered to belong to the same Society, despite differences of constitution, and that members in either country can be transferred to the local Society on their arrival in the other country.

"Both Associations are in alliance with the Victoria League, which supports and assists any scheme leading to more intimate understanding between 'all parts of the Empire' and 'aims at promoting any practical work desired by the Colonies, and tending to the good of the Empire as a whole.'"

N.B.—It was found afterwards (in England) that the name "Children" interfered with the promotion of the work among young people, and the word "League" was adopted. But I had foreseen this difficulty when I chose the name "Children." My great object was to form a society for children and for children alone, all for themselves and by themselves. There were already the St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. David and many other organizations for youths, all doing successful work with which we should not interfere. I take the liberty of expressing my regret that the change in name should have been made. It has removed the beauty from the original name, and, besides adding another to an already long list of commonplace titles, the change has made a dividing line between it and the parent Society in Canada.

It is not quite accurate to say that "the Canadian Children of the Empire and the Children of the Empire in the mother country, have decided to make use of the same Badge, with the permission of the Canadian Federation." The Children of the Empire in Canada wore from the beginning and wear now their own original Badge. The organization in England, adopted our Badge when it adopted our name as has been done everywhere else.

Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., is Chairman, with offices at Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W., where an interesting "Monthly Record" is published.

The first Chapter of The Children of the Empire was formed in Montreal, March 1st, 1900, in my own house. It was composed of Regent, Treasurer, Secretary, Standard-Bearer and fifteen members, and was called The Ladysmith Chapter.

MY RELATIONS WITH THE GUILD OF LOYAL WOMEN.

Sometime after my own Society was started I learned that the women in South Africa were moving in the direction of organizing. When I felt sure, and could learn the names of the leaders, I cabled "Daughters Empire Montreal send Patriotic Greetings." We

received an enthusiastic reply, and were thus drawn warmly towards our sisters there, and our assistance to each other was looked forward to by both Societies with a patriotic affection that can not be told in words. Next to the love we bear to our own mother, comes that for our motherland, and next to that comes a nameless but very real love for all who love our motherland. This is what drew us towards our South African sisters, and if anything further were needed, we found it in the great griefs and anxieties that the war brought to them. When, in addition, they arose with one accord at our invitation to help us to locate and care for the lonely graves that were being made among them, no words can fully tell the deep, abiding, and affectionate pull they made upon our hearts.

This work was a tremendous one. I had no precedent to go upon, but I had thought it out well. My first public announcement of it was in a speech at the Westmount Patriotic Association, with Mrs. Lighthall in the chair. I took it to the seaside with me and worked at it at the rate of fifty letters per day.

Its story would take volumes. Some day I hope it will be told. No "Minutes," or "Reports" can give any idea of it, and no one can tell it as well as one of The Guild. The first time in the history of countries or of wars, that a systematic care and commemoration has been shown to the fallen, or that the loving thoughtfulness of woman has been called forth to assume active responsibility in war, should not be allowed to be numbered with the movements that come and go with the fashions of the day. The story would tear the most adamant heart to pieces. The photographs alone of graves of loved ones, in loneliness, in groups, identified, unidentified; the Bibles, watches and much loved trifles that we were privileged to be the means of sending home to mourning relatives, and the letters of touching gratitude from broken hearts, form by themselves a memory for me that shall never be forgotten. A few jottings from the Guild's First Annual Report will give an idea, but a very bald idea, of what this work amounted to.

The Guild misunderstood my request when I asked them to assist us in this work. They assumed that it was only our own Canadian graves that we were solicitous about. But apart from the selfishness of such a policy, we knew that this was impossible in any war, and specially impossible in a country where men were falling in long and unknown marches, in solitary and forsaken deserts, and in a climate which demanded hasty and indiscriminate interment. Our request bore no such stamp of ignorance or selfishness. It was for the "FALLEN", and in it we included not only the men who sprang to arms in every part of the Empire, but also the men who were our avowed foes. We knew pretty well that we should transform them into happy and enthusiastic subjects, and

no greater compliment to our foresight could have been paid than the spectacle, wonderful to all nations but our own, of Briton and Boer, of conqueror and conquered, side by side, at the Imperial Conference in London, 1906.

Jottings from the First Annual Report:—"Shortly after the foundation of the Guild, its members were asked by the corresponding organization in Canada to care for the graves of the Canadians who had fallen in the War. The fencing in of graves in Cape Colony will devolve upon the Govt., as also of all graves not in cemeteries. The Guild will locate, mark and keep neat; will keep railings and crosses in order, especially such as exposed to variations of climate; funds later for head-stones and crosses. £5000 required; battlefields off line of railway; an inspector to visit from time to time graves remote from dwellings; heavy work, especially in Transvaal and Orange River Colony; Branches of the Guild in each locality; flowers laid on the graves at Xmas and Easter where possible to reach them; at Bloemfontein 1474 wreaths were laid in the local cemetery Xmas eve by women and children; white wooden crosses with name sometimes; fenced round with brick; rows of trees; attention of military authorities called to necessary matters; numbers of unidentified graves cared for lovingly; nicely turfed; tin crosses to hold flowers; sometimes a strong wall of five feet necessary; graves photographed and photos sent; lists sent to lady in charge of district; in the Veldt, strong enclosures required for the cattle; decipher and preserve the name which was roughly and hurriedly marked by officers at the time of burial; our cemetery has a paid caretaker; when impossible for all graves to be located, we erect cairns with a suitable tablet to the memory of the fallen; the flowers were taken into church prior to their being placed on the graves and a short service was held; a graves' committee the means of securing a committee for the Guild; after we placed the wreaths we sang *Abide with Me*; the occasion was a very solemn one; the kindly remembrance and the floral offerings of this town must have deeply touched those loved mourners in the Homeland and through the Empire; we covered our graves with ivy instead of grass, as it keeps green the year round."

I am sure the office of the Guild, in Cape Town, will be pleased to furnish complete reports to all who would like to follow in detail the marvellous work achieved, and at a time when the country was unsettled and lawless.

MY RELATIONS WITH LADY MINTO.

From the first thought of my "Daughters" I had resolved upon a new departure. A long list of names is supposed to bestow

a peculiar strength and support to an organization. I had known this well in my Canadian life; the Drawing-room meeting; the hot-house plant; the short-lived fashionable fad. A fresh and somewhat pathetic illustration had just taken place in Montreal, when the lady of Government House was brought from Ottawa in a private car to float a "new effort." Everybody was present with the usual fashionable millinery, sailing in, front seat, smiles, bows, talk and retire. The scheme was launched; but one year afterwards business could not be transacted for want of a quorum. Had I thought that my "Daughters" should gradually resolve itself into a society function, I would not have given it two of the best years of my life.

An EMPIRE movement, I thought, lived in a different atmosphere. The love of country lies deep in the heart of every woman. It requires no coaxing, no advertising. It depends not upon climate or hemisphere. It is the inalienable privilege of a woman's birth-right. What I thought was required, and what I proposed to do, was, not "to teach women and children to be patriotic," as many have proclaimed; but to create a great golden chain by which all British women might come into touch with each other, with helpful sympathy in times of peace and with prompt efficiency in times of trouble.

Such a CHAIN requires no stimulus from high patronage. As a society fad it was an impossibility. It was a work involving a study of the EMPIRE; a calm, persistent promotion of the Chain around the Empire, following in the footpath of the never-setting sun. Lady Minto knew well of my desires and intentions in this respect. For many months I had written regularly to her with information of our aims, our principles, our progress and our success. All my first winter's work; all my long summer's work of 1900, which had put me in touch with every part of the Empire; the organization of the South African Graves' work with the interest of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Militia; all this had been achieved before I finally asked for her special interest and her name as Hon. President. From the beginning Lady Minto knew that my plan of work was to be a new one. She knew it repeatedly, and right along from my first communication with her on the subject. And it was on that principle that she gave us her name and her interest. I cannot emphasize this too much. She herself knows it well and when, in Nov. 1st, 1901, I finally asked her for her name and interest, I do not put it too strongly when I say that it was as much a compliment to her as to us.

She threw herself eagerly into our Graves' work. She sent us a subscription of \$50.00. At my request she was considering

how even her children might take a share in such sacred work. She wrote asking me to strengthen our Committees in the Provinces, after which she would herself follow up with a special letter. (See, for example, my Diary jotting of Jan. 9.)

Suddenly, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, came a letter advising "the postponement of the work"; it should be deferred "till the war was over"; she had consulted Lord Roberts, and he "thought so too."

I have no desire now to go into those days: our bewilderment; our speechless amazement; our consultations with our Provincial Chapters; our conflict between loyalty and insurrection. "Postpone till the war is over." The Loyal Women in South Africa with committees all over the country, and the most distant Colonies of the Empire banding together; stop it all; countermand it; men lying dead from heat, drought, disease, everywhere, in the battlefield, on hot sandy marches, in piles, tossed into trenches, barely covered from attacks of wild animals; "Wait till the war is over"? Neither the work nor the fund could wait.

But Her Excellency—was she not for the moment my Queen? Must her desire not be my command? Else were it not treason? How even dissent from such an order? Obey—or disobey? That was my question. Letters and telegrams passed, and eventually I went to Ottawa for an interview. I returned to Montreal with my views on certain matters, and my opinions of certain people radically changed. Something was up somebody's sleeve, and the something and the somebody were more apparent to me than I dared pretend. After all, women are only women. No position is too high for a woman to be anything else. Few women are so high as to be above themselves. Had Lady Minto frankly told me that she wanted the supreme control of this work of mine, I might have considered her request. It would have been better for her; but I left her to play out her own game. All along the line I watched it, but in silence. As the Lady of Government House, she was my Queen. I submitted in silent loyalty. Few of my readers will believe me when I say that the next intimation of any kind which I received from Her Excellency, about the "sleeve" and its contents, was a circular, suspended in the Bank of Montreal, which I quote in full. The entries in my Diary are: letters April 5 and 18, my visit to Ottawa, April 24, 1901. The date of Her Excellency's circular is 1902. The "*war was not over*" then. How about the "waiting" now?

Even still I sat by in silence. For the honour of my "Daughters", and for my own Scotch pride, I remembered that she was my Queen, the first lady in the land. I am afraid she

herself forgot that. Nevertheless, I wrote to say that when the proper time should come, as come it always does, I should not hesitate to put her actions in their true light before my "Daughters" and the public. When her sovereignty was transferred from Canada, I was free to do what was right. But still I was inclined to forgive in silence. However, "Standard-Bearer" leaves me no escape. It is now my clear and unavoidable duty to make this statement of fact—a statement of which the present Toronto Executive, in so far as it represents my Ontario Provincial Chapter is in as full and unmistakable knowledge as I am myself.

THE CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICA MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE
OTTAWA, 1902.

OBJECTS.

1. To locate the graves of Canadians who have lost their lives in South Africa in the service of the Empire, since the outbreak of hostilities in October, 1899.
2. To obtain subscriptions for the purpose of raising an amount sufficient to allow of suitable memorials being erected over the graves of the above.
3. To arrange for the erection of the said memorials.

In pursuance of the above objects an Association has been formed under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, and with the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister, Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, Lord Strathcona, and the Commissioner of the Yukon as Vice-Presidents.

The Countess of Minto has kindly consented to act as President, and the Association has the full approval of The Hon F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, who has promised to give the same his active support as a member of the Central Committee, which has been formed in Ottawa.

Letters expressing the most earnest sympathy with the movement have been received from most of the above personages, and donations have been already, in many cases, forwarded.

Lists giving the names of Canadians who have died in South Africa as above, have been prepared by the Committee, which is now (with a view to identifying the exact positions of the various graves), in communication with the General Officer Commanding Cape Colony District, and with the Chairman of a Canadian Association of a similar nature, which has been formed in Johannesburg.

An earnest appeal is now made by the Association to all Canadians to assist this National and Patriotic movement by donations, however small, so that the last resting places of these Canadian heroes may be indicated to future generations in a suitable and fitting manner.

As it is understood that Committees, having a similar object in view, are collecting independently subscriptions throughout Canada, Lady Minto wishes to warn intending subscribers that they shall be careful to ascertain that their contributions are being sent to the correct source, viz.: The Canadian South Africa Memorial Association.

The Managers of the Banks and Post Offices throughout the Dominion have kindly consented to open subscription lists at their offices, and subscriptions may also be forwarded direct to

LIEUT.-COLONEL IRWIN, C.M.G.,

Honorary Treasurer,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA.

All subscriptions received will be duly acknowledged in the Press.
Correspondence should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the
Association, Government House, Ottawa.

Nevertheless, I thought it right to ask from herself some
explanation, and I wrote accordingly. The following was my
reply:—

CITADEL, QUEBEC,
26-2-02.

MADAM:

I am desired by Lady Minto to acknowledge receipt of your
letter addressed to Mr. Guise and dated the 16th inst.

The circular to which you refer and of which I enclose a copy
is, Her Excellency thinks, self-explanatory. Her Association is in
no way connected with the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the
Empire, to which Association, Lady Minto understands, you some
time ago transferred the subscriptions to the graves' fund in your
possession, including Her Excellency's own contribution.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. MAUDE, Hon. Sec. C.S.A.M.A.

To this the following is my reply:—

To Her Excellency The Countess of Minto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In my letter of the 16th I asked for an explanation of your
Excellency's action regarding my South African Graves' Fund and
work, and in Major Maude's reply of the 22nd inst. I have received
your circular, and the intimation that your Excellency thinks it
self-explanatory.

You will excuse the liberty I take, if I call attention to the
fact that the circular is only a *statement* of your action. It is in
no sense an *explanation* of it. Your Excellency will remember that

(1) I, first personally, and afterwards through my Society,
suggested the idea that the women of the Empire should assume
a sacred care over our graves that hitherto in the history of war
have been allowed to lie neglected and forgotten, and that, in due
time, the public were asked to assist in this work.

(2) That from my Society the idea has gone forth over the
entire Empire and even over the civilized world.

(3) That through my personal solicitation, the women of
South Africa organized to assist us in this matter.

(4) That Your Excellency accepted the Hon. Treasurership of
our fund and sent us a contribution.

(5) That the Prime Minister and the Hon. the Minister of

Militia and other distinguished gentlemen had given the work their hearty approval and patronage.

(6) That in an interview with your Excellency in Government House, you expressed a desire that in my Committee more prominence might be given to military gentlemen of high position, particularly in Ottawa.

(7) That at your Excellency's own request I wrote special letters to the ladies representing the Lieut-Governors of our Provinces, most of whom were my Hon. Presidents, asking them to organize specially for the work and assuring them that my letter would be followed by a further important communication on the subject from yourself.

(8) That, shortly after this Your Excellency intimated to me the opinion that the promotion of this work should be postponed till the war should be nearer a conclusion.

(9) That my Committee, although feeling deeply that the time to ask for support towards such a work was when the heart of the country was bleeding with war and sorrow, and not when it might be gladdened by returning peace; nevertheless, from deference to your wishes, consented to such postponement.

(10) That the next communication I receive from Your Excellency on the subject is the present circular, with the request that I accept it as "*self-explanatory*."

(11) That in that circular, my South African Graves' Fund, to which Your Excellency gave such exceptional support, is, without further ceremony, referred to as "collecting independently subscriptions throughout Canada", and that in that circular also, it is stated that "Lady Minto wishes to warn intending subscribers that they shall be careful to ascertain that their contributions are being sent to the correct source."

(12) Did I not find the circular issued in your Excellency's name, I should have difficulty in believing such a thing possible.

(13) If my Head Office in Toronto, who, in my absence have had charge of my work, have not regarded it as their duty to issue to the Press some statement dealing with this action, I consider that, in their courtesy and forbearance, they have overstepped the limits of fairness and justice.

(14) That it appears now to be my unavoidable duty to prepare, for the English, Canadian and South African Press, a statement of the true position of affairs, every word of which shall be substantiated by Your Excellency's own letters.

(15) I regret to be compelled to add that this "true position of affairs" seems to be more widely known than perhaps Your Excellency imagines, and may account for the very limited support

which has been accorded to your new fund. There is no station in life which is exempt from an ever watchful and critical public eye.

Yours most respectfully,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

From a reply to this letter I quote the only sentences that bear on the subject. It is dated Sept. 5th, 1902:—

" . . . Lady Minto wishes me to draw your attention to two points which, apart from any other considerations arising out of the correspondence, fully justify the position taken by Her Excellency, and which are as follows:—

(a) On the 21st September, 1901, you were notified that Lady Minto had decided to withdraw her name from The Federation of the Daughters of the Empire. This decision was reiterated in a telegram dated the 7th October, 1901.

(b) On the 15th of January, 1902, Her Excellency received a notification from the Head Office of the Daughters of the Empire at Toronto stating that you had sent Her Excellency's subscription of fifty dollars for the South African graves to the above Association at Toronto, an Association with which Lady Minto had already severed her connection.

My reply to this was as follows, and was dated Oct. 3, 1902:—
To Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In Major Maude's letter of Sept. 5, Your Excellency says that your action in starting a new Association for the care of the South African Graves was "fully justified" because (a) you had withdrawn from my Association; and (b) because I had sent to the Daughters of the Empire in Toronto the subscription you had given for this work."

I ask permission to reply:

(1) I am amazed to find that Your Excellency should consider the withdrawal of your name from an Association a "full justification" for starting a new one for the same work; and in this connection I take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that this action appears to me to be identically what you condemned on the part of one or two women when you withdrew from my Association.

(2) Your Excellency's cheque for the South African Graves, with other sums, was, as a matter of course, sent to my Head Office in Toronto to be applied to the work for which it was given. When a lady retires from an Association, it is not customary to return, or otherwise dispose of, any subscriptions she may have

given while she was connected with the Association. Your Excellency's cheque was given a full year before you started your new association.

I trust I may be excused if I say, and say with all frankness, that Your Excellency's action is, in my opinion, not only not, as you say, "justifiable," but one which, I feel sure, has met with the criticism it deserves in spite of your high rank, and one which you would be the first to condemn in others. Indeed, as I have already said, it was just such an action on the part of one or two women which you condemned when you retired from my Association.

I regret exceedingly to be compelled to write in such terms, but it is incumbent upon me to be candid and true, even to the highest lady in the land.

I have no desire, and no intention, to continue a discussion on this subject, but it is clearly my further and unavoidable duty to set my Association right regarding this matter, in the eyes of the Canadian people and elsewhere.

With much respect,

Believe me,

Most respectfully yours,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY

In a letter dated Nov. 7, 1901, Her Excellency gives me three reasons for having withdrawn her name from our Association:

(1) "The present confused and divided state of the Daughters of the Empire, with one half repudiating the other."

(2) "The Victoria League in England has also written to complain that while proposing alliance (as a Canadian Association) with them, you attempted to form branches of your own Federation in the United Kingdom, and this they regard as a breach of faith."

(3) "Her Excellency has never received any reports of the proceedings of The Daughters of the Empire, nor did you inform her of your intended action in England."

My reply is as follows:—

(1) There was some reason for the reference to what is exaggerated into "present confused and divided state." What it really amounted to I do not know. Outsiders have a way of knowing, sometimes, better than insiders, and what they do not know it is not difficult for them, like "Standard-Bearer," to invent. Every Association, unless a very dead one, has at times in its history a "present divided state," and if Hon. Presidents resigned when these things happened, they would be kept busy.

On my return from England I was laid aside with an illness, which unfortunately coincided with the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and The Duchess of York, in whose reception

our Society was arranging to take its proper part. Cut off from my work I did not know what was being done. I might, of course, like "Standard-Bearer" and Lady Minto, quote the opinions of others. But I am engaged in a statement, not of opinion, or of hearsay, but of fact.

(2) Fortunately I am more at home for replying to the second "reason"; I am too intimately at home with it all, and I am not sorry that Her Excellency, like "Standard-Bearer" has given me the opportunity of reply. My readers will find a statement of this matter in my correspondence with the League, where I have given the alliance we signed and my refutation of their accusation. It now only remains for me to give my refutation to Lady Minto for her audacious repetition of this baseless and cowardly charge. "The League writes to her," and she passes on the charge; she allows it to influence her in her high and honourable position in Canada; and she permits it to go down to history and leaves it behind her as documentary evidence of her audacity. Lady Minto listened to an untruth; a deliberate and hideous untruth; and she used her high position in Canada to give this untruth credence all over the world where my Society is known, without the common courtesy, not to talk of decency, of making the slightest investigation. I have used some words that I am little in the habit of using. They are not pretty words, but unpretty actions require words that may in some measure express them. And I would ask any unprejudiced woman to read the alliance that was signed, and the correspondence which followed on the bold action of the League, and then tell me if I have used words too strong. There is no woman in any land who can be allowed, with ever so fair a hand, to make and to pass on such irresponsibilities; to boldly and publicly utter and write such things and then take shelter under high and aristocratic names when they find they have made a mistake. At least no woman can do that with me. As I have elsewhere said I never proposed alliance with the Victoria League, I was in no sense interested in an alliance with them; they were more interested in securing an alliance with me. But since they invited it, I was ready enough to consent to their desires. We were not, as Lady Minto says, a "Canadian Association." We were an Imperial Association; and if Lady Minto did not know this, she cannot have read the full and regular letters we sent to her. We had been working in England for a year and a half before the League organized, if indeed I can use the word about the condition in which I found it.

(3) To the sentence "Her Excellency has never received any report of proceedings of The Daughters of the Empire," I reply that every letter of mine to her was a periodic report, and as soon

as the Annual Report was printed, of course, she would have had a copy. Few Societies send their reports before they are printed. To the sentence "nor did you inform me of your intended action in England" it is difficult for me to reply. I am at a loss to know what it means. I do not think that Hon. Presidents are usually troubled with "intended actions." Many actions are intended that never take place, and the life of an Hon. President would be insupportable were she exposed to "information" about them all. The one great mistake I made was to have designed, systematized and established two important Imperial Movements which too many people were eager to get hold of.

MY RELATIONS WITH THE VICTORIA LEAGUE.

Shortly after my return from London, I received a letter from this League expressing surprise that after signing an affiliation with them, I should go on with my own work in the United Kingdom, and the words they were good enough to use were "BREACH OF FAITH." I regret that I handed over the correspondence to Toronto without retaining copies, but the quotations from it which I embodied in my final reply to the League are sufficient to explain their action.

To the Ladies of The Victoria League:

In June last I went to England to consolidate my Daughters of the Empire work. At Liverpool I found a note from the newly formed Victoria League asking for an interview, which was duly arranged. After some informal meetings it was proposed that I should form an alliance with the League, and on July 15th I submitted to them the following basis:—

No. 1. I understand affiliation to imply a deep sympathy and interest, with a hearty co-operation when practicable, but independence in name, work and methods.

No. 2. Our work, if assisted, is nevertheless ours; and that of Cape Town, etc., if assisted by us, is nevertheless theirs.

No. 3. No work shall be undertaken by the Victoria League without first inviting the co-operation of affiliated associations.

Should such a work be impracticable for an affiliated association, the League shall accept the explanation and may proceed at discretion.

In such case, however, in order to maintain a close bond of sympathy, regular information as to said work shall be transmitted to all the associations, even to such as may have found it impracticable to co-operate.

No. 4. The League having reserved to itself the right to annul an affiliation, an affiliated society may claim the same right.

No 5. The stationery of the League should represent all affiliated associations, with the address of the Head Office.

No. 6. The work begun by Mrs. Trimen shall withdraw its affiliation, and re-affiliate through our Federation; because

(a) That work, if continued under its present name, shall conflict with ours, which was established in England before it; and

(b) Mrs. Trimen and I are arranging for an amalgamation

No. 7. The question of Badge shall await suggested designs. "

No. 8. The true position of our Federation in relation to the South African Graves shall be clearly and unmistakably defined and maintained.

No. 9. Inasmuch as the Fund for the Graves now being collected in England has received Royal Patronage, so the Fund now being arranged for in Canada shall receive the same.

In further explanation of No. 8, above, I think if of the utmost importance that this should be clearly understood.

It was at our request that the Cape Town women took up the work with us. We had been working and organizing for weeks in this direction. Whilst recognizing, and grateful for, all their assistance in a work which we could not have accomplished without them, it may easily be seen that we should have reason for surprise when we are told that they asked for a Fund in England without informing us, and that they handed over the work to a new society without consulting us.

I do not refer to this so positively in order to receive due recognition for our Federation and its work, though that must be most carefully conserved. But my desire is to point out just *where* and *how* little stumbling blocks may arise in an affiliation which I am most anxious should be lasting and full of a living power in the Empire.

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

On July 25th I returned to London to attend a special meeting for the consideration of this proposal. Although I had come from Scotland for the express purpose, I found that the basis I had submitted had been lost or mislaid. At all events it was not forthcoming, and it was found necessary to prepare another. This was done chiefly by the members of the League, with occasional suggestions from myself, but I was not deeply interested in such informal proceedings when a real and living affiliation was desired.

The following is this document:—

"No. 1. The Associations allied with the Victoria League will send a monthly report to the Central Office in London. The Victoria League will make a half-yearly short statement of its own

work and that of allied associations, and will send it to all such allied associations.

No. 2. To secure mutual advantage all new works of importance undertaken by the Victoria League, or by an allied association should be immediately communicated to the Secretary of the Central Office of the Victoria League who will at once make it known to other allied associations.

No. 3. The Victoria League being unpolitical and undenominational in character, desires that allied associations should, before accepting affiliation with other associations, communicate the fact to the Victoria League with all necessary information.

No. 4. Associations retain the right to withdraw from their alliance with the Victoria League.

No. 5. A Clasp stamped VICTORIA LEAGUE may be issued by allied associations and signify union with the Victoria League. These Clasps can be had at cost price on application to the Central Office.

Signed July 25th.

EDITH LYTTTELTON, Hon Sec., Victoria League.

DOROTHY FAIRBRIDGE, Guild Loyal Women, S. Africa.

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY, Daughters of the Empire.

BLANCHE TRIMEN, Hon. Sec. Children of the Empire.

Within three days afterwards I received a type-written copy of this agreement. The League had, however, meantime inserted in the title page the word "Canada" after my name.

On the following day I attended a meeting of my Daughters of the Empire, which I had called for the election of officers for the National Chapter of England, with headquarters in London. Directly after this, I wrote to the League stating what I had done and referring them to my London Committee, at the same time giving the name and address of my President. Two days later I sailed from Liverpool.

In a letter from the League, dated Aug. 15th, the Hon. Sec. says: "My Committee understood, and indeed this understanding was the basis of the whole agreement signed on July 25th, The Daughters of the Empire would look upon the Victoria League as the Central Organization for the United Kingdom, and therefore not seek to form an English branch of the Canadian League."

If a matter of such importance had been understood by the League; (a) Why is there no clause in the agreement stating this basis? (b) Why no clause binding the League to carry out my work in England if I were expected to hand it over? (c) How could the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa sign an agreement the basis of which was that I was to hand over *my* work: and (d)

How could Mrs. Trimen, who was only beginning to work with me on behalf of the Children of the Empire in England, sign the *same* agreement if the basis were that she was to *abandon* it?

May I ask whose "Central Organization for the United Kingdom"? If this "Central Organization" refers to the League, they had already created themselves, I presume, their own Central Organization. If it referred to my Daughters of the Empire, why was no representation arranged?

Again, this letter says:—"We understood you to promise . . . to let us have the names and addresses of such people in the United Kingdom as you had already interested in the movement." Here we have a complete change of basis. In the first sentence it is implied that we had *not* been working in England, and in the second, that we *had*.

Again: "I am convinced that my Committee would deprecate the action of any allied association which, starting in another portion of the Empire, attempted to enrol members drawn from the Mother Country in its own ranks." In reply to this I say that I did not represent an allied association when I started in another part of the Empire, nor when I began to enrol members in the Mother Country. I had been engaged in this work for over a year and a half before the League came into existence.

Again: "May I add a word of friendly advice and caution from myself personally. If the Daughters of the Empire try to form an English branch independent of the Victoria League, they will fail. The Victoria League is too powerfully supported to be supplanted. A small English branch of the Daughters of the Empire would have no weight and no influence. An alliance with the Victoria League on the lines laid down in our agreement would ensure all the influence in England which the Daughters of the Empire rightly desire to exert."

My reply is:—That I *did* try to form, and had already formed many English Branches of my work independent of the League, that is, before the League existed, and without the "powerful support" referred to; so that if any "supplanting" has been done, it has not been done by me.

If an "alliance with the League on the lines laid down in our agreement would assure to my Daughters of the Empire all the influence in England," why, may I ask, does this very alliance, on the same lines laid down, in the same agreement, and duly signed by the League as well as by myself, expose my Society and myself to the subsequent action of the League, as follows?

■ A very few days after signing this agreement, the League, without intimating to me any suggestion of a misunderstanding,

communicated with my London President and gave her what they called "the true situation of affairs."

Further than that, and still without asking for any possible explanation, the League proceeded to write to Her Excellency The Countess of Minto, in Government House, Ottawa, who was my Honorary President for Canada, and the Honorary Treasurer of my Fund for the Care of the South African Graves, accusing me of BREACH OF FAITH.

In a letter dated Nov. 7th, Her Excellency's Secretary says:—

"The Victoria League, in England, has written to complain that while proposing alliance as a Canadian Association with them, you attempted to form branches of your own Federation in the United Kingdom, and this they regard as breach of faith."

Assuredly, if I had intended to break faith, I had chosen an extremely candid and innocent way of setting about it.

A mistake may be remedied. A misunderstanding may be explained. But an accusation of *breach of faith* is a different matter, not to be easily overlooked, nor alas! so easily corrected; so my next letter to the League asked for two things:—

1. Any document proving this alleged basis of agreement.
2. Any time or place when I could have agreed to hand over, or to abandon, my work in England.

The reply is dated Nov. 27th and says:—"I did not ask you to sign a document formally handing over your work to us as we all understood that your verbal assurances were the basis of the signed agreement."

If a verbal assurance had been given by me, it would, I hope, have been enough, at least for myself. But could it be expected to be enough for my Committees in the United Kingdom and elsewhere throughout the Empire, or for my Committees and Branches in my adopted country, Canada, the home of the movement? And ought it to have been satisfactory to the League themselves? An alliance from which the basis is omitted is an impossibility.

Not only did I never give any verbal assurance on this point, but, further than that, such a thing was never mentioned in my presence. I repeat, and I cannot repeat too strongly, that if the League had received an impression that, in order to form an alliance with them, I was ready to give up, or hand over, the work I had been doing in England, I was in no sense responsible for it. It was never even referred to in my presence, and would have been too absurd for me to discuss, if it *had*. The best associated work is not done by "powerful support," but by an intelligent, serious-minded, and efficient co-operation of the upper middle-classes, an impression which the present condition and history of our Empire is every day substantiating, and is likely more and more to sub-

stantiate in the near future. Inherited wealth and position are no longer the factors they once were. Indeed, the relative positions of the Mother Country and the Colonies are rapidly interchanging. The Colonies will very soon constitute themselves "The Empire."

It appears, also, from the last quotation that some of my verbal assurances are regarded by the League as requiring a document in their confirmation, though others may be accepted without this formality, rather a gratifying reflection for me.

Once more the League says:—"When you agreed that the Victoria League should undertake the work contemplated by the allied associations in the United Kingdom." If I had agreed that the League should undertake my work in the United Kingdom, why did they never ask a single question about it? Did they ask how I had been carrying it on in the past, or how it could best be done in the future? How is it that *these* things were never mentioned in our conferences and find no place in the letters of the League?

Then again:—"Ladies who were present at that meeting" (mine in London) "were equally astonished when they saw the agreement you had signed. . . . I am fully prepared to believe that you did not intend to mislead either these ladies or ourselves, but there is no doubt whatever that those who were present at Dacre House understood one thing, and those at Hotel Cecil quite another."

I shall divide this sentence into two and reply:—No 1. If the League was fully prepared to believe that I had not intended "to mislead," why did they jump to the conclusion that I *had* misled, and, in hot haste, take action on that assumption?

No. 2. I must protest against the names of my London Committee being dragged into this affair without their consent. I decline to believe that those ladies who attended my own London meeting could have been in the least degree astonished. I am quite satisfied that they all understood clearly what I had done. If the meeting at Dacre House did not, they are to blame, and not I. As I was the only person who was present at both meetings, I consider that I am the only person who can give an opinion on this point; all else must be hearsay, and cannot be entertained. The use of these ladies' names, I repeat, is unwarranted. If they were astonished, it must have been that they were approached with insinuations upon which they could then form no unbiased judgment. They could not for a moment believe that I, either in thought, word or action, had either misled the League, or was misleading them. The audacity of this statement is absolutely staggering.

To prove that the League has rather a novel mode of transacting business, which, in all probability, is the real cause of their mistake, let me quote a minute which I have received from them:—"June 27th. Hon. Sec. reported 2nd meeting at the office with Mrs. Clark Murray of Canada. Present, Miss Fairbridge, Lady Edward Cecil, Hon. Sec. and Sec. Results: Abandonment by Mrs. Murray of her original idea to form a big London Committee. Willingness to propose the Daughters of the Empire as an allied association of the Victoria League, and to co-operate in every possible way,"

This is a mere statement, an impression, and of no official value. No committee, intending to perform faithful and lasting work, would accept a jotting of that sort as a minute of an important meeting. As a record of business it is useless, and its indefiniteness is worse than useless. It is actually misleading. It may be true that the idea of forming a big London Committee was abandoned; but it was neither formally proposed nor formally abandoned; nor was it, indeed, *my* idea. The only connection I had with it was to say that if the League would give up the name they had chosen which in my opinion failed to express anything of the aims I had in view, and would adopt the name of my Society, or some modification of it, inasmuch as it *did* express, in the fullest and most beautiful of all manners, the aims I had in view, I was prepared to use my influence to secure for them just what they appear to desire now, namely, the central controlling power of the great movement which I had started. As it was evident from the outset that such a proposal met with little approval from the League, my own plans went on without further disturbance.

I have therefore shown: 1. That no document exists in which I agreed to give up my work in England in favor of the League.

No. 2. That the only documents which were ever under consideration, prove, in the most conclusive and unimpeachable manner just what our agreement was, and

No. 3. That in face of all this, the League proceeded to accuse me of Breach of Faith.

It remains to me, therefore, to require, and I now require, that the League shall withdraw, and apologize for this accusation; and that they shall send a copy of this withdrawal and apology to Her Excellency The Countess of Minto, Government, House, Ottawa; to The Lady De Blaquiére, 3 The Circus, Bath; to The National Chapter of Canada of The Imperial Order of The Daughters of the Empire, 138 Bedford Road, Toronto; and to a further list of ladies whose names I shall forward presently.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the League to Clause II. in their own Scheme of work, and remind your Committee

that I claim to have been operating in almost every Colony and Dependency, especially in India, New Zealand, The Australian Provinces and The Bahamas.

I may add that there was some talk of my handing over my Australian names on certain conditions; and this I promised to urge on my Head Office when I returned to Montreal. As these conditions were not fulfilled, I took no further action in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

WESTMINSTER, S.W. (no gate).

DEAR MRS. CLARK MURRAY:

My Committee instructs me to tell you how extremely sorry they are for the misunderstandings which have arisen. Your recollection as to the basis of the signed agreement with the Victoria League, and the recollection of all the ladies who met you on different occasions do not coincide. It is obvious, therefore, that further argument is useless between those who ardently desire to forward the same cause.

Yours very truly,

EDITH LYTTTELTON, Hon. Sec.

20 MCTAVISH STREET, MONTREAL.

March 13, 1902.

DEAR MRS. LYTTTELTON:

In acknowledging your kind reply to my last letter, please allow me to call your attention to the fact that you have overlooked the main point at issue.

My letter contained a distinct request, which I now repeat, namely: that your Committee shall withdraw and apologize for having used the words "Breach of Faith" in connection with my name and in connection with my work in England.

Awaiting your immediate reply.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

WESTMINSTER, S.W.

18 April, 1902.

DEAR MRS. CLARK MURRAY:

I am directed by my Committee to repeat the expression of regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen as to your action while in England. The Committee hopes that both sides may now allow the matter to drop.

Yours truly,

EDITH LYTTTELTON, Hon. Sec.

The League now uses the word "misunderstanding", a safer thing to take shelter under when they had neither the courage to repeat their "Breach of Faith", nor the common decency, the very common decency to withdraw it. And when "recollections do not coincide", where do we go for facts if not to documents. Imagine carrying on an alliance upon recollections. An alliance is difficult enough, sometimes, even with the help of documents, as every international embroglio proves.

Then "further argument is useless, especially between those who ardently desire to forward the same cause." Why is it that the ardour of the League for the same cause is a plea for a cessation of criticism of *them, and of their actions*, when it was evidently no deterrent upon their criticism of *me and of my actions*?

The undue haste with which the League associated a "Breach of Faith" with my name and actions justifies me in asserting two things:—

1. It was a cowardly, unscrupulous and hypocritical accusation.

(a) Cowardly; because there never was the vestige of a possibility of truth in it, and when the League found they had made a mistake, they ran for the nearest shelter under "a misunderstanding."

(b) Unscrupulous; because without hesitation or scruple, or the simplest inquiry, the accusation was perpetrated.

(c) Hypocritical; because they, themselves, at once set about the very identical thing which, in me, they branded as a breach of faith. An alliance which was to bind me was of course to leave them free.

2. This action of the League lost to them, and lost to them for ever, the very thing which they thought it would secure for them, namely: the central control and the central glory of the two great Imperial movements conceived and inaugurated by The Daughters of the Empire. The truth is that by their own interpretation of the alliance signed by us, and which they, themselves, drew up, they absolutely checkmated themselves on the spot. As there was not a single part of the Empire in which The Daughters were not already working, the League could not move hand or foot without a "Breach of Faith." Had I been as eager to find fault with them as they were to find fault with me, I should pretty soon have been able to trip them up. But few people are accustomed to interpret their own actions by the same standard that they interpret the actions of others.

* * * * *

This is the incident in the history of The Daughters of The Empire which "Standard-Bearer", with the light and airy prowess

of an irresponsible pen, condenses into "The Daughters of the Empire stood discredited in the eyes of the ladies of the Victoria League," adding "it is not necessary to enter into sorrowful details." I have now given the details that it was her first duty to give, and she is welcome to the reflection that she has constituted herself a champion of "the half truth which is ever the blackest of lies."

And here, allow me to add, that it was myself personally, and not The Daughters, who "stood discredited"—a much more serious responsibility for "Standard-Bearer." It is always easy to throw an insult among a crowd, where many shoulders may shuffle it off. But this insult came straight to myself and I now leave it with Standard-Bearer, and the Imperial Order who are responsible for their Standard-Bearers, to deal with as is expected of honourable women