HICKS' RESIGNATION SPEECH PUTS IT UP TO DRURY

HURON MEMBER DECLARES PREMIER'S POSITION IS THAT OF STANDING IN THE OPEN MARKET WAITING TO PURCHASE OR SELL NEW POWER

Says Drury, Enamored of Idea of Office, Will Not Hesitate To Betray U. F. O. Principles To Retain It—Finds It Impossible To Longer Follow Leader, and Resigns Position.

HICKS SAYS HE IS WILLING TO TAKE CHANCES

by a Staff Reporter.

Toronto, April 11.—The following is a verbatim report of the speech of Andrew D. Hicks, U. F. O. whip, in the legislature this afternoon:

"Mr. Speaker:

"In rising to speak on this occasion, which is the last opportunity afforded members of this parliament to express their views on subjects which may be widely diversified in their nature, and as the present budget debate has been so long drawn out that it not only has become irksome to the members of the legislature, but also its long duration has caused to be raised in the minds of electors in Ontario a doubt as to its usefulness and necessity.

"However, in looking back over the past four years, I feel that I owe no apology to this house, or my constituents, for unduly wasting the time of this legislature, as I have only spoken when the occasion demanded, and then with brevity.

"Permit me to state briefly at this time that the courtesy, the absolute fairness, the friendship extended to me during the last four years is deserving of recognition on my part, and my remarks regarding same are made in genuine sincerity. My position as government whip in a government without any majority has placed me at times in a position which was rather difficult. But owing to the sterling characters of the two hon. members, the Liberal whip and the Conservative whip, with whom I have spent nearly four years, permit me to say, right here and now, that they have in their absolute fairness and frankness made my duties comparatively easy on the floor of this house.

Appreciates Opportunity.

"To the hon. member from Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Marshall, let me say, Sir; That I appreciate the opportunity of forming an intimate acquaintance with you, and if the electors of Lincoln County all knew your sterling qualities as well as I do, and no doubt many of them do, your majority in the coming election would be not 507, but an acclamation. I hope, sir, that seat may be yours as long as you desire it.

"To the hon. member for N.-E. Toronto, Seat B, Mr. Joseph Thompson, permit me to say to you, sir, you were of my first acquaintance during the first session of this parliament in 1920. From the outset I sized you up as a man to be trusted. From that day till the present moment you have never given me a single reason to doubt my first apprisal. You have, in the last four years, given ample demonstrations of the sterling qualities necessary in the life of a public man, namely, ability and integrity, coupled with a genial disposition. From the day we first met our associations have been such that I now esteem you as a personal friend, and representing, as you do, a closely settled urban constituency, giving your constituents the opportunity of that personal contact, my conclusions are that you will enjoy the confidence of your electors to such an extent that your future as a public man is assured, and I sincerely hope this house is favored with your presence as long as you desire to remain in public life.

"To the inside service in this building and the numerous places of abode surrounding Queen's Park, which is the home of scores of people occupying positions of trust, from deputy ministers down, I must say I have always been treated with the utmost courtesy and fairness, and may the sergeant-at-arms and his splendid wife, better known to the members of the house as the father and mother of the institution, long be spared in health and strength to fill their present positions.

"To the members opposite I can only say you are good fellows, else you would not be here. I have enjoyed four years of association with you. The only word of advice I can offer you ere we part is, go home to your people, explain to them their follies of the past, and ask them, in all sincerity, to allow you in the coming election to run as U. F. O. candidates."

"To my friends and colleagues on this side of the house, I must say to the private members, you have been faithful followers of the present government even willing at times to do that which you knew would injure your prospects personally in future political life. But I would send this message to your constituents, and frankly state that their present member had always been faithful in the discharge of his duties in the legislature and ever had in mind the welfare of his supporters who placed him in his present position.

"After the session of 1921 the U. F. O. executive of South Huron put the question up to me point blank and demanded an answer. I gave them my personal assurance that there was no room for any doubt. That I had every faith in my leader and that Premier Drury would remain true to U. F. O. principles and would never be a party to any deal with either of the two old political parties.

Confronted With Issue.

"Again at a public gathering during the summer of 1921 I was confronted with the same question and again assured my electors that there was not the slightest shadow of doubt but Premier Drury would remain true to U. F. O. principles. But certain things have transpired during the recess and also during the present session that have so changed the whole political attitude of the prime minister that there no longer exists on this side of the house that confidence between leader and members which is absolutely essential to stable government. Now Mr. Speaker, the reason for this change is nothing more nor less than the fact that Premier Drury has had under advisement certain definite plans for a fusion of the U. F. O. party with a portion of the Liberal party. Conferences have been held at different times between Premier Drury and Liberal politicians, and the premier chose to carry on these negotiations without the consent of knowledge of his followers.

"Therefore, I say to the private members on this side of the House, you have not in this connection violated any pledge or honor, as you have not been a party to any such negotiations.

"To the prime minister, let me say, sir, the position you find yourself in today is this, you are in the open market. You cannot determine till after the coming election whether you are a buyer or a seller, but you have become so enamored with the idea of holding office, at any cost, that you will not hesitate to take either course when that time arrives.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I have accepted tremendous responsibilities in making these statements on the floor of the House, and I am prepared to abide the consequences.

"The public will likely reach a hasty conclusion, and say the member for South Huron and Premier Drury have had an open quarrel, but such is not the case.

Quotes Longfellow.

"I have consistently upheld my leader in public and in private since the day he was chosen. Premier Drury was worthy of the loyal support and faithful following he once enjoyed. He is a man of great ability. His leadership in welfare and moral legislation in Ontario has been a factor for good. And, Mr. Speaker, why a public man, gifted with ten talents, should so violate that sacred trust reposed in him, is simply beyond my comprehension. And, Mr. Prime Minister, I cannot do better than quote to you right here a few lines from Longfellow.

Behold of what delusive worth
The bubbles we pursue on earth,
The shapes we chase.
Amid a world of treachery,
They vanish ere death shuts the eye,
And leave no trace.

Time steals from us, chances strange,
Disastrous accident, and changes,
That come to all;
Even in the most exalted state,
Relentless sweeps the stroke of fate;
The strongest fall.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the strongest thread in the political fabric is that element of human trust and confidence that exists between man and man, and between party and leader, and when that thread is broken it is irreparable.

"And when Premier Drury condescended to even consider the question of fusion now, or premeditate such in the future, it brings me to this decision, that I cannot honorably follow him as my leader. I must, therefore, declare myself now, as on the day when I was elected, that I am a U. F. O. member, adhering to U.F.O. principles, and absolutely clear cut from any entanglements of fusion.

"To the private members who sit with me, my friends and colleagues, let me say to you, you owe a duty to yourself, a duty to your constituents. You have nothing to conceal, as you have acted fairly and honestly as U. F. O. members. But you must clearly define your position in this present situation. The proper time and place to do so is on the floor of the house, before this parliament dissolves.

Puts It Up To Drury.

"You have, as private members, during the present session, sat quietly in your seats and with humiliation listened to the taunts which have been cast across the floor of this House. You have heard your leader, with his political adroitness and in jesting retort, advise members not to take their views too seriously. Why, Mr. Premier, I ask you, when it lay in your power, did you permit such a situation to develop? Why did you let your personal lust for office supercede the noble office you were selected to fill? Why would you dare to jeopardize this great movement, backed as it is by the good thinking electors of Ontario and especially fostered by the industrious, thrifty and serious farmers, their wives and families? Why, Mr. Prime Minister, would not the heroic course have been to give the electors the assurance they demanded beyond the shadow of a doubt, which you are able to do in such a convincing manner, that you would appeal to the country on your record and exactly on the same terms as the election of 1919 were fought?

"You, Mr. Prime Minister, should be willing to offer yourself, if necessary, as a sacrifice for this great movement which made you prime minister.

"Permit me to say that this great U. F. O. movement will be represented by honorable members on the floor of this house long after those present here today have passed from public life. Rural Ontario demands, and rightly demands, a voice in the government of this great province.

"Mr. Speaker, I have tried, through my feeble efforts, to preserve for rural Ontario the position she has so heroically won—a position rural Ontario should rightfully maintain.

"Of the cabinet members much could be said. I could single out individual men in the present cabinet and use up much time telling this province of their virtues, the wonderful services they had rendered to their country, and of the great ability they possessed and sound judgment they used when dealing with problems of great magnitude. But I will terminate my observations here briefly, and simply say, the major portion of our cabinet meet my hearty approval. Mr. Speaker, I have briefly given to this house the result of some of my observations during the last four years, and I have done so seriously.

Cannot Follow Any Longer.

"But at this point, Mr. Speaker, I am forced to make a declaration on the floor of this house, forced to do so from a series of observations, known not only to myself, but known to many, many reputable men, and further forced to do so by facts which have come to me by virtue of the position I hold as government whip. You know, Mr. Speaker.

"A fact pointing in a certain direction is just a fact.

"Two pointing in the same direction becomes a coincident.

"Three, and you begin to get into the region of certainty.

"The declaration I desire to make before this house and before the people of this province, and more particularly before the electors of South Huron, Mr. Speaker, is this, that I now find it impossible to follow my esteemed leader, Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, any further.

"Mr. Speaker, the sentences I have just spoken are serious. No man in this house realizes the extreme seriousness of such at the present moment as I do myself. I have duly considered this matter in solitude, reconsidered it personally from every angle, and feel the honorable course was the only course for me to follow.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the prime minister, in fairness to himself, demands and deserves my reasons, and I must, to justify my actions, give reasons for my present course of action. It will be necessary for me to briefly review the past four years' political history in Ontario. In 1919 the electors of Ontario became dissatisfied with the two old political parties to such an extent that men and women by the thousands did, on the first invitation, forsake the affiliations of their old political parties. The U. F. O. offered them the only opportunity of casting an independent vote, and the landslide that took place on October 20, 1919, was of such magnitude that the U. F. O. members were called upon to form a government. After a careful survey of the various possibilities for leadership, the unanimous choice was E. C. Drury of Crown Hill, and Mr. Prime Minister, the sincerity and loyalty of the elected members was such that several elected members voluntarily offered their seats that you might become leader and prime minister, and among the many seats proferred you was that of South Huron.

Never Evaded Question.

"It was the unanimous wish of the elected men that you should have a free hand in selecting your cabinet, which you did, and I can honestly say that not a single private member of the government side sought any personal preferment in any way. Our first session we approached with great temerity, but as the weeks passed by a feeling of doubt changed to one of confidence. The private members developed a confidence in and loyalty to their leader, which made it a pleasure and satisfaction to assist in discharging governmental duties.

"The second session of 1921 found you, sir, and your government in a much stronger position than in 1920, and the long session of 1922 was completed in much the same order.

"But a doubt began to enter the minds of the electors and elected men and we were asked the question repeatedly, is our good leader drifting from his U. F. O. principles? Let me say right here, the question I was asked most frequently during the campaign of 1919 was this: "If you are elected will you remain U. F. O. or will you come home a Grit or a Tory?" My reply was always given in a manner that precluded any shadow of a doubt.

"I have considered the costs. I must, from my place in this House, be prepared to accept condemnation in its severest form from many sources.

"But if, in so doing, I may be able to preserve for rural Ontario her identity in the administration of the business of this province, and maintain for rural Ontario her proper status in forming the future policy of this province, I have accomplished the purpose of my effort."

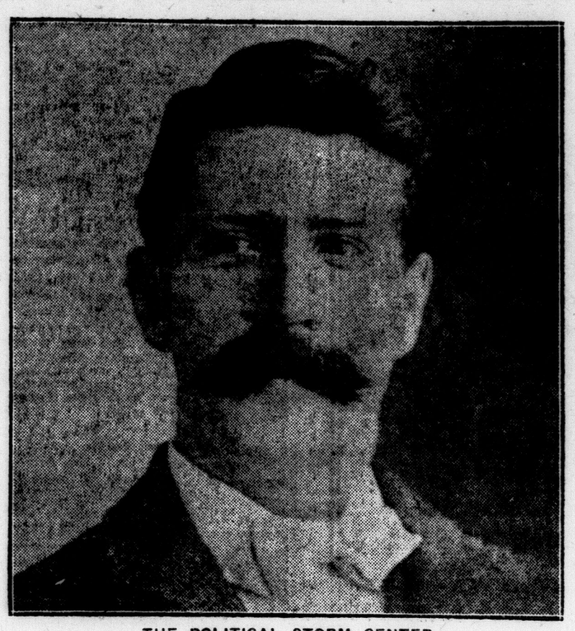
Submits Questionnaire.

Mr. Hicks: "I know the calibre of the men who form the Liberal party in South Huron, that they are in a true line and not in a twisted line, and you will find it out when the election day comes. Here is the first question—Are you in favor of an amalgamation of the Liberal party and the Progressive party before the coming election?

Mr. Brackin: "Who sent this out?"

Mr. Hay: "I will ask the honorable gentlemen to finish the questionnaire who sent it out and on whose responsibility?"

Mr. Hicks: "I want to say right here to the members on this side of the house—I will ask no man to take any stand for me. I never had such a task to do since the day I was born and I hope I never will have to do another. I detest to have to deal with such matters, but I have dealt with it and the members on this side of the house will have an opportunity of declaring where they are and I say in all fairness 'Be fair with yourselves in the matter.' I am able to say to the electors of the province that so long as I am in public life I feel it my duty to stand up for the rights of the farmers of Ontario, whether U. F. O., Liberal, or Conservative, and with the desire to help restore to agriculture in Ontario the prosperity of which it has been deprived in the last few years."



THE POLITICAL STORM CENTER.

Andrew Hicks, U. F. O. member for South Huron, who has resigned as whip of the Ontario Government party because of Premier Drury's alleged violation of U. F. O. principles.

PREMIER VIGOROUSLY DENIES HICKS' CHARGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.

volt of the afternoon, but even the latter could not go as far as revealing private correspondence.

"I am holding certain confidential correspondence," broke in Mr. Hicks. "The prime minister was worried for a few moments for fear that I would abuse my privilege. Any confidential correspondence I intend to hold as confidential and any secrets between myself and the government will remain confidential to the day I die." Applause).

Col. Currie denied intriguing with Mr. Hicks and the latter corroborated his statement.

Will Remain Loyal.

Mr. Curry said that he would maintain his loyalty to the Liberal party and continue that allegiance in the next election.

R. L. Bracken said that he would not have taken part in the debate but for the statement of Col. Currie, "the preacher of the new gospel," which depresses the Saviour and exalts Judas Iscariot, that he, (Bracken) had been weakened in his allegiance to his party by the receipt of $2,000 from the government. In the first place, nobody could get $2,000 out of the attorney-general.

Bracken Creates Sensation.

He had defended Mr. Spracklin, who, however, had settled with him before he had received a grant from the government. Mr. Bracken declared that a Liberal he was born and a Liberal he would die. There were only two parties, Liberal and Tory, and in the last analysis, all belonged to either one. He knew the members of the house well, and he thanked God that there was only one member of the house who would do the rottenest trick ever done in political history of the province, an individual who would steal the private correspondence of another member.

Col. Currie sprang to his feet, demanding the retraction of the word "steal," used by Mr. Bracken. Mr. Speaker ruled that the word should be withdrawn.

"That's how the statute defines theft," J. W. Curry interposed.

"I will not withdraw my statement, and I will go out of the house tonight, if necessary," Mr. Brackin persisted, amid applause from the government benches.

"I have expressed the opinion that the word "steal" should be withdrawn, and I ask the honorable member to obey my ruling," Hon. Mr. Parliament rejoined.

Hon. G. H. Ferguson strove to pour oil on the troubled waters, expressing the hope that on reflection, Mr. Brackin might withdraw. But the West Kent member was obdurate.

"My statement is justified by the facts," he declared, with pointing finger to emphasize his words, "if there is one thing that would cause me pain, Mr. Speaker, it would be not to obey your ruling. But I will go out of this house tonight, and out of public life in the province of Ontario, if necessary before I will withdraw my words. No trial judge ever objects to an appeal to a higher court and, Mr. Speaker, with all due deference to you, I appeal from your ruling, to the house."

While several members crowded round Mr. Brackin, urging him to reconsider his course, Premier Drury and Major Tolmie, of Windsor, raised their voices as mediators.

"If the member for West Kent owes very little to the member for Southeast Toronto, surely he owes something to the House," Mr. Drury pointed out. "He would lose little by acceeding to the ruling of the chair."

Withdraws Word Steal.

M. M. MacBride, South Brant, appealed to Mr. Brackin as "a personal friend," to give way.

"I've taken back several things I've said," Dr. Forbes Godfrey of West York, commented reminiscently, "it doesn't hurt."

That was the last straw.

"Solely because the member for West York has added his voice to those who entreat me," Mr. Brackin conceded, "I shall withdraw the word "steal,"| which is offensive to the member for Southeast Toronto. I hope, however, that the fact of my doing so will not result in his setting out on a still hunt for all those who say things that offend him; if so, he'll have very little time to devote to his election campaign. I shall withdraw the word 'steal,' and try to find parliamentary language, if it is possible, to express the same idea."

The session was beginning to assume a peaceful character when J. A. Currie arose and made the sensation of the evening. He declared that he felt he should speak of the events of the day since he held some of the elements in his possession.

Reads Letter.

"Let me read a letter I received from Ottawa signed by A. C. Hardy, chairman of a Liberal meeting there," said he.

"It was marked private and confidential," interjected J. Walter Curry, K.C.

"Yes," replied J. A. Currie. "But it was addressed to J. A. Currie (I. E. and not Y), and I don't know that it wasn't for me. I thought it was a trap at first. Then I saw that it had to do with the Drury combination so-called, and it is a mighty fine name for it."

The letter marked private and confidential that he had received was then read by Col. Currie.

(Copy.)
Private and Confidential.
The Senate, Ottawa, Ont.,
March 5, 1923.

J. A. Currie, Esq., M.P.P.,
Legislative Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Currie.—The association meeting here last week has caused quite a bit of talk in connection with the matter we discussed, that is the Drury combination. I am still of the same opinion that I gave you, that a linking up is advisable and the only way out, but I have had within the last couple of days another in connection with names I will not mention for the time being, whereby exactly the opposite course would be taken. By this we would go through the elections on our own and fight everybody else, with the probability of Ferguson coming back with the largest group and perhaps a majority. The mere fact that the Farmers would have to sit in opposition with us would do more to bring the two parties together than anything else that could happen, and I understand this plan is rather favored, as it would practically reunite the old-time Liberal party in just the way we want. The ground my friends built their theory on is that Drury cannot deliver the goods anyway and that he himself knows this.

I give you the above for what it is worth. Personally, when I think of politics today I just get tired; that perhaps is the influence of the Senate. You might let me know what you think of this plan, because if it is taken up we must get ready to fight immediately and have a definite plan and policy to work on.—With kind regards, faithfully yours,

(Signed) A. C. HARDY.

I didn't want to say to the stenographer that the theory referred was based on opinion that an opposition of Liberals and U. F. O. in Ontario working together against the Tories would do more to bring them together hereafter, say two years, than anything else.

A. C. H.

Asked for Communication.

Col. Currie then said that he had been approached by Mr. J. W. Curry who had asked him for the letter and that he had refused to give it to him. "Then," he continued, "I got a letter from Mr. Hardy."

He read it.

The Senate, Ottawa, Ont.,
April 2nd, 1923.

Col. J. A. Currie, M. P. P.,
Legislative Assembly,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Mr. J. W. Curry advises me that a letter which I sent to him had been received and withheld by you, owing to my mistake of addressing it to your name instead of his.

From the content and whole tone you could have no doubt whatsoever as to who the letter was intended for, and in order that there shall be no possible question open I am writing to advise you that the letter was for Mr. J. W. Curry, as he had already informed you.

Will you be good enough to let him have this on request. If you do not care to go to the trouble of handing it over to him.

This letter was marked inside and out "Private and confidential," although, as a matter of fact, I supposed that it contained nothing that has not been of public comment in Ontario for many weeks, and is merely the opinion of several non-official Liberals holding quite diverse views as the letter shows.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. C. HARDY.

"Thus having been absolved from secrecy," continued Col. Curry, he was interrupted by laughter and comments.

"So you were absolved from secrecy."

"Where does it say that."

"So I wrote to Mr. Hardy," said the Colonel, and read his letter.

"I have your letter of the 2nd inst., which reached me on my return to the city on Saturday.

"I am, as you request, mailing your first letter addressed to me to Mr. J. W. Curry. It was not my intention to make your letter public, in fact I was strongly of the opinion that it was a political trap of some kind. I did not consider it at all likely that either yourself or Mr. J. W. Curry would show any strong desire to claim ownership or authorship of such a compromising document.

"But your second letter, which is not marked 'Confidential' shows that you accept the authorship and also in the closing paragraph you say that it 'Contains nothing that has not been of public comment in Ontario for many weeks.'

Absolves From Silence.

"This, therefore, absolves me from the rule of silence, and I consider I would not be doing my duty to the voters of this province and to the principles of political decency were I not to make the correspondence public. I am doing so and I will let the public decide if they are going to approve of a form of political morality that runs to hidden compacts, secret conspiracies, plots and tricks intended to deceive the straight Liberal and Conservative voters.

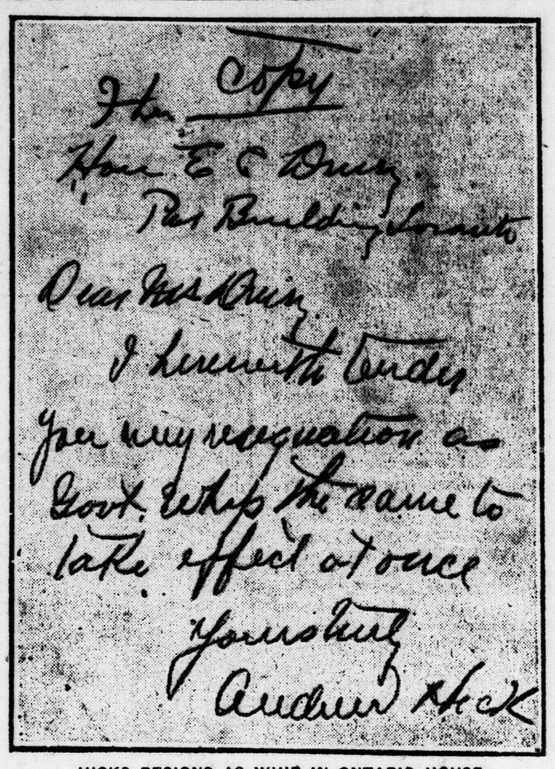
"They will recognize the 'Drury combination' wherever it appears in the ridings throughout the next election, and they will have an opportunity of knowing that the Ontario Liberals, the Farmers' Party and the Labor Party have formed a secret 'Drury combination,' so-called by you. It is well named. It is a notable name added to our political history. It will be a case now of vote for the 'Drury combination' or the Liberal-Conservative Party.

"The voters will have no difficulty in making a choice.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) J. A. CURRIE."

"I did not want to bring this matter up here," said Col. Currie in conclusion. "It pains me greatly to do so." (Cries of Ho, Ho. Did it? So it pained you.) "But I feel that I have done this in fairness to the people."



Copy

Hon. E. C. Drury,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Dear Premier Drury,

I herewith tender you my resignation as Govt. whip to take effect at once

Yours truly
Andrew Hicks

HICKS RESIGNS AS WHIP IN ONTARIO HOUSE.

Above is a copy of the resignation made public yesterday by Andrew Hicks, M.P.P., from his position as government whip in the Ontario Legislature.

"Dope" Film Causes Feud Among Late Star's Family

Wallace Reid's Mother and Sisters Protest Anti-Narcotic Efforts of His Wife, Dorothy Davenport Reid.

By HALLET ABEND.
Special to The Advertiser.

Los Angeles, April 12—Hollywood's sympathies are all with Dorothy Davenport, Wallace Reid's widow, in her feud with the late star's mother and sisters over the advisability of starring in a "dope" picture, the proceeds of which are to be used for founding the Wallace Reid anti-narcotic memorial sanatorium here Reid's relatives say the fact that he died because of his fight against the drug habit was merely an incident of his career and should be soon forgotten. Dorothy Davenport replies that Wallace Reid died a national hero because of his brave fight, that if he could express a wish today he would want his untimely taking off to serve always as a warning against drugs, and that he would think no memorial could be as fitting as a sanatorium where other unfortunates could be nursed back to health, strength and usefulness.

Betting Even.

Will Hays' contract with the big motion picture producers has two more years to run, but betting is even in Hollywood that he will resign before his time is up. The bitter denunciation of Hays by Sidney S. Cohen, head of the Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America, who charges that the former cabinet member is working solely to drive independent exhibitors out of business and to enable the producers to control all the theatres, is considered of prime importance here. Following the Cohen indictment, the suit of Sidney E. Samuelson against Hays and forty-odd big producers, asking $150,000 damages for driving him out of business, is taken as the final revelation of Mr. Hays' real work. Hereafter the former postmaster-general will not be referred to in Hollywood as the "uplifter of the movies," and Douglas Fairbanks' appellation for him as the "hired dixer" will stick.

The Goldwyn Picture Corporation created a stir here this week by offering a reward of $5,000 to the man who will find a cure for or a preventive of "Klieg eyes," that painful and disabling affliction which attacks screen actors who work under the powerful Klieg lights used for indoor sets. "Klieg eyes" is a torturing malady which frequently incapacitates whole casts and not only causes great suffering and sometimes even premature retirement from the screen, but brings immense expense to the producers, who have costly casts held up several times during the filming of almost every feature. If the Goldwyn offer brings a cure or a preventive to light, the Goldwyn Company will make a gift of the formula to the motion picture world and will not profit in cash in any way.

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All the Theatres

ALLEN'S

Thursday, Friday, Saturday—Richard Barthelmess, Dorothy Gish and Tyrone Power in "Fury."

GRAND

Balance of week—The Cultural Vaudeville Circle presents seven acts and photoplay.

LOEW'S

Thursday, Friday, Saturday — Cecil B. De Mille's production, "Adam's Rib."

MAJESTIC
GLADKE PLAYERS.

PATRICIA

Thursday, Friday, Saturday — Rex Beach's "The Iron Trail."

GERMAN "REDS" REQUEST FRENCH TO TAKE TOWNS

Extraordinary Action Inspired by Refusal To Provide Work for Unemployed.

MARCH TO FRONTIER

2,000 Communists From Elberfeld Ask Their Territory Be Occupied.

Associated Press Despatch.

London, April 12.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Dusseldorf says 2,000 communists from Elberfeld, which is in unoccupied territory, and two miles outside the French customs cordon, marched to Vohwinkel, a frontier post today and sent a delegation to request the French commander to occupy Elberfeld and Barmen.

This extraordinary action was inspired by the refusal of the Alberfeld authorities to provide relief work for the unemployed. The French pressure has forced many mills in the unoccupied territory to close through lack of fuel and raw materials, and unemployment is steadily increasing.

MAUD MacBRIDE ARRESTED

Canadian Press Despatch.

Dublin, April 12—Maud Gonne MacBride, one of the most active of the women republicans, was arrested, together with three other republican sympathizers yesterday while engaged in arranging a poster parade as a demonstration on behalf of hunger striking irregulars held by the Free State. Mrs. MacBride and her companions were taken to Kilmainham prison.

ALASKA PIONEER DIES.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Dawson City, April 12.—Robert Insley, one of the most noted pioneers of Alaska and Yukon, was found dead in his home here yesterday. He was born in England sixty years ago

AT 40, 4 of 5 ARE IMPERILED

Four persons out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, contract Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums are the danger signal. Heed it for the sake of sound teeth and health.

Brush your teeth with

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste —it checks Pyorrhea

35c and 60c in tubes

WOMEN FROM FORTY TO FIFTY

Will Be Interested in Mrs. Thompson's Recovery by Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winnipeg, Man.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me good in every way. I was very weak and run-down and had certain troubles that women of my age are likely to have. I did not like to go to the doctor so I took the Vegetable Compound and am still taking it right along. I recommend it to my friends and to any one I know who is not feeling well."—Mrs. THOMPSON, 303 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Man.

When women who are between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five are beset with such annoying symptoms as nervousness, irritability, melancholia and heat flashes, which produce headaches, dizziness, or a sense of suffocation, they should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is especially adapted to help women through this crisis. It is prepared from roots and herbs and contains no harmful drugs or narcotics.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from roots and herbs, has for forty years proved its value in such cases. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women." C

DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

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Your Backyard Garden

Effective Arrangement For a Flower Garden.

Flowers should be more commonly grown than they are at present in Canada. It goes without saying that in England, when a garden is planted, flowers in all probability will be the biggest feature of it. We in Canada are more given to looking on the utilitarian side of things, and it is hopeless, besides, to attempt to compete with our English cousins in the growing of flowers, handicapped as we are by a very short growing season and a rigorous winter; but at the same time there is no excuse for the absence of the commoner flowers which thrive in our climate.

If space will permit, a very nice arrangement of the backyard garden is to put the flower garden in the form of a neat border around the four fences, and arrange the vegetable plots in the centre, dividing the borders from the kitchen garden by a continuous walk around the four sides.

This plan is submitted not because it is necessarily the best or only plan, but because it lends itself to the more or less square shape of the average backyard.

In any event, this plan will answer very well to illustrate the arrangement of the flowers and shrubs so as to get the best showing of color throughout the season. Some gardens filled with expensive plants are not very effective in the showing which they make, simply because they are carelessly planted.

In every backyard there are at least three fences, and you should arrange for the covering of these with some climbing plants, such as scarlet runners, morning glory, sweet peas, honeysuckle and clematis. There are others, but these will do for an illustration. Plant the perennials against the house, if possible, as they are less likely to be injured, and use such annuals as sweet peas, scarlet runners, etc., on the fences. Any or all may be used according to the likes and dislikes of the gardener.

Your fences being covered, you have now a splendid background from which to display the lower-growing flowers. At the back of your border you should plant such tall kinds as hollyhocks, dahlias, golden glow and an occasional clump of some flowering shrub.

In a second spacing from the fence such plants as four o'clock, gladioli, etc., may be planted effectively.

In the selecting and setting out of such a border, start with climbing plants as a background, and work away from the fence, taking care to have your plants diminish in height as you leave the fence, and finish with a border edging of the smaller plants, such as the pansy, nasturtiums and bachelor's button. A single edging of foliage plants, such as coleus, can often be used to splendid advantage in the final edging of a border.

Many people make a practice of using only perennial plants in their border, preferring to keep the annuals in small formal beds, where they can be easily planted each year without upsetting the symmetry of the border. This is something that must be decided by the individual. In any event, in laying out your border make a point of selecting and blending the plants in such a way that a continual rotation of bloom is in process from spring time until late fall.

It is a matter of your own taste whether your garden is planned on formal or natural lines. A blending of the two is usually hideous unless planned by an experienced landscape gardener. For a backyard garden the simple lines of the border, described with the planting, done in a natural, "clumpy" way, rather than on the severely straight lines of the formal garden, will in all probability give the most restful and pleasing effect.

One thing that it will be well to bear in mind is the fact that garden furniture, unless simple and in keeping with the layout of the garden, is an atrocity which takes away from rather than improves the appearance of the garden.

These remarks are of necessity brief almost to incompleteness, but it is quite impossible in the space available to discuss the hundreds of plants which lend themselves to such work, and those plants mentioned are given not as best selections for the work, but merely as examples of the types that might be used.