FACTORY SITE FOR SALE
QUEEN STREET WEST, SOUTHEAST CORNER MASSEY.
Twelve-foot lane in rear. Light on three sides. Six houses on property, earning $1,224 per annum.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King Street East. Main 5450.

The Toronto World

Senate Reading Room
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OTTAWA

FOR SALE
FACTORY SITE—CARLAW AVE.
Immediately north of Wrigley building. 176 feet by average 226 feet. Light on three sides. Railway siding.
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PROBS: Fair at first; light snow towards night, and becoming somewhat milder.

MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 19 1920 40TH YEAR—ISSUE NO. 14,313 TWO CENTS

Deadlock in Drury Cabinet Brings About Political Crisis
U. S. Naval Administration Denounced by Admiral Sims

ANNOUNCEMENT ON BOLSHEVIST MENACE WITHOUT AUTHORITY

Churchill's Colleagues Wanted to Stampede Public Opinion Towards Invasion.

L. GEORGE OPPOSED

Paris, Jan. 18.—The communication concerning the Bolshevist menace recently issued by the war office at London was in consequence of a departmental policy divergent from that of Premier Lloyd George, the Associated Press is informed upon first authority. Winston Spencer Churchill, the British secretary of war, himself told Mr. Lloyd George that he did not know about the issuance of the communication, but that he believed the prime minister underestimated the danger from the spread of armed Bolshevism.

It has been explained to the prime minister that the war office associates of Mr. Churchill, knowing how strongly he felt on the subject of Bolshevism, undertook to influence public opinion in the direction of their chief's convictions.

If Mr. Churchill's views were accepted the allies would invade Russia for the purpose of destroying Bolshevism in its home, while Mr. Lloyd George's view is that that would amount to war against Soviet Russia, and would only solidify the Russian people.

Mr. Lloyd George compares the situation respecting Russia today with that of France after 1793, to the end of the century. Military pressure from without, the premier affirms, united the French people behind the revolutionary government so that they were able not only to make headway against foreign enemies, but win victories. That is precisely what Europe might see, Mr. Lloyd George holds, if Mr. Churchill's point of view were allowed to influence the British and French cabinets.

Lloyd George's Views.

Hence Mr. Lloyd George, on the very day the communication was issued by the British war office, insisted upon the supreme council partially raising the blockade against Russia, the allied prime ministers intending to show indirect acceptance of the changed conditions in Russia by permitting free trade in food, clothing and other non-military commodities without diplomatic relations.

These trade arrangements are not yet clearly defined. They were made thru representatives of Russian co-operative societies in Paris, who say they have been informed that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)

ACTIVELY ARRANGING GOOD ROADS PLANS

Announce Federal Money Allotments—About Six Millions for Ontario.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special).—Active arrangements are being made for carrying out this year the good roads policy initiated by the government in its legislation at the last regular session of parliament. By the terms of it $20,000,000 is appropriated to be spread over a period of five years. This represents 40 per cent. of the outlay, the provinces being asked to contribute 60 per cent.

On the basis of population it works out as follows:

	Federal Grant	Required from Prov.
Alberta	$1,477,810	$2,216,715
British Columbia	1,251,955	1,877,932
Manitoba	1,602,265	2,403,397
New Brunswick	1,168,845	1,745,767
Nova Scotia	1,468,720	2,203,808
Ontario	5,877,275	8,815,912
P. E. Island	603,455	905,182
Quebec	4,748,420	7,122,630
Saskatchewan	1,806,255	2,709,382

System of Allotments.

The expenditure will be made by the provinces on the basis of contract, but the plans must be up to a certain standard, according to the traffic to be handled, and must be approved by the federal authorities.

Ontario this year plans to build a road from Windsor to the Quebec boundary by way of London, Toronto, Kingston and Brockville, while the Quebec plans include roads from Hull to Montreal, Montreal to Sherbrooke, Montreal to Levis, South Shore and Levis to Riviere Du Loup.

An advisory commission which has drawn up regulations for the expenditures is composed of C. A. Magrath of Ottawa, J. P. Mullarkey, Montreal, and R. Home Smith, Toronto. A. W. Campbell is the highway commissioner.

FUR VALUES.

All Fur Coats are reduced at Dineen's for the January Sale, but there are more practical bargains in Men's Heavy Winter Cloth Overcoats. Special lines of Ulsters reduced from $27.50 and $28.50 to $18.75. Scotch Frieze and Tweed Ulsters, with or without belt, reduced from $50.00 and $55.00 to $35.00. $55.00 and $60.00 coats reduced to $45.00.

This has been a bargain month for Ladies' Furs also, and every article in Dineen's showrooms shows a remarkable saving in price. Visit Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, and form your own judgment as to the Fur Values.

CRITICAL SITUATION FACES ONTARIO CABINET OWING TO FAILURE TO FIND RANEY SEAT

Unless Attorney-General's Resignation Breaks Deadlock Before Wednesday, Resignations of Other Ministers Will Be Almost Certain—Committee Gives Up Task of Finding Seat.

A cabinet crisis developed in Queen's Park on Saturday. H. H. Dewart's impeachment of the government, it is said, brought it about. It was helped to a climax also by the absence of a report from the seat-seeking committee, of which Premier Drury says J. J. Morrison is convener. The ministers remained in town contrary to the custom of some of them at weekends. Premier Drury did not go to Crown Hill. But it was impossible to find any cabinet minister in his office. They were supposed to be meeting together somewhere; but the meeting place was not announced. On Saturday night the meeting was resumed. The World received no intimation that anything had resulted from the conferences. The statement was made on good authority that W. E. Raney's seat was the sole source of trouble. On Satuday night it is certain that no United Farmer member had offered to resign in the attorney-general's favor. Nor had Mr. Raney, tho aware of this indifference to the spirit of sacrifice, offered to resign himself. He was waiting for something to turn up or for the unexpected to happen.

Unless it happens by Monday evening the cabinet crisis may end in a break-up affecting more than Mr. Raney. The World understands that a seat has been offered Premier Drury. Hon. Manning Doherty will run in East Kent if the government as now constituted holds together. The definite announcement is expected Monday evening.

Premier Drury went on to Crown Hill Saturday night. He then knew that the sixty days of seat-searching for Mr. Raney had not yet met with success. The committee appointed had refused to carry the search farther. There were rumors current yesterday of the premier's resignation as a consequence of the committee having thrown up the sponge. These rumors The World is able to deny on the highest authority. Our information, the accuracy of which is unquestionable, is that the deadlock will last till Wednesday. A meeting of the cabinet will be held today at which the situation will be further considered. It is possible that if the resignation of Mr. Raney does not break the deadlock by Wednesday, it will be broken by other resignations from the cabinet. Several members of the cabinet have taken the position that the continuance of the deadlock is fatal to the position of the government, and that if Mr. Raney does not agree to end it they must do so. The premier now stands between Mr. Raney and resignation. East Kent is definitely open to Hon. Manning Doherty. A choice of two seats just as definitely may be made by Premier Drury should he agree to go on leading the government. He may not announce his decision in this regard before Wednesday. He may believe that all doors are not closed to Mr. Raney. If any door is the least bit ajar no one except the premier knows it or to what it leads. The situation is highly critical because no one seems to have considered what to do or what contingency may have to be faced if the premier and Mr. Raney should resign together. If Mr. Drury sees any way out of the impasse he is keeping a secret which is to be offered as a final solution for holding the government together.

BURGLARS ENTER TWO RESIDENCES

Ransack House on Wellesley—Get Much Loot on Clinton.

On obtaining entrance to the home of Mrs. Thomas Davies, 56 Wellesley street, Sunday, thieves ransacked the house from top to bottom and escaped without taking any of the household articles with them. During the absence from home of Mrs. Davies, the thieves lifted an unlocked kitchen window, and, entering the house, opened every drawer and threw the contents about the floor. They were evidently in search of money, but luckily none had been left around.

When the maid returned to the house at 9 o'clock last night, she discovered it had been entered, and the police were at once called in. After looking over the rooms, it was reported nothing was missing. Footprints of the thieves were seen from the back veranda down the side entrance to Wellesley street. This was the only clue left by the burglars.

Used Ladder.

A few nights ago, burglars placed a ladder in the rear of 313 Clinton street, and, climbing to the second storey, got in thru a window and stole over $100 in cash and a quantity of jewelry and other articles. The house is occupied by Mrs. F. Ward. Mrs. Ward and other occupants of the house went out early in the evening, and returning before 11 o'clock they discovered the house had been burglarized. On looking out of the back bedroom window they saw the ladder standing against the window, where it had been placed by the burglars, who had evidently become frightened and made a hurried getaway.

WINNIPEG BROKER DIES.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 18.—W. M. Fisher, head of a local firm of brokers and formerly manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, died today.

CALL A DOMINION G.W.V.A. CONVENTION

Meeting Takes Place in Montreal, March 22—Will Debate Re-establishment.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The annual convention of the Great War Veterans' Association is to be held in Montreal on March 22, according to an announcement from the Dominion executive of the G. W. V. A. The Dominion command has been diligently reorganizing in an effort to secure further consideration of their claims from the government.

The date set for the annual convention is much earlier in the year than has been customary, and this is attributed to the fact that parliament will be in session at the time. A series of provincial conventions will precede the Montreal gathering, in order to secure a democratic expression of opinion from returned men on the question of more adequate re-establishment and the much-mooted topic of political action.

Decide Political Action.

Special significance is attached to this event by the veterans, it is stated, because of the present political situation and the dissatisfaction existing in respect of recent parliamentary action. The delegates at the Montreal convention will decide whether or not the G. W. V. A. will enter the political field. As the branches of the organization thruout Canada now number 671, the assembly, which has been termed "the returned men's parliament," will be of considerable proportions.

Countess of Warwick Chosen To Contest British Seat

London, Jan. 17.—The Countess of Warwick has been chosen as the prospective candidate for parliament from East Walthamstow by the Labor party.

COUNCIL'S NOTE TO HOLLAND EXPLAINS WHY EX-KAISER SHOULD BE SURRENDERED

Paris, Jan. 18.—The supreme council's note to the Dutch government, asking that the former German emperor be given up to the allies under article 227 of the Versailles treaty for trial, points out that if the former emperor had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up under the same conditions by the German government.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls "the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg; the barbarous system of hostages; massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons; the submarine war," and declares "for all of which acts, responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to break or permit others to break, the most sacred rules of human conscience."

"The powers cannot conceive," it adds, "that the Netherlands would regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility weighing upon the ex-emperor. Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations so far as she is able, to prosecute, or, at least, not impede the punishment of crimes committed."

The note points out that it is the duty of the powers to insure execution of article 227 without entering into argument because "it is not a question of public accusation having thruout a legal character, but an act of high international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees such as have hitherto been unknown in public law."

It concludes by expressing the conviction that Holland, one of the first to claim a place in the league of nations, will not desire to cover by moral authority violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, and that all are interested to prevent a return of a similar catastrophe.

TWO DIE, SEVEN HURT IN BIG CALGARY FIRE

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 18.—Two men, Thomas Huckville of Gleichen and J. McBride of Youngstown, were suffocated to death, five firemen were more or less seriously injured and a loss sustained of nearly half a million dollars in a fire which destroyed the Empire Hotel and the Grand Central Hotel and three stores early Sunday morning. The remainder of the hundred odd guests escaped in their nightclothes in the bitter cold weather.

CANADA'S FARMERS DESERVE SUPPORT

Massachusetts Governor Says Policy Means Much to New England.

GET-TOGETHER POLICY

Special to The Toronto World.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.— All New England business connections thru the numerous chambers of commerce, the executive committee of each of which constitute the organization known as the New England chamber of commerce, are taking an unusual interest in the campaign of the Canadian Farmers' party and their candidate for premier, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who recently quit the Unionist party because of differences with his chief on the Canadian tariff issues.

"The endorsement of the Farmers' party of unrestricted reciprocal trade with the United States in natural products along the lines of the reciprocity measure of 1911, when the manufacturers of the Dominion swamped the Farmers at the polling booths, means a lot to New England," said Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, addressing a joint meeting of the New England Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the City Club Saturday evening. "Such men as Crerar, Morrison and Parliament, who are behind this move in Canada, should have the whole-hearted support of every chamber of commerce in New England. Since the Farmers' party have become a political force in Canada, these men have fought like veterans of old-line parties. Not only should we have great interest in the reciprocity program but also in the anti-liquor crusade backed by this party. In many conceivable ways can we see the advantage of their prohibition program, which directly affects New England since the United States went bone dry a few days ago."

The meeting, which was the largest attended of any in many years, was devoted almost entirely to the questions touched upon by the governor, and, following an enthusiastic debate upon the subject, resolutions commending the Farmers' party and Crerar were passed. All New England businessmen were urgently requested to set forth their support at every available opportunity.

Following the resolutions being passed, Governor Coolidge favored some direct action being taken toward sending a representative body from the New England Chamber of Commerce to the larger Canadian business centre. It is understood that cities in the west along the Canadian border have advocated doing this in the interests of the wheat dealers. One thing which the New England interests would like to have changed immediately, the governor said, was the present Canadian ruling on pulp wood being exported into this country. Many other matters of vital concern to both Canada and New England might be adjusted to a great advantage by following out this get-together policy or approaching Mr. Crerar and his followers, he added.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN TORONTO.

From the Hired Man's Dinner Horn.

When in Toronto Saturday makin' calls on the U.F.O.'s and tryin' to have a word with Hon. Pete Smith an' Primeer Doory we picked up quite a lot of info at the U.F.O. store down to th' St. Lawrence Market, where we wuz stockin' up fur next week. Bisnes was good to th' store, but a lot of th' farmers talked about politicks at Queen's Park. Among th' things said we hasten to record:

That Doory didn't get into quick direck action soon enuff when he got th' job. That he ort to have bounced th' license commission quick'en a hot potato. He's sixty days in offis without a seat!

That he ort never to let Undertakin' Joe an' Lionel Stoort get their hooks on him; that they both did their bes' in Globe an' Star to elect Hearst an' beat th' U. F. O.'s! Yet he let them whisper to him, an' sen' perfessers from th' colledges to whisper at th' class meetin's th' firs' day Sir John Henry sent fur him to make a cabinet. Joe wuz on a Hearst platform three times in the kampain!

Th' farmers about th' coal heater was sayin', too, a lot about Raney bein' sum hot stuff to carry in th' Primeer's carpet-bag.

Th' Hon. Pete Smith was very much under th' search-lite ov th' visitin' Farmers down to th' store.

We beg, also, to note that when at th' store buyin' our own supplies we met Kiltie Fraser a stockin'-up a big basket fur Guvment House. He was kickin' at sixteen cents fur sugar!

ARE REORGANIZING FEDERAL PRINTING STAFFS AT OTTAWA

To Retire Ninety Employes on Feb. 1—Allot Extra Pay and Allowances.

LIBERAL PROVISION

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(By Canadian Press.)—The reorganization of the department of public printing and stationery, now progressing under the civil service commission, has reached a stage where the retirement of some members of the staff is necessary. About 90 employes will be relieved on February 1, 1920, with two months' pay and a retiring allowance. The first of these employes includes those 65 years and over. About 82 employes of this age are affected. These are situated in the various offices and divisions of the department, and the number affected in any particular room or office is small.

The civil service commission has almost completed its work of reorganization in the distribution office, and of this staff some members are to be transferred to other branches, while ten, who are under 65 years of age, are to be retired. The staff retained, it is believed, will perform the work of the office more efficiently than the unnecessarily large staff now maintained.

Retiring Allowances.

Liberal provision has been made for the employes who are to be retired. All receive two months' pay on retiring and those employes who are 45 and over, and who have been in the service of the department for three years or more, will receive an allowance to continue for six months or more, depending upon the period of service in the department. Employes retired between the ages of 45 and 55 will receive an allowance of one-sixth their average salary during the past three years. Employes between the ages of 55 and 65 will receive an allowance of one-third of their average salary. Employes 65 years and over will receive an allowance of one-half their average salary. These allowances will continue for a period equal to one-sixth of the time of their employment in the department, except that employes 65 and over, who are retired, will receive the allowance during life.

Only the First List.

In announcing the names of those employes now retired, the civil service commission points out that this is only the first list, as the reorganization report adopted by the government recommended the retirement of about 400 employes.

Further retirements are to take effect on varying dates as the reorganization work progresses.

GERMAN TROOPS SEIZED BY POLES IN POSEN

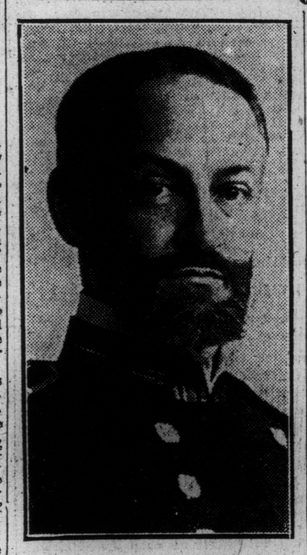
Berlin, Jan. 18.—An official telegram received from Danzig reports a collision between German troops and Poles near Argenau (province of Posen), in which the greater part of the German occupation force fell into the hands of the Poles.

The despatch places the entire blame for the affair on the Poles, saying that they advanced several hours before the time agreed upon for the German evacuation of the district.

LEAVES PARIS FOR BERLIN

Paris, Jan. 18.—M. De Margilly left Paris last night for Berlin to assume his diplomatic post as charge d'affaires in the German capital. He was accompanied by four secretaries, who will assist him at the embassy.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF NAVAL BLUNDERS BY ADMIRAL SIMS



REAR ADMIRAL WM. SIMS, U. S. N.

Tells U. S. Senate Committee How Needed Co-operation With Allies Was Neglected—Cables Urging Speedy Reinforcements and for Carrying on War on Other Side of Atlantic Were Ignored by Department.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Investigation by a senate sub-committee of awards of naval war decorations took a new angle yesterday when Rear Admiral William S. Sims, the only witness heard so far, laid before the committee a long letter entitled "certain naval lessons of the great war," written by him to Secretary Daniels, arraigning many aspects of the navy department's conduct of the war.

Lack of full co-operation with the commander of American naval forces overseas, the post filled by Admiral Sims thruout the war, was the general criticism made, but the letter contained also a statement that just before he left for London, Admiral Sims was told "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes," and that the United States "would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

Who issued these instructions was not brought out during the hearing, but Admiral Sims said afterwards the statement had been made to him by "a high official."

Introduction of the letter prompted Chairman Hale, Republican, Maine, to announce that he would ask the full naval committee Monday to authorize his sub-committee to make a wider inquiry or to appoint another sub-committee to investigate the conduct of war by the navy department.

In a statement relative to Admiral Sims' letter, Secretary Daniels said he had referred it to the general board "with directions to give consideration to it and to all other communications directed to the department concerning the lessons of the war."

Errors Committed By Navy

The letter declares it important as a guide in future wars that "a just estimate be made of the errors of policy, tactics, strategy and administration that were committed by our navy" and adds that it is for that purpose that "the most serious of these errors" are summarized. Then follows the recital of the officer's assignment to London "on barely 48 hours' notice" in March, 1917, and this statement regarding his instructions:

"Brief orders were delivered to me verbally in Washington. No formal instructions or statement of the navy department's plan or policy were received at that time, tho I received the following explicit admonition: 'Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans.'"

The letter contained more than 7,000 words and was written Jan. 7. Admiral Sims read it today at the request of Chairman Hale. It reviewed Admiral Sims' experiences and said that at the time he left for Europe he had no idea that he was to command American naval forces abroad in event of war, then impending.

Did Not Realize Menace

As soon as he arrived in London, the letter said, Admiral Sims realized that the navy department did not comprehend the seriousness of the submarine menace due to the insufficient scope of the American intelligence service.

"A review of the cables sent to the navy department in April, 1917," the letter said, "shows that the situation was very serious and that the enemy was rapidly winning the war by the destruction of merchant shipping. Throughout the following year numerous cables and letters of the most urgent possible character were sent with the object of impressing on the department the vital necessity of our maximum effort being exerted in European waters with the least possible delay, but without producing the desired result."

The navy department was repeatedly told, the letter said, that it was a matter of simple arithmetical calculation to determine that the allies must lose the war if the rate of ship loss continued.

"For some reason which has never been explained," Admiral Sims wrote, "the navy department during at least the first six months of the war failed to put into actual practice a whole-hearted policy of co-operation with the allies—a policy required for winning the war with the least possible delay."

The letter charged that not until July, 1917, did the navy department outline a policy of naval co-operation with the allies.

Policy Not Carried Out.

"As usual in such cases," it continued, "the policy was academically sound, but that it was not carried out or was not understood by the department is shown by the fact that for ten months after its receipt I was urgently recommending an increase of forces—still trying to convince the department that the war was in the Eastern Atlantic, that the United States naval 'front' was off the European coast and not off the United States coast."

Admiral Sims' letter declared that he was much embarrassed in his relations with other allied commanders by reason of the fact that altho after an allied naval conference it was recommended on July 21, 1917, that four coal burning American battleships be sent to guard the English channel against German cruiser raids. There was long delay before the request was even acknowledged, and finally it was refused. In the following November, the letter said, the chief of naval operations arrived in Europe with Colonel House's mission and immediately thereafter cabled in-

FORT FRANCES MILL SHIPS NEWSPRINT

Replaces Switch and Sends Paper to Winnipeg—Late Story Contradicts.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Despatches from Fort Frances report that the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company has replaced the switch which the company tore up, and that a shipment of 150 tons has been forwarded by fast freight to Winnipeg on Saturday by the mill. This shipment the company regard as bringing their rateable quota up to date, beyond which quota they are apparently not prepared to ship to western papers. This is an attitude on the part of the company which is at variance with the order of the paper controller served on the company on January 10.

Query the Government.

The government received a telegraphic request for instructions from J. L. McNichol, the representative of the paper controller at Fort Frances.

Today the following prompt response came, from the government, signed by Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting for the recently appointed paper control committee of the cabinet: "Referring to your wire of 17th, to Sir Henry Drayton, the minister of finance is out of the city. You are instructed not to commandeer or expropriate; embargo stands pending compliance by company with order of Jan. 10. Meantime carry on negotiations with the company."

Ottawa is Determined.

The above despatch indicates the determination of the government to insist on its order being carried out. Its resolution to maintain the embargo until the company has agreed to conform to the paper controller's ruling evidences this, and its instructions to its representative at Fort Francis show that neither the government will agree, nor will its representative be permitted to hold any communication with the company until this is done.

TALK OF NEW NORTH PROVINCE BASED ON INTERESTING FACTORS

Background of Convention Next Week is That People as Well as Country and Industries Differ From South, and That, Being Unrepresented in Parliaments, Vast Territory is Regarded as Profitable Backyard by Old Ontario.

Special to The Toronto World.

North Bay, Jan. 17. — What may come to be called the Adam-and-Eve convention happens at North Bay next Wednesday and Thursday. The men of the northern Ontario zone will discuss their hopes, aspirations, intentions, and, maybe, their grievances.

Here and there you meet a prophet who says the banner of provincial independence will be raised—a banner not so much of secession as of expansion. If Old Ontario continues in a deep sleep, with regard to the necessities of the north, he may wake up as the first Adam did, to find that a new and living body has been taken out of him.

When Premier Drury and the Hon. Beniah Bowman were up here with the Hon. Mr. Mills, it was said that no secession talk was heard. Was it likely there would be talk of secession to a new-born government, of which immediate benefits might boldly be asked? However reservedly the problems of New Ontario may be discussed at the convention, let it be understood that there is a certain case for a distinct northern province, and that more may be heard of it as time goes on.

There are feelings, of course, that New Ontario pays more to Toronto than Toronto turns into New Ontario business—in short, that the north is a trinity of mine, mill and farm working for the south.

Leaving that side of things for the present, take a look at some of the considerations that underlie the idea that this part of the world is big enough and strong enough to paddle its own government canoe of the second class.

I have not yet come across the man who has condensed the somewhat aurora-borealisian statesmanship of the north into easily quotable paragraphs. To put the general drift of some rather over the footlights, it will be necessary to give a composite of what several men say. The argument runs about like this:

"This is a different country from Old Ontario. When you live up here you soon become a different sort of a man. We are neither easterners nor westerners. That's true of the Soo as well as of Cobalt and Porcupine, and the farther west you go the less like

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5).