

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31

Alberta Starts Something.

In Alberta an effort has been made to go a little better than Premier Drury in revising practices which have for many years tended to make the legislature merely the obedient servant of the cabinet. Mr. Drury wants to throw more direct responsibility for initiating measures upon the legislature, and to promote more criticism of the government's proposals without endangering the measures or the government's life.

At Edmonton two private members proposed this resolution: "Therefore be it resolved that this house express its desire that the premier ought not to consider the defeat of any government measure a sufficient reason for tendering the resignation of his government, unless such defeat be followed by a vote of non-confidence in the government."

It was ruled out of order by the speaker after the attorney-general had opposed it on the ground that it interfered with the prerogative of the crown under the British North America act. The attorney-general's argument was that the resolution would in effect change the situation by interfering with the right of the lieutenant-governor to dismiss his ministry when he thought proper. This is only a technical objection, because no resolution of a provincial legislature can hamster the crown.

It is a pity the resolution's sponsors were not quick enough to ask some friend to move an amendment which might have adopted the principle, and requested the attorney-general to examine the technical aspect of the proposition. But the road to improvement is not blocked. When a bill is voted on there is nothing to prevent the leader of the government telling the house that a turnaround will not be regarded as a want of confidence in the ministry.

There has been too much slavery to men and women in the parliamentary process. Precedent is good enough in its place, but where is the common sense of acting as if the only people who were entitled to do something that was not done before are the dead people? "The dead bury their dead" might well apply to a great many customs which hold parliaments in bondage, and clog the machinery of efficient progress.

Can Loyalty Be Disloyal?

An engaging problem in loyalty is suggested by the receipt of The Jacobite, the only paper of its kind published in New Zealand. "It is full of loyalty to the Stuarts, and speaks of the house of which King George is the modern head as usurpers. If its editors could have their way the Jacobite heir to whatever James II left when he skedaddled from Whitehall would be on the British throne, and we would still be holding religious services to commemorate the execution of Charles I, on whom they gaze with the glowing halo of martyrdom. Those to whom loyalty in 1920 is an exceedingly tender plant may ask in some degree whether this devotion to the Stuarts does not involve disloyalty to the house of Windsor. But, being practical people, they may say that the Jacobite cause is so dead that no affection can possibly nourish it in its life, and that the fanaticism of a few people here and there which is capable of genuflecting before the shadow of so perfidious a king as the first Charles is like the blow of a tiny wife upon a leviathan husband, who says: "It pleases her and doesn't hurt me."

It is curious that the sentiment of loyalty to the Stuarts should persist in so democratic a country as New Zealand. But it only shows that worship of hereditary right is still deeply embedded in human nature, under certain qualities of education, it could not flourish unless it is a deformed religion. The anomaly of it becomes more striking the more one reflects on the distance between the present conception of kingship and the position taken by George the Fifth.

A few minutes before his head fell, Charles I said to the throng in Whitehall: "It becomes not the people to meddle with government." Does loyalty to Charles involve loyalty to the sentiment? Can loyalty to the sentiment exist coincidentally with loyalty to the present state? The Jacobite would probably say it is possible to be loyal to the present state even though the units may persist in the extremity of error, and that for the rest of us who cannot enthuse over the Charleses or Jameses, "So long the lamp holds

out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

Vosa Prikoda.

The fiddle is revealed as a new instrument of social peace. Orpheus with his lute soothed wild beasts. At Lucca, in Italy, Vosa Prikoda, a Bohemian boy, charmed into quietude a mob that was rushing to the public square, apparently bent on violence, as the result of the incitements of Malatesta, an anarchist orator.

Vosa Prikoda was playing his violin on a hotel balcony to a few admirers, when the bellwethers of the mob arrived. They stopped to listen. Their fellows also stopped. The music assuaged the torrent of their fiery spirits; they applauded Vosa Prikoda, and, in half an hour, they went down to their houses justified.

A soft answer turneth away wrath and an eloquent violin may calm a multitude. Admonitions here for those who imagine that fierceness is the mark of power.

Vosa Prikoda was numbered among the enemies of Canada. Some earnest and truly patriotic souls would keep him out of this fair Dominion. But what a potential asset his fiddle might be—in Winnipeg, for instance. What could it not achieve for distracted cabinets? How many conventions might it not help to pass tempestuous corners!

Who knows that we have not already many Vosa Prikodas in waiting? Among elements of the citizenry whom it is too customary to call foreigners probably contain a wider range of musical genius than could be discovered among those whom we are prone to consider the elect. Almost any social gathering of the new Canadians will furnish proof of an artistic culture that may surprise you, though it is commonplace with the company you do not ordinarily keep. So here's to Vosa Prikoda, and may his tribe increase in the Old World and the New.

Delay to the Bay.

Not much hope is given that the Hudson Bay Railway will be completed in the immediate future. The prairie provinces will be urged to get on their hind legs and demand that a scheme which has been dear to their hearts for so many years shall not fall by the tracks.

The feasibility of the Hudson Bay wheat route from the prairies to Europe was regarded as proved before the railway to the bay from northern Manitoba was undertaken. But what is feasibility? Somebody said the British Empire was philanthropy plus five per cent. There is no way to prove that the general advantage of Canada plus five per cent. could be improved by opening a grain route through Hudson Straits.

Ships have been passing through the straits for over 300 years. But what may be commercially advantageous for whalers or steamers with cargoes of provisions or furs, might not be a good commercial proposition for the transference of scores of millions of bushels of grain from the western prairies to European markets. There was in The World office the other day a very experienced man in north country conditions, who recently discussed the navigability of Hudson Straits with captains who have passed through them a year for several decades. The straits are never free from ice, which, according to wind conditions, alternates between the southern and northern shores during the summer.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamers which make the trip every season are said to allow for a possible three weeks traverse of the ice region. It is easy, of course, to say that war and post-war financial conditions have stopped the building of the road from the Pas to Port Nelson, and that when normal conditions return the bay wheat route will be opened up. But what are normal conditions? When will they return? What are the chances that the movable ice barrier of Hudson Straits will permit steamers to keep reasonably within such schedule as will be necessary if the road to the bay and the traffic out of the bay are to pay their way?

Meantime, critics of the whole scheme, who abound in Montreal, may be expected to ask for details of expenditure to date, and particularly of the cost of works at the mouth of the Nelson, where Ontario has a strip of shore for dockage purposes. The conquest of the north is a long and costly business, and the delay in achieving it may be charged up among the economic casualties of the great war.

This Family Affair.

It is a shame that 1920 was reached before a single step was taken in parliament towards giving the alien immigrants to Canada a decent education in Canadianism and what it implies in contradistinction to what they may have known in the old world. Dr. Steele of South Perth has rendered a good service in leading the commonsense to pass a resolution on this subject, which may be the beginning of a better era than we have known.

Of all the blunders that have attached to past immigration policies, the disgraceful neglect of the civic upbringing of those whom it is best to call the new Canadians, has been the most culpable. Indeed, the situation is not covered by speaking of neglect. In some parts of the prairie provinces there has been a most disgraceful debauchery of electorates, which have been enfranchised under

the aegis of criminal machine politicians, and have been led to believe that Canadian political methods were rotten from top to bottom.

No one who knows anything of this aspect of our later history can think of it without indignation against the perpetrators of the folly, or without sympathy for those whose feet have been placed in paths where none should ever walk.

Lord Rosebery once said that the unpopularity of the Englishman on the continent was due to his habit of treating Europe as if it were his quarter-deck. It is permissible to an Englishman to say that wherever the traditional Englishman has gone he has regarded the other fellow as the foreigner.

The feeling is not due entirely to British insularity. It descends from the ages during which the great masses of mankind were held in bondage by those who were strong and unscrupulous enough to rule them. The caste system exalted king into an autocrat; made great lords his flunkies; made knights and esquires flunkies of great lords, and brought up children in every station of life to look down or look up. "Big fleas have little fleas," etc.

But even the menial must have some outlet for his capacity for contempt. He was taught to despise the foreigners, whom he never saw, but who, he was assured, were a plaguey lot of fools and knaves. The promotion of this foolish and ignorant sentiment made it easy to goad the multitude into war and to furnish cannon fodder whenever despots deemed it opportune to nourish their majesty upon it.

Unless the multitude of the heavenly host will be made up of people who are foreigners to one another—and presumably to Him who is called the Father of us all—there is no case for perpetuating foreignism on this planet. Peoples differ as members of the same families differ; but there is no more case, in humanity or in statesmanship, for widening the distances between communities than there is for exciting discussion between brothers. But there is every reason for promoting good-will and unity, and in no country is there greater necessity or hope for wise public and private policies designed for that end.

Alliance That Won't.

Political life, it is said, is just one illusion and disillusion after another. Political hope long deferred does not seem to make the heart sick, but it hardens it. One of the strangest illustrations that have affected the party situation at Ottawa since the Union government was formed is that which led members of the Liberal party to believe that their organization could capture the Farmers' and the Labor movements.

Last summer, when the Liberal convention was in prospect, the organized farmers, labor men and great war veterans were invited to send delegates. It was really believed that the Farmers and Labor men would accept. It was not realized by the shrewdest of the shrewd that these two groups represented political entities which would presently solidify into parties.

The failure of that dream has to this day only been partially understood by some of the dreamers. The break-away from the government over the budget last year, and the movement of Mr. Cramer and some of his friends to the cross benches foreshadowed the setting up of a distinct third party in the commons. But many Liberals, especially in Quebec, convinced them-

selves that this session would see an alliance between the party led by Mr. Mackenzie King and the party led by Mr. Cramer. The hope is vain for two excellent reasons.

The Farmers have formed a government in Ontario. They and their friends expect to elect scores or members to the next house of commons, in at least five provinces. Feeling their own strength, they would hardly now fuse with the representatives of any party they had forsaken. Secondly, the Farmers' movement represents a definite hostility to the partisanship which has reigned for more than 50 years on Parliament Hill.

The future may show a new bi-party line-up in Canada as it may in Britain. But there will be no coalition between Liberals and Farmers so long as old standards and methods are accepted by those who run the machinery of party, which, for federal purposes, is eminently weak in some provinces, and apparently moribund in others.

EXPLAINS DISMISSAL OF THREE PROFESSORS

Saskatoon, Sask., March 30.—James Clinksill, chairman of the board of governors of Saskatchewan University, took the stand last night at the university probe and told why Professors McLaurin, Hogg and Mackay were dismissed from the faculty. Summarized the reasons were: Dr. McLaurin—Disturbing influence in the university; refusal to appear before the board when repeatedly requested to do so.

Prof. Hogg—Disturbing influence. Refusal to discuss questions at issue when appearing before the board. Refusal to appear before the board for his letters to the board, stating his refusal to appear except under conditions he had named.

This is the first public announcement of the reasons for dismissal of the professors, the result of which is the present probe.

POLES MAY ASK ALLIES FOR REINFORCEMENTS

Washington, March 30.—The Polish legation today announced that Poland will call upon the league of nations for allied reinforcements if Bolshevik armies threaten to break the Polish eastern lines of defence. Unless the Bolshevik force is materially strengthened, it was stated, the present Polish army can hold its own.

WORLD'S DAILY BRAIN TEST

BY SAM LOYD.
5 Minutes to Answer This.
No. 149.
This little quizman and his odd team suggest the surname of a popular modern novelist. Who is he?
ANSWER TO NO. 148.
Daddy must have been 35, mother 32, and the son 8; total 75. After four years daddy would be 40, mother 36 and son 12, total 88—mother's age three times that of son.
(Copyright, 1919, by Sam Loyd.)

GETTING GUSTY



JUDGE A. W. SAVARY DIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Was Last Surviving Member of the Confederation Parliament of Canada.

Annapolis Royal, N.S., March 30.—Judge Alfred William Savary, who, since the death of Sir James Grant, October, 1911, he was the last surviving member of the confederation parliament of Canada, died at his home here at 2:40 o'clock this morning. He had been unconscious for several days and it was known yesterday that the end was near.

Alfred William Savary was born at Plympton, near Weymouth, N.S., in 1831. He was educated at the Nova Scotia legislature, but was law and he studied first in New Brunswick and was admitted to the bar in that province in 1857, commencing to practice in St. John.

THE VANCOUVER EXPRESS FOR WINNIPEG-CALGARY-VANCOUVER

Passengers for western Canada will find the "Vancouver Express" from Toronto, 10 p.m. daily, via Canadian Pacific, a most convenient train. It stops at and connects for all principal points.

SPAIN TO EQUALIZE FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Madrid, March 30.—The cabinet held a special council meeting yesterday to discuss equalization in the distribution of food supplies throughout the country. Many districts suffered during the recent interruption of train service because of the strike, which increased the already existing difficulties. The provincial authorities had complained to the government regarding farmers and merchants who refused to obey the government's instructions to report all supplies in their hands, holding them for higher prices. The government, it is stated, intends to compel a cessation of the abuse.

Montreal Brothers Acquitted Of Stealing 27 Silk Blouses

Montreal, March 30.—William Hanley, who, with his brother, Edward Hanley, came before Judge Leet today, charged with stealing 27 silk blouses from a Dominion Express Company wagon, was discharged, when the prosecution declared they had no evidence upon which to hold him. Edward, who was brought to Montreal from Hamilton, pleaded not guilty to the theft of \$190 worth of silks, and was remanded for enquiry.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

RECORDS OF INSURANCE

One page of the Home Bank's Thrift Account Book is a schedule for recording Life, Sickness and Accident Insurance, while another page is for recording the details of property insurance, bringing all the particulars of these items into a concise form for ready reference. Ask for a copy of the Thrift Book at any office of the Home Bank.

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Cor. Queen and Ontario. * Cor. Dundas and Hill Park Ave.
Cor. Broadview and Dundas E. * Cor. Yonge and Woodlawn.
Cor. Richmond and Neepawa Ave.
* Private Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

THE GIRL WHO SMILED THRU

By MARION RUBINCAM

A NEW SUMMER

CHAPTER 45.
Spring merged into summer, the first days of June came again, and to Alice they brought rather painful memories. Only a year ago she had met David, only a year ago she had believed herself the happiest girl in the world!

The odor of the roses, climbing in such profusion over the porch of the little house, nauseated her. On one June night, with the moon casting its magic and the smell of the roses making the whole earth fragrant—on one such night, David had told her he loved her! Alice could not sit out on the porch these nights; she stayed indoors persistently studying when she was not working.

Lawrence Marlowe never came in the evenings, but he dropped in frequently on the afternoons when Alice was not at the settlement house, and together they worked over the chemistry Alice was so determined to learn. "I like to get him interested in some of my other studies," Alice told her mother, "but he simply laughs at me. He says he doesn't care how chickens and vegetables are brought up."

"Do you think it's doing you good?" Mrs. Fairbanks asked with gentle scepticism. Scientific farming and scientific housework were undervalued mysteries to her. The husband and wife had been taught as a girl was all she ever could know about either.

"Look at my garden!" Alice answered triumphantly. "It's always been the best garden in this end of the town—except perhaps Mr. Joyce's." Mrs. Fairbanks did not want even Alice herself to stir her past accomplishments.

"Well then, you should see how much I'm teaching the kids in Shantytown," Alice answered. "And it's fun teaching so much about things." Alice was learning about more things than scientific farming and chemistry. At least, she mastered the first lesson which is necessary before a person can learn anything at all—common sense.

It happened that some weeks after Alice returned to tea. Lawrence had been told him to bring the invitation. The fact that he had forgotten it, proved to himself, at least, that he was not so much in love with this girl from the poor section of the town. But one day, while he was explaining some chemical experiments to her, he told Alice that his mother wanted to meet her.

"Suppose I come for you about 4 o'clock for tea," he suggested.

Alice agreed, delighted, and a little afraid at the prospect of meeting one of the richest women of Farmington.

"One thing I learned from Lola," she told her mother. "And that is that people who serve tea at 4 or 5 o'clock. If it hadn't been for her, I'd think he meant to take me to an early supper. At least I have one thing to thank Lola for."

Alice dressed herself carefully, for her. She brushed her hair smoothly back, and put in enough hairpins so the knot would hold firmly. She even put on a hair net to hold in the wisps of hair that always intruded, her look untidy and careless. She put on a blue gingham David had admired, now in its fourth season and hopelessly out of date. But she was pleased as a child at the prospect of tea in the big Marlowe house, and gave little thought to her appearance. Not even the weight of her stained fingers against the egg shell teacup worried her.

But she learned a lesson of things that afternoon. She summed it up to her mother when they sat that evening over their supper: "I don't know how to be nice to men, and that's my fault—because I don't know how to dress or how to make myself look pretty, and it's my own fault. I don't know how to be nice to men, and that's my fault—because I don't know how to dress or how to make myself look pretty, and it's my own fault. I don't know how to be nice to men, and that's my fault—because I don't know how to dress or how to make myself look pretty, and it's my own fault."

"We know that Mrs. Marlowe was the daughter of a wretchedly poor little farmer, and that she worked in a mill. Mrs. Marlowe—I met him, too—is just a kind-hearted, coarse-mannered man, except that he looks rich because he dresses well. But she made herself into a lovely, lovely woman. Her hair is so smooth and sleek, yet it's soft looking, too. Her skin is so fine it's almost fragrant. Her hands, which are really large and ugly in shape, are exquisitely kept. Not only that, but she's learned how to use them so they don't seem ugly. She's learned to subdue her voice so it's pretty, and not loud and common—like Rosa's. My, for instance!"

"A young niece came in while I was there—she was as dainty as Lola, and I thought she was pretty at first. Then I discovered later that she really wasn't as good looking as I am. But she knows the sort of frocks to wear, and the sort of things to talk about. I don't remember what, but things that make conversation go easily. I couldn't make a word to say!"

"I'm so disappointed," she turned around to her mother. "I want things to do, but I don't know how to make them so."

REPORT THE SELLING OF ST. CROIX TIMBER

Say Valuable Tract and Sawmills Brought Four Million Dollars.

St. John, N.B., March 30.—It is reported that valuable timber tracts along the St. Croix River, owned by H. F. Eaton & Sons of Calais, have been sold to E. B. Draper of Bangor. The transfer is said to have included 262,000 acres of timber lands at the headwaters, sawmills at Milltown, wharf property at Calais, five sailing vessels, and involves the sum of \$4,000,000.

It is understood that Mr. Draper will also take over 93,000 acres of timber lands in the Aroostook region. Several valuable water rights are included in the transaction. It is believed it will mean a revival in the lumber industry along the St. Croix.

DETECTIVE RESIGNS.

Acting Detective Lou Williams, of Pope avenue station, presented his resignation to the police commissioner yesterday afternoon. Williams intends going farming with his father.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

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