

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31

Alberta Starts Something.

In Alberta an effort has been made to go one 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 not only a technical objection, because no resolution of a provincial legislature can hamstring 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 wont in the parliamentary business.
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? "Let 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 heir 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 exceeding 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 1920, and that the fanaticism of a few people here and there which is capable of genuflecting before the shadow of a perilous king as the first Charles is like the bling of a first 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 were a congenial religion. The anomaly of it becomes more striking the more one reflects on the distance between the correct conception of a king's government and the position taken by George the Fifth.
A few minutes before his head fell Charles I said to the through 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 Malafesta, 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 cabinet? 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 trackside.
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 its 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 served 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 which are replaced by cargoes of 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 there 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



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, 1891. He was educated at the Nova Scotia legislature, but was defeated. Four years later, however, as anti-federal candidate for the county of Digby, he was returned to the federal house with an overwhelming majority. The year 1870, however, saw the resistance of the repeaters lessened to the point of collapse, and he went over to the government.
In addition to his work as a member of the board acted as it did under the university act, under the terms of which the professors were engaged at "the will and pleasure" of the board.
This is the first public announcement of the reasons for dismissal of the professors, the result of which is the present probe.
Prof. Hogg—Disturbing influence. Refusal to discuss questions at issue when appearing before the board.
Prof. Mackay—Lack of discipline. Refusal to appear before the board for his letters to the board, stating his refusal to appear except under conditions he had named.
Clinkskill said that these reasons, Mr. Clinkskill said the board acted as it did under the university act, under the terms of which the professors were engaged at "the will and pleasure" of the board.
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EXPLAINS DISMISSAL OF THREE PROFESSORS

Saskatoon, Sask., March 30.—James Clinkskill, chairman of the board of governors of Saskatchewan University, took the stand last night at the university probe and told why professors MacLaurin, Hogg and Mackay were dismissed from the faculty. Summarized the reasons were:
Dr. MacLaurin—Disturbing influence. Refusal to discuss questions at issue when appearing before the board.
Prof. Mackay—Lack of discipline. Refusal to appear before the board for his letters to the board, stating his refusal to appear except under conditions he had named.
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POLES MAY ASK ALLIES FOR REINFORCEMENTS

Washington, March 30.—The Polish legion today announced that Poland will call upon the league of nations for allied reinforcements 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 catchman and his odd team suggest the surname of a popular modern novelist. Who is he?
ANSWER TO NO. 148.
Daddy must have been 36, mother 32, and the son 8; total 76. 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.)



REPORT THE SELLING OF ST. CROIX TIMBER

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, where property at Calais is worth \$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.
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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, stops at and connects for all principal points.
The equipment consists of up-to-date Standard Sleepers, Dining Car, Tourist Sleepers, Compartment Car, Servant Car, First-Class Coaches and Colonist Car.
The most beautiful scenery in Canada is along the line of the Canadian Pacific, with magnificent Rocky Mountain resorts at Banff, Lake Louise and Glacier.
Those contemplating a Pacific coast trip should get in touch with Canadian Pacific ticket agent, or write W. B. Howard, district passenger agent, Toronto.

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.
Telegrams received by the government from all the provinces report that every railroad man has resumed work and that the service is rapidly becoming normal.

Montreal Brothers Acquitted Of Stealing 27 Silk Blouses

Montreal, March 30.—William Hanley, who, with his brother, Edward Hanley, came before Judge Leget 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.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WEST SIDE OF BATHURST ST., NORTH OF ST. CLAIR AVE.

CEDAR VALE
Two miles from the corner of Bloor and Yonge Streets, and thirty minutes by street car to King and Yonge Streets, is the beautiful residential section surrounding Grace Church, on Russell Hill, a few hundred yards beyond the residence of Mr. R. J. Fleming, corner of St. Clair Avenue and Bathurst Street.
300 acres of restricted property, with township taxes; large lots and account of the beauty of the Ravine and the new bridge, massive gates and other substantial improvements.
SPECIAL FACILITIES offered to persons who BUILD; first mortgage will be arranged, also second mortgage for part of purchase money.
HOUSES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED for owners under supervision of Company's Superintendent at MINIMUM COST.
CONVENIENCES—Hydrants and city water, electric light, good roads and sewage disposal; five minutes' walk to city cars.
APPLY BUILDING & Co.'s Land Securities Company, Bank Hamilton Building, Telephone Main 1659; or H. B. Taber, Superintendent, Hillcrest 5387.

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 in concise form for ready reference. Ask for a copy of the Thrift Book at any office of the Home Bank.

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88-90 KING ST. WEST. * 78 Church St.
* 100 Queen and Bathurst. * Cor. Bloor and Bathurst.
* Cor. Queen and Ontario. * Cor. Dundas and High Park Ave.
* Cor. Broadview and Dundas E. * Cor. Yonge and Woodlawn.
* Cor. Fleet and Spadina. * Cor. Spadina 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 it was 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'd 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 unwise mysteries to her. The hapless and wretched had been taught as a girl well all she ever could know about either.
"Look at my garden!" Alice answered triumphantly.
"It always was the best garden in this end of the town—except perhaps Mr. Joyce's." Mrs. Fairbanks did not want 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 one can learn anything at all—common sense.
It happened that some weeks after Mrs. Marlowe had told him to bring Alice around to the settlement, Lawrence received the invitation. The fact that he had forgotten the name of the settlement, at least, that he was not 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 when of leisure 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 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 made her look untidy and careless. She put on the 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 table-tissue worried her.
But she learned a lot 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 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'm not a certain amount of attention is desirable."
"We know that, Mrs. Marlowe was the daughter of a wretchedly poor little farmer, and that she worked in a mill. Mr. Marlowe—I met him, too—is just a kind-hearted, coarse-mannered man, except that he looks rich because he dresses well. But she has 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 Rosie Myers, 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 a 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 think up a word to say!"
Alice rose from the table and walked into the little living room.
"I'm so disappointed," she turned around to her mother. "I want things the last night. I don't know how to make them so."
Tomorrow—The Dressers.

CANADA MADE PLEA FOR THE ARMENIANS

State in Commons, However, No Representations Made Regarding Ireland.
Ottawa, March 30.—(By Canadian Press) — In the house of commons this afternoon, I. E. Pedlow (South Renfrew) asked what representations had been made by the government to the supreme council of the league of nations on behalf of the Armenians. Sir George Foster replied that the representations of Canada were along the line of securing for the Armenians immunity from oppression and elimination of Turkish authority.
Mr. Pedlow asked whether it was the intention of the government to make similar representations with regard to "the deplorable conditions in Ireland."
"Emphatically no," replied the acting prime minister, "in view of the essential differences in circumstances and jurisdiction."

DETECTIVE RESIGNS.

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

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