

ILLNESS FORCES LAW TO QUIT AS BRITISH PREMIER

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Marquis Curzon Expected To
Succeed To Post of Prime
Minister.

ACTION REGRETTED
King Accepts Resignation After
Long Talk With
Supporters.

Associated Press Despatch.

London, May 21.—Andrew Bonar Law, the prime minister, sent his resignation to the king last night because of ill-health; he was unable to present it personally.

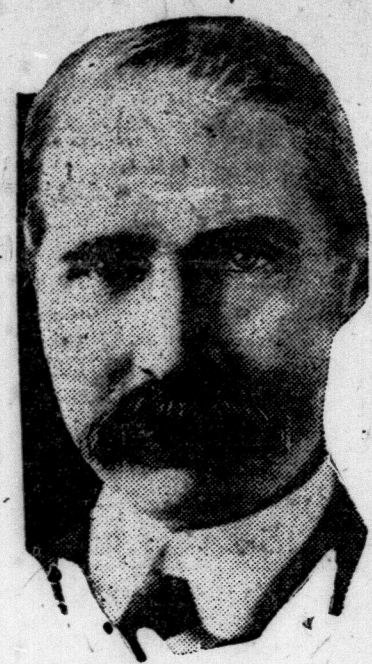
Thus ends his brief but eventful administration, and it ends with important and perplexing problems, probably Great Britain's relations with France and Russia, unsettled.

The king will summon one of the Conservative leaders to form a new cabinet. It is generally accepted that Marquis Curzon will be the next premier.

The crisis comes upon the government in the midst of the holiday when parliament is dispersed and few members of the government are in London.

Two days ago when the result of Mr. Bonar Law's consultation with physicians in Paris became known, this end was foreseen, but the country was not prepared for it and will await developments with anxiety and regrets over the untimely dropping of a trusted pilot. One consolation, it is generally conceded, Mr. Bonar Law will have, is that he has no enemies and that none will withhold from him sympathy. He accepted his high office with reluctance; he leaves it amidst unfeigned regret on the part of both the supporters and opponents.

King George Moved.
Mr. Bonar Law's resignation was



ANDREW BONAR LAW,
Who has resigned as Premier of Great Britain, his action being found imperative owing to failing health.

taken to the king at Aldershot by Col. Waterhouse, the prime minister's private secretary, and Sir Frederick Sykes, his son-in-law, who motored from London. They had a lengthy audience with the king, who appeared much moved by the news of the aggravated condition of Mr. Bonar Law's health.

It is officially stated that the king has no intention of interrupting his visit to Aldershot. If any necessity arises, he is only an hour's drive from London. According to present plans he will return to Buckingham Palace Friday.

Up to a late hour tonight the king had not summoned any minister with respect to the premiership. Mr. Bonar Law's decision to resign came so suddenly that there was little opportunity for the king to communicate with the ministers.

Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer, returned to London suddenly from the country Saturday night, and this gave rise to the belief that it was in connection with the resignation that he had returned to Chequers Court, the prime minister's country residence, today without disclosing the object of his visit.

Lord Curzon is at his seat in Somerset, and is not expected to return before Wednesday, unless summoned by the king.

Two Are Mentioned.

While Lord Curzon is looked upon as the likely successor of Bonar Law, Chancellor Baldwin is mentioned prominently. During the prime minister's absence from London he has been combining the leadership of the House of Commons with his other office. He is recognized as one of the ablest members of the government, personally liked, and has been more than once suggested as a possible premier should a vacancy occur. He is not credited with any special ambition for the premiership, but it is assumed that he would respond to anything like a general call from his party.

When approached at Criccieth, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not wish to comment on Mr. Bonar Law's resignation at the moment. He added that he would reserve any comment until Tuesday, when he would address his constituency.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor opposition in the House of Commons, said:

"It comes as a great shock of surprise to me. The first thought one has is purely personal—sorrow for the personal condition of Mr. Bonar Law's health. I find it difficult to express the deep regret I feel that he should be incapacitated after so short a tenure of office."

All Mr. Bonar Law's colleagues in the house, irrespective of party, will continue to hope that rest from his weary task may mean that he will be able for years yet to take an interest in our doings. In these later months I had come to regard him with real affection. It would be improper in such circumstances to speculate on the political aspect."

Condition Slightly Improved.

Field Marshal Earl Haig, who was attending a dinner of the British Legion when he learned of the prime minister's resignation, said:

"I am greatly grieved. Mr. Bonar Law was a great statesman; he did splendid work during the war. He is a fine, broad-minded, honest gentleman, and a good Scotchman, and all my sympathy goes out to him."

It was stated this evening that Mr. Bonar Law's health improved slightly after his rest following the journey from Paris. Dr. Horder, his special physician, has gone to the country for a few days, and is not expected to return to London before Thursday. This would seem to indicate that the diagnosis of Mr. Bonar Law's indisposition has been accepted, and that the need of continued medical supervision has become less imperative.

A statement issued at No. 10 Downing street, the official residence of the premier, said:

"Mr. Bonar Law's voyage did not improve his health. On his return to London yesterday he was examined by medical advisers, in consequence of whose advice Mr. Law immediately placed his resignation in the hands of his majesty the king, who graciously was pleased to accept it."

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All the Theatres

ALLEN'S

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—Douglas MacLean in "Belboy 13."

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—Ruth Huggins, story of Hollywood, "Souls for Sale."

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LOEW'S

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—Clara Kimball Young in "The Woman of Bronze," vaudeville.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—"You Can't Fool Your Wife," with Letitia Joy and Pauline Garon; vaudeville.

MAJESTIC

GLADIE PLAYERS.

PATRICIA

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—Harey Carey in "Man to Man," vaudeville.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—"Wallace and Gromit," vaudeville.

With pointed benediction, a ceremony profound in character and religious in musical detail and religious rite, the occasion of the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Arts to the first graduating class of Brescia Hall, the Catholic girls' college affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, was fittingly and beautifully commemorated in St. Peter's Cathedral.

The seven young ladies who constitute the class that was so signally honored on Sunday evening are, Inez Arosemena, Blanche Brabazon, Rietta Guinan, Christine Dawson, Winnifred Guinan, Geraldine McCann and Eleanor Trizitsky.

Benediction began with the recitation of the Rosary at 7:30, but at half past six people began to fill the seats in the unreserved section and shortly after that the pews on each side of the center aisle that had been reserved for friends and relatives of the graduates, the teachers and professor of the University of Western Ontario, and other educational institutions in the city, and guests, were rapidly being occupied. Chairs were placed in the aisles and additional seating accommodation furnished but these proved to be inadequate for the gathering crowds, and many were forced to stand. At 7:15 the church was packed.

In briefly addressing the graduates, Bishop Fallon stated that the significance of the eventful religious ceremony that marked the services of that evening arose from the fundamental principle of the Catholic Church that education began and ended in God.

"Young ladies," his lordship continued, "this religious ceremony should be as a stamp and seal to the rest of your lives. To you, who are entering the first graduating class of Brescia Hall, I extend my heartfelt congratulations, and I also congratulate the Ursuline Sisters who guide you in the path of duty and years of your life, as well as during the classical period of your school career."

"My conviction has always been that London is the natural place for a great future university, and the University of Western Ontario should receive the encouragement of every citizen of this wonderful western peninsula."

Establishing an Arts college for my Catholic young men, I had to take the matter up with the university senate and the board of governors, and I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cooperation I received from these gentlemen. I hope and feel that our future relations may be unmarred as they have been in the past, and may be a distinguishable feature of the progress of the University of Western Ontario to the very end."

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. J. J. O'Gorman, D. D., L. Th., D. C. L., M. C. of Ottawa, one of the outstanding figures of the Catholic Church in the province, and whose activities during the Great War won for him nation-wide distinction. His subject was "The Principles of Catholic Liberal Education."

"Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who, together with His Eternal Father and Holy Spirit is the source of all that is true, the natural and supernatural guide, will that His creature, man, should share the truth which makes one free."

"Accordingly, out of his great love, He so fashioned the soul of man to His own image and likeness that it seeks truth as its proper food."

Inspired Knowledge.

"In order that this quest of neces-

sary intellectual nourishment might be successful, the mercy of God provided the intellect of man, not merely with its natural light of reason, but also with the supernatural illumination of revelation, for human reason left without special aid from on high could not attain with facility, certainty and infallibility to the whole cycle of necessary natural knowledge nor reach in any way the supernatural mysteries of our redemption, sanctification and glorification, which reveal to us the goal of our creation."

"By establishing the Catholic Church, Jesus Christ provided man with sufficient means to acquire the truths of revelation and obtain eternal salvation in Heaven. The first step towards constructing a theory of education is to realize the essential difference between the natural and the supernatural. The natural is handed down by divine revelation and what is acquired by human reason."

Since the church is interested in secular knowledge in order to show its relation to the uncreated truth, in order to employ it for the propagation and defence of the gospel, and in order that her children may acquire without injury or unnecessary danger to their faith the education they require for their mundane duties, she has a school."

"On account of the church's essential duty of teaching the doctrines of Christ, she has necessarily the right to establish schools of theology for her priests, and to control the religious instruction of Catholics in all types of educational institutions. Moreover, if the schools available, whether elementary, secondary or higher, are not imbued with a Catholic spirit, the church considers it her duty, for the sake of her priests and laity alike, to establish Catholic schools covering the whole field of secular education."

"Teach All Nations."

"The church not merely warns parents that they must provide their children as well as they can, with a

proper religious, moral, physical and civil education, but she helps them to fulfil this obligation. The church has at all times claimed and exercised the power of establishing any form

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