

## THROWN ON THE DUST HEAP

Donald Ross Complains of Treatment To Scientists.

Discoverers of Valuable Cures Given Menial Jobs.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The world's neglect of its men of science was the theme taken by Col. Sir Ronald Ross, eminent authority on tropical diseases, in addressing the British Science Association here yesterday.

"You throw your geniuses on the dust heap," said Sir Ronald scornfully, "and you give the men of science the most menial jobs in the world."

The genius who saved countless lives in India by discovering the cause of malaria, the speaker asserted, "is not employed by Great Britain in any capacity whatever to-day."

Sir Ronald added that he was not at all sorry to divulge the name of this man, but his hearers assumed that he referred to Waldemar M. W. Haffkine, famous bacteriologist with the Government of India.

Continuing, the speaker said: "Walter Reed, the young American who discovered that yellow fever is spread by the mosquito, was given a menial medical job after his discovery—being people's tonsils and prescribing for ear aches. He was allowed to fall ill and die feeling the greatest apprehension as to the future livelihood of his wife and children."

Sir Ronald referred to Sir David Bruce, who discovered the cause of sleeping sickness. "England doesn't even think it worth while to employ him now," the speaker stated.

He added that there were three or four other eminent scientists in this list who were equally neglected, and continued:

"It has often been said that the man who could find the cure for tuberculosis, who could discover the cause and cure of cancer would become a millionaire. On the contrary, it is more likely that he would die in the workhouse."

Sir Ronald urged that the country should pension such men, encourage them to pursue their investigations.

## TWO-YEAR TERM FOR ACTING BANK MANAGER

Angus Smith, of Bank of Nova Scotia at Toronto, Sentenced For Theft.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—(Canadian Press dispatch).—Angus Smith, acting manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was sentenced by Judge Denton, in the Ontario court today, to two years, less one day, in the Ontario reformatory for theft of \$4,725 from the bank.

Through his counsel, W. B. Hordkins, Smith pleaded guilty and made a clean breast of the whole affair. The thefts, according to Mr. Hordkins, dated back to 1911, when Smith made a bad loan of \$50,000, which he covered from the funds of the bank in order to hide it from the bank officials. When this loan was discovered by a bank inspector this year, Smith acknowledged with the most frankness that since that first episode he had taken various amounts totaling over \$4,000. A statement to this effect, with his signature attached, was handed in as evidence.

Smith is 41 years of age, and a married man with two young children. He has been with the bank since 1919. In the witness box, Superintendent of Branches McIntyre admitted that Smith's salary was \$1,850 a year. He had 12 years' banking experience.

## GERMAN TRAIN CRASH KILLS 22 PEOPLE

Special Cable to London Free Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Twenty-two persons were killed when a stationary train outside of Duren was telescoped by a fast train from Aachen, according to reports from Essen. The express had been switched into the wrong track, it was believed.

## POLICE INHERIT TROUBLE.

Toronto Station Swamped By Inquiries For the Time of Day.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—The Toronto police signal system switchboard is being swamped by calls from citizens asking the time of day, and it must be stopped, Chief of Police Dickson said today. Ever since the Bell Telephone Company stopped answering inquiries for "the time" the police switchboard has answered between 300 and 500 calls a day from citizens demanding the time. Yesterday there were 500 requests, according to a count taken.



## Chest Cold? —try this method

That chest cold can be broken up—no matter how stubborn and deep-seated it may seem!

Apply Sloan's Liniment to chest and neck tonight. Its tingling, glowing warmth goes to the root of trouble. It breaks up the congested, inflamed condition.

Relief quickly follows. Get a bottle of Sloan's today. All druggists carry it. Its effectiveness will surprise you.

Made in Canada  
**Sloan's Liniment—kills pain!**  
For rheumatism, bruises, strains, chest colds

## NEARLY ALL ASK ABOUT SCHOOLS

Would-Be Settlers In Canada Solicitous For Children.

QUESTIONS TO AGENTS

Need of More Elastic Laws Regarding Immigration.

BY G. C. PORTER, OF WINNIPEG.  
Free Press Special Correspondent.



G. C. PORTER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—It's a liberal education in home-building or the broader aspects of nation-making to scan the thousands of inquiries written by those who contemplate removing from the United States to Canadian farms. Many of these letters are human documents stamped with the age-old impulse to improve family surroundings. This is the commonest note sounded in all these communications. Most of these people look beyond the mere accumulation of money. The elements of character-building are there. It is the most hopeful angle that is recorded in this mass of correspondence.

For instance, the first question asked is not what is land worth, or how much wheat can be produced on an acre. In nine letters out of 10 they want to know: "How about the schools?" "How are the rural schools, how far apart and what class of teachers?" "Can the children of the rural districts be admitted to the high schools of the large centers and on what terms?" Then comes the question of road conditions and third in line is that of taxes. Probably the next in rotation relates to religious denominations. Are there many churches of this or that faith in that part of the West.

THE FLOWERS.

The letters written by women display the finer quality in worldly inquiries. "What kind of flowers grow on the Canadian prairies? Can I take rose bushes with me and honeysuckles?" In nearly all the letters inquiries are made as to the growth of fruit trees and not a few letters have been received the past winter at these offices as to possibility of fruit farming in British Columbia.

These railway and immigration agents must have a wide fund of information and infinite patience if the inquiries that pour in upon them are intelligently and sympathetically answered. They want to know the price of wood, coal, lumber, gasoline, flour, depth necessary to sink wells and a schedule of freight rates. Not infrequently these inquiries cover a wider range and several sheets of paper, even dwelling pitifully upon the fear that they will not be able to make a favorite horse or dog over the border.

I have some times thought a more sympathetic psychology would be cultivated toward these newcomers if these human records of our foreign immigration service could be culled over and given publicity in some form available to the masses. For instance, a colored man from Texas is on record as having written for information concerning the movement of his family to Alberta and wanted to know anxiously if there was as much prejudice "up there" against a black man as was some times found in southern states. Another inquiry from Georgia would like to know if the Ku Klux Klan existed in Manitoba, and still another desired information as to what kind of money was in circulation north of the line.

SOME COACHED.

Then the reverse of these are to be found in the large number of "prospects" who know exactly where they want to go. They have been coached by friends and former neighbors who have gone to the provinces, made good and wrote the folks back home, inducing them to move northward. These prove the best material the agents have to work with, for about all they want in the certificate that enables them to get settlers' rates and cross over the line. They are almost what might be termed ready-made Canadian citizens. They are familiar with the country and its ways through reading papers sent them by their friends and relations in Canada.

Through the many years I have been making these annual tours of investigation as to prospects of the northward movement, I have been impressed with the inadequacy of our immigration laws and the difficulties of a hard and fast rule applicable to the man or woman who desires to become a resident of Canada. Of course, there must be a general plan and rules for the officers at the border, who, in the last analysis, must interpret the expression of the Government, but the routine application of all immigration laws, I imagine from my knowledge, based upon a wide acquaintance with the subject, excludes many desirable people, who, if their cases could be dealt with separately and not in the massed regulation, would be admitted and become creditable family units and splendid citizens. I presume that is the basis of our laws becoming more elastic and calling by the same token for a higher type of officer at the border.

AN INSTANCE.

I came in contact with a case illustrating the point very vividly in one of the offices this week. Two men came in to see the agent. Both spoke with a slight foreign accent. The one who wanted to go to Canada had come to the United States from Russia, 12 years ago, worked on farms for wages, saved and bought a place of his own, raised a family and evidently acquired considerable property, which he had sold and wanted to remove with his family to the Canadian prairies. His companion, who did the talking, explained that his friend had never naturalized. Therefore that clause in the immigration law which requires the applicant to come to Canada direct from the country of which he is a citizen, was a barrier, or at least the agent was in some doubt and told the men so frankly, but advised him to return for further information. The man radiated honesty, energy, wholesomeness and had proven his character by his thrift and application and ability to save.

I presume there was sound reason for this law or order-in-council, but it was not possible to make exceptions. The man's point would be worthy of consideration, and I understand they are constantly coming up for adjustment. While this particular applicant would not say how much money he had for investment, he admitted cautiously that he had "plenty, plenty," and his companion added

he had several thousand dollars with which to buy a farm in Canada.

SURE TO MAKE GOOD.

What he did have, however, which seemed to me to recommend even more highly, was the proof that he could make good as a farmer in a new land as he had done in the United States, acquired, apparently, a fair education in a foreign language, established a family and had a purpose in life, was going somewhere and believed better opportunities for improving his surroundings existed in Canada than in the American republic.

The agent told me later he thought the man could be admitted under the less rigorous application of that restriction. I have heard some of these gentlemen interested in promoting the movement toward Canada say that they

believed every man or woman of good character and good health who wanted an opportunity to get close enough to the soil on the prairies, out of which they proposed to dig a living, ought to be admitted to Canada. I am not so sure that this broad policy would be satisfactory, but I do believe that its careful application would largely increase the number of settlers moving into the Dominion within a few years. There are not many turned back at the border, because the agents permanently residing here eliminate those who should not be admitted on their first investigation, saving them the expense and cruel disappointment of being stopped at the line.

DEFINES CENTRAL REGION OF NATIONAL RAILWAYS

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The regions into which the Canadian National Railways are to be divided for operating purposes were made known in detail here today in an official statement issued by Sir Henry Thornton, the president.

The central region comprises all lines and facilities between Riviere Du Loup

and Monk, Que., on the east, and Chicago, Current and Superior Junction on the west (including Monk, Que., terminal) line to Portland, Me.; Grand Trunk Western Railway, including associated lines in United States west of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers; headquarters Toronto.

STUDENT'S LIABILITIES \$70,000; ASSETS NIL

VANCOUVER, Feb. 28.—With liabilities approximating \$70,000 and assets nil, Wallace W. Lefaux, law student, secured his discharge as a bankrupt from Mr. Justice Morrison here today. Lefaux participated in the Winnipeg strike trials, assisting the defense. He visited Russia two years ago to study the Soviet system.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY SETTLE MANY DISPUTES

BUDA PEST, Feb. 28.—The first satisfactory result of the recent inter-hanging of visits between the Austrian chancellor and the Hungarian premier was obtained yesterday in a definite

peaceful settlement of the Austro-Hungarian question of arbitration. A court held under the presidency of Dr. Zimmermann, burgomaster of Rotterdam, decided that Hungary must pay 3,000,000 Swiss francs to Austria as reparation for damages caused to the Western Hungarian population by Magyar insurgents. Other points at dispute between the two countries also were settled.

SEEK SPEEDY RELIEF FROM POWER SHORTAGE SITUATION AT MINES

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—In an effort to get speedy relief for the power shortage in the Porcupine mining area, Attorney-General Raney and Hon. Benoit Bowman, minister of lands and forests, continued conference today with representatives of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, which seeks a lease for power development on the Abitibi River.

It is understood that the bigger proposal of the Abitibi getting all the power rights on the river right down to Tin Can Portage is also being considered, although the first consideration is a smaller development to serve the immediate needs.

TO PROBE AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The special committee which will inquire into agricultural conditions in Canada was named

at the opening of the House this afternoon. The committee will consist of Messrs. Bouchard, Caldwell, Clifford, Elliott, (S. Waterloo), Grimmer, Hammett, Lantieri, McKay, McMaster, Munroe, Sales, Sinclair, Stansell, Sutherland and Toimile.

MINORS OPERATORS DECLARE THAT SCORES OF MINERS ARE LEAVING THE DISTRICT AS THEY ARE UNABLE TO WORK WHEN THERE IS NO POWER TO RUN THE MACHINERY.

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO.

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## Announcement

# To All Ford Owners

## Reduction in Prices of Genuine Ford Parts

Effective March 1st, 1923

WHAT amounts practically to a further reduction in the price of Ford Cars is represented in this lowering of prices for Genuine Ford Parts.

On March 1st every Ford Dealer and every Ford Service Station in Canada will supply Ford owners with Genuine Ford Parts at a substantial reduction in price.

Quantity production and increased efficiency has enabled the Ford organization to cut down the cost of parts. Now is the time to have your Ford overhauled before the Spring rush commences—and at a material saving over last year's prices.

For Aches, Pains  
The Safe Home Remedy

NERVILINE

When sudden sickness comes, when the kiddies come in with colds, their little chests and throats sore from coughing, quick results always follow a vigorous rubbing with good old Nerviline. If it's Croup, Colic, Diarrhoea, Nerviline is a wonderful friend. For young and old, to overcome the minor ills that constantly arise in the home, nothing compares with "Nerviline."—35 cents at all dealers.—Adv.

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For the Hands