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Princess Pat's Children In Succession to Throne

(F. Cuncliffe Owen, in N. Y. Sunday Sun.)

Although Lady Patricia Ramsay, who entered Westminster Abbey on Thursday last as a Princess of the Blood and emerged therefrom as a commoner, has surrendered her place in the line of succession to the British crown along with all her royal immunities and prerogatives, yet the rights of any children to whom she may give birth will in nowise be affected by her renunciation. For the most eminent jurists of the United Kingdom and of Continental nations of Europe are united in their contention that parents have no power to sacrifice rights of their children, minors or as yet unborn.

This question was widely discussed at the time of the morganatic marriage of the ill-fated Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary to Countess Sophia Chotek. The union was only sanctioned by Emperor Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Dual thrones, renounce all rights and claims to the two crowns, not for himself, but for any sons born to the union. This was made the subject of debate in the Hungarian Parliament, where it was established by the leading native and foreign jurists that the Archduke, whose assassination, with his wife at Sarajevo, in June, 1914, precipitated the great war, had no power to rob by any pledges or acts of his own, his young sons, from their hereditary rights.

DUKE MAX WOULD BE ELIGIBLE.

Indeed, were monarchy to be re-established in Hungary the eldest son of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the now seventeen-year-old Duke Maximilian of Hohenberg, would stand a fair chance of being put forward as a candidate for the throne, not that he is half Czech, through his mother, and that his father, thanks to her influence, never neglected any opportunity of manifesting his aversion for the Magyars.

Of course, the renunciation of Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., of his rights to the French throne for himself and his descendants on his election in 1700 to the crown of Spain, occurs to the student of history. But the Duke of Anjou's surrender of rights was ratified by a number of treaties on the part of Spain and of France with other Powers.

International agreements of this kind are, even in American jurisprudence, superior to any law. Otherwise Don Jaime, the late King of Spain, only son of the late Don Carlos and chief of the Carlist party in Spain, would be in the position of Philip, Duke of Orleans, as the acknowledged Royalist claimant to the oldtime Bourbon throne of France.

It is on the cards, therefore, that a descendant of Lady Patricia Ramsay, though she and her husband are now commoners, may yet become ruler of the vast British Empire.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF PRINCESS ROYAL.

Next in the line of succession to the five children of George V. comes his sister, the widow, Princess Royal, whose two children are the young Duchess of Fife and the still unmarried Princess Maud. The Duchess of Fife is married to the Duke of Connaught's only son, Prince Arthur, and they have a little boy and girl, both commoners in the eyes of the law, although the boy bears the courtesy title of Lord Macartney, next in the line of succession to the crown. Then there is the Duchess of Fife's younger sister Maud; after her come King George's unmarried sister, Princess Victoria, then his youngest sister, Queen Maud of Norway, and her little boy, Crown Prince Olaf; after them the four daughters of King Edward's sailor brother, the late Duke Alfred, sovereign of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and their children. Next are the Duke of Con-

naught and his only son, Prince Arthur, already dealt with elsewhere, as the husband of the Duchess of Fife. Like his father, he declined the succession to the German throne of the sovereign Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Afterward came Prince Arthur's eldest sister, the Crown Princess of Sweden, and her children, and finally the offspring yet unborn of the new married Lady Patricia Ramsay.

Queen Maud of Norway and her son, Crown Prince Olaf, as well as the Crown Princess of Sweden, and his children, need not be taken into account, however, in this connection. For the British people, after their sorry experiences with the first four Hanoverians, will never again submit to the occupancy of their throne by any scion of a foreign dynasty, no matter how much English royal blood he may have in his veins.

On the same grounds the daughters of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and their children may also be considered as eliminated from the succession, two of the duke's daughters, in particular, Queen Marie of Roumania and the Infanta Beatrice of Bourbon, having, according to the British constitution, forfeited their place in the line of succession by wedding Roman Catholics.

If Lady Patricia Ramsay's marriage to Lord Dalhousie's sailor brother, Capt. the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, of the royal navy, has been so readily sanctioned by King George and has been welcomed by the people of Great Britain, it is because the union is of nature to emphasize the emancipation of the reigning house of England from that foreign and more especially German doctrine, according to the terms of which royalty can only mate with royalty, and scions of sovereign dynasties are deterred from marrying any but members of other dynasties. This had the effect of restricting English princes and princesses in the line of choice of consorts abroad or else to royalists, to which there were manifest objections.

Since there can be no question for many years to come of any matrimonial alliance on the part of English princes of Princesses with German dynasties, the matrimonial market open to the English royal family is very small, and the natural alternatives among their fellow countrymen and countrywomen.

True, when in 1889 King George's eldest sister, the Princess Royal, was led to the altar by Lord Fife, created a Duke on his wedding day, objections were raised to the match by some of the older members of the British aristocracy. For the Princess Royal was then fourth in the line of the succession to the throne, with some prospects of becoming Queen regnant owing to the fact that her two only brothers, the Duke of Clarence and of York, were both unmarried, the elder of the two dying eighteen months later.

The prospect of the Duke of Fife, who was a banker in London becoming a species of prince consort and influence over the sovereign, his wife, who was devoted to him, did not appeal to them. But times have changed and the great war, which has found so many of Queen Victoria's grandchildren in a position of bitter enmity to Great Britain has had the effect of heartily sickening the legions of King George of any further matrimonial alliances between the members of their reigning house and alien dynasties.

It is timely, in view of Lady Patricia Ramsay's recent marriage and of the prospect of the young Prince of Wales's selection of a bride, to point out that there is nothing in English law or custom to prevent an English Prince or Princess of the blood from marrying a member of his or her nationality, utterly regardless

or rank in life. The only restrictions placed upon them by law are that they should not wed Roman Catholics and that they should receive the approval of the sovereign in council to the match.

Morganatic marriages have no place in English jurisprudence, and the idea thereof is repugnant to the English mind, being a thoroughly German institution. In fact, there is only one known instance thereof in modern English history, namely, when Queen Victoria was led by her affection for her kindly old uncle, the royal Duke of Sussex, to recognize his union with Lady Cecilia Gore (daughter of Lord Arran, and widow of Sir George Buggin), until then regarded as invalid, and to bestow upon her the title of Duchess of Inverness. It was a marriage which remained without issue.

Otherwise matrimonial alliances of British royalty with non-royal fellow citizens, have been numerous. Thus, when Princess Louise, sister of King Edward, married the late Duke of Argyll, one time Governor-General of Canada, he had not yet succeeded to his father's honors, and was a commoner, though he bore the courtesy title of Marquis of Lorne.

At the Court of Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent, he was made to feel keenly the difference of his rank with that of his wife. This was all the more hard on him, since in Scotland his father as head of the historic and powerful clan of Campbells was regarded as a very grand personage.

King James II.'s first wife was a commoner, Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon, of a former Chancellor of England, and a former Duke of York, before James's accession to the throne. Yet Duchess "Nan" of York was recognized by her brother-in-law, Charles II., at his court, as a royal Princess.

Two of the Queen of Henry VIII., Jane, daughter of Sir John Seymour, and Mother of Edward VI., and Catherine Howard, a daughter of Lord Edmund Howard, were commoners when he led them to the altar. Queen Elizabeth's mother, the ill-fated Anne Boleyn, was a peeress as Marchioness of Pembroke, when Henry VIII. made her his Queen, while the sixth and last of this Bluebeard monarch's many wives, Catharine Parr, although daughter of a commoner, was, as widow, Lord Latimer's peeress by marriage when called upon to share his throne.

HENRY IV. HAD COMMONER AS QUEEN.

Henry IV. had as queen, a commoner, Lady Margaret Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Hereford, and she was the mother of Henry V. the hero of the battle of Agincourt. As for the Princess and Princesses of the English reigning house, who have contracted recognized matrimonial alliances with non-royal persons, they are too numerous to find a place here. Perhaps the best known instance is that of Princess Amelia (youngest daughter of George III.), who, when dying of consumption, was permitted by her father to crown the one romance of her life by marrying George Henry Lennox, and of George III.'s brother, William, Duke of Gloucester, who married the widow of a commoner, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole as a village postmaster's daughter, in spite of which she was accorded the honors of a princess of the blood, and of a recognized member of the reigning family. Indeed, at one moment there seemed a probability of her becoming queen, through her husband's succession to the crown. Her son, the Duke of Gloucester, married his first cousin, Princess Mary, daughter of George III., but left no children.

Edward VII. when he was wont to visit Paris, both prior and subsequent to his accession to the crown, would dine together at the Jockey and at the Union, with a Baron Charles d'Oubrouse of the Chateau d'Avonbreuse, near La Rochelle. The king recognized in him a kinsman, and the baron, who had shown himself a hero in the Franco-German War of 1870, and was of diminutive stature, used to go in Parisian clubland by the nick-

LE PETIT COMTE DE ROT (The Little Count of the Rot)

MAILED: FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

The original Baron d'Oubrouse, Alexander by name, was a noble and territorial magnate of the Poitou and married in 1832 a farmer's daughter, Jacqueline Pousard. One of the children of this union, Eleanor, aroused the admiration of Duke George William of Brunswick and, subsequently, was married in 1864.

As only daughter was born to this union, Princess Sophia Dorothea. She married, first of all, Prince Augustus of Wolfenbutter, and subsequently Louis, sovereign Elector of Hanover, who afterward became King of Great Britain and Ireland under the title of George I. Although the union was a most unhappy one and she died in the captivity to which she had been consigned after her tragic romance with Count Philip Koenigsmark, she presented her husband a son, who followed him on the throne of Great Britain and of Hanover, as King George III., and whose daughter who became the mother of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

George V. of Great Britain, the ex-Kaiser, King Alexander of Greece, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Norway, the Queen of Sweden have therefore common forebears in the person of Baron Alexandre d'Oubrouse and of his wife Jacqueline Pousard.

WEAK, WORRIED WOMEN

Can Find New Health and Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It is useless to tell a hard working woman to take life easily and not to worry. To do so is to ask the almost impossible. But, at the same time, it is the duty of every woman to save her strength as much as possible; to take her cares as lightly as may be, and to build up her strength to meet any unusual demands. It is a duty she owes herself and family for her future health may depend upon it.

To guard against a complete breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. No other medicine does this so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine actually makes new, red blood, strengthens the nerves, restores the appetite and keeps every organ healthily toned up. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep their strength and keep disease away by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have done more to lighten the cares of weak women than any other medicine. Among the many women who have reason to be thankful for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Milan Bailey, Utterson, Ont., who says:

"Two years ago I got weak and badly run down, and could scarcely do my household work. I grew so thin that my friends used to comment upon it. At that time my baby was six months old and the care of it and my household work was almost too much for me. It was at this stage that my husband got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had been taking them long we could see an improvement in my condition. For months I had not been sleeping well and my natural sleep returned and I wasn't so nervous. Then my friends began to comment upon my improved condition and tell me how much better I was looking. By the time I had taken six boxes I felt completely cured, and have since enjoyed the best of health. Now I never fail to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when any of my friends are ailing."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MUST FIND CZAR OF THE RUSSIAS

N. Y. Lawyer Has Judgment Against Him.

Bank Refuses to Pay Out His Money.

New York, Special Wire.—Bernard Naumberg, a lawyer, was named today by Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn as a committee of one to ascertain whether Nicholas Romanoff, former Czar of Russia, is dead or alive, if dead, who is next of kin.

To-night Mr. Naumberg is eagerly looking for someone who can solve the riddle for him, for as its solution rests the collectibility or non-collectibility of a \$117,450 judgment which Mr. Naumberg recently obtained against Mr. Romanoff on behalf of the Marine Transportation Service Corporation.

The corporation is the early part of the war transported a large quantity of sugar to Russia upon the then Czar's order. Before collection was made, Nicholas was deposed, and, according to generally accepted reports, slain.

Mr. Naumberg recently learned that the late Czar had \$1,000,000 on deposit in the National City Bank here. He obtained a court judgment for \$117,450, but upon presenting it to the bank was informed that the bank could not pay out any of the funds unless Nicholas either were served with notice or were approved dead.

Mr. Naumberg then applied for appointment of a receiver for the fund, hoping to obtain satisfaction from the receiver. Judge Benedict denied the application, however, telling Mr. Naumberg it would be necessary first to serve Nicholas with notice, or after proving him dead, to serve notice upon his next of kin. The next of kin would be his wife if she is alive; if not, his children; if alive; if not, Michael Romanoff, his brother, who at last accounts was alive.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

LYDD GEORGE SCORES AGAIN

End of Conscription in Germany a Big Point.

Makes World Peace Easier for League.

London, Cable.—In discussing events at the Peace Conference in Paris, the Daily Chronicle says:

"There is no doubt that Premier Lloyd George scored a very important point in gaining the assent of his colleagues on the Council of Ten to the principle that conscription shall be abolished in Germany. The plan adopted will enable the powers on whose shoulders the chief responsibility for maintaining the League of Nations will rest to bear that burden with a much smaller military effort than would otherwise be needed."

"There will be no risk of perpetuating conscription in Great Britain and the United States, and we can, having regard for their economic situation, will care to encourage themselves indefinitely with it. The disarmament of Germany, being compulsory, will have to be watched and enforced for many years by travelling commissions of the League of Nations, with the League's force behind them."

"The abolition of compulsory service is the greatest practical step yet taken toward the discouragement of war," says the Daily Mail.

"There is one vital provision for the safety of the Allies that must accompany the abolition of conscription, however. This is the complete and effective disarmament of Germany."

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Expeller to drive out the parasites.

SPARTACANS ARE STILL A MENACE

3,000 Holding Out in Four Strongholds.

Ebert Troops Advance Against Them.

Berlin cable says: The progress of the Government troops against the Spartacans necessarily is slow owing to the need of thoroughly cleaning up the conquered parts of the city. This means that Liechtenberg probably cannot be reached inside of two days. The populace of Liechtenberg is suffering severely from hunger and as a result of looting. The second important Spartacan stronghold is Weissensee, a suburb of Berlin. The Spartacans also are strongly entrenched in Copenick, Neuland and Lichtenberg.

The correspondent to-day talked with a colonel of the Government forces who estimated the Spartacans at about 3,000. He admitted, however, that his figures were merely guess work. The colonel said that in addition to heavy and light artillery the Spartacans have scores of machine guns.

The Government troops are advancing in four columns—Col. Reinhardt's division to the north, Gen. von Roden's Marines in the middle, with a squad of cavalry and mounted west, southward, and Gen. Huesen's volunteers from the direction of Schoenberg. Their conduct and discipline are exemplary.

The eastern and southern parts of the city are still closed to all traffic. The inhabitants are suffering greatly from privations.

The Spartacans visited Herr Noske, Secretary of the Military Affairs, last night to enquire into peace conditions. It is rumored that after protracted negotiations the unconditional surrender demanded by the Spartacans and the yielding up of all their arms.

Riots have occurred in various German towns outside Berlin, and a Spartacan revolt has broken out in Hamburg. The riots are said to have resulted from a general strike supported by the Spartacans.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

ONLY ALLIES IN IT.

To Take Part in Meeting With the Germans.

London, Cable.—A sitting of the Peace Congress is not contemplated before the final completion of the terms of peace to be presented to the Germans, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent. The explanation of this step as given by an authoritative British source, is that the question of peace with Germany is one that concerns only the powers that took part in the war against her, and that it is unnecessary to require the conference to permit the delegates of other countries to take part in deliberations in which they have no direct interest. The same authority is of the opinion that even at Versailles when the terms are presented, the meeting may be confined to the German delegates and the representatives of the Entente allies and the powers associated with them in the war.

A Power of Its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

ALL NEUTRALS TO CONFER IN PARIS

Invited by Peace Congress to Attend There

And Give Views On League of Nations.

Paris, Cable.—An invitation has been sent out to the neutral nations in Europe, Asia and South America, asking them to attend a private and unofficial conference here on Thursday, March 20, with the object of giving neutrals an opportunity to express their views on the League of Nations. The invitation was sent by the Conference authorities to the Ministers of the neutral powers in Paris, and they have forwarded it to their Governments.

Switzerland has already replied favorably to the suggestion. No South American Governments have yet answered. A strong sentiment is developing in high quarters of the Conference towards making Geneva the official seat of the League of Nations. Several of the heads of the delegations who have been consulted have given their approval.

An Old Offender Caught.

For years he has caused endless trouble, but when Putnam's Corn Extractor was applied he came out roots and all. Any corn or wart cured in twenty-four hours by "Putnam's Extractor," 25c. at all dealers.

HUMAN FLESH ON SALE IN MOSCOW

Washington, Special Report.—Human flesh is reported to have been sold by Chinese soldiers in Moscow for food. The Chinese, imported by Bolshevik leaders, are reported under arrest on this charge.

This startling information reached the State Department to-day through channels not disclosed by officials. The Chinese picture of food and economic situation as Moscow.

Sugar is quoted in Moscow at 20 rubles a pound, dog meat at 7 rubles, and horse flesh at 21 rubles a pound. In Petrograd the streets are practically deserted, a large number of the schools are closed, and the only persons seen on the streets are soldiers and people begging bread. With the death rate, chiefly from typhoid and smallpox, approximately 4,000 daily, facilities are lacking for the burial of the dead.

Cause of Asthma.—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the streets, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to eradicate except through the sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

Insanity.

There has never been a satisfactory definition of insanity; the best, that of Sir William Hamilton, that it is "the paralysis of the regulating or legislative faculties of the mind." Insanity is far from being satisfied. Like sleep, like dreams, like life itself, it is a mystery that no man understands. Its cause lies in the "profound" that no science has as yet explained.—New York American.

Over There—
Over Here

STAG Chewing Tobacco
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of Canada's war units
—those who fought in
Flanders and those who
served at home.

It is also enjoyed by
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