

ince, both public and separate schools, not because we are paying them money, but because it is vital to the survival of the nation, that we have the right to say to those teaching our youth that they shall further the cause of British democracy."

And again, in conclusion, Colonel Drew insisted that members of the Legislature had the right to say that "in the schools they shall teach what we know as British democracy and shall not do anything to assist subversive elements which are seeking to destroy these ideals in which we believe."

#### "Sadly Disillusioned."

Mr. Hepburn said it was little wonder that Col. Drew had spoken as feelingly on the matter as he had. "He has had an enviable war record as we all know," said he, "and he fought overseas in defense of the freedom we all here enjoy." Reading from the newspaper story of Prof. Grube's remarks, the Premier admitted that long ago, when first a member of the House

of Commons, he too had looked askance on estimates for armaments. But now, he had to confess, he had been sadly disillusioned. Ramsay Macdonald, whose ideas he had once supported, had lulled not only England but the whole Empire into a state of apathy. Baldwin had continued the lulling, with Manchoukuo, Ethiopia, Czecho-Slovakia, and now Albania as the result.

"Those men who invaded Albania," said he, "were no better than burglars. They took the physical assets of that little country and shot all who opposed them."

Mr. Hepburn said he realized that Prof. Grube—"this foreigner"—who sought to speak "disparagingly" of the Empire belonged to Trinity College. But the fact remained, he said, that those at that college have been educated earlier at the expense of the taxpayers of the province of Ontario.

"I suggest, for the consideration of this House," said he, "that it might be well for the Legislature to inform the head and the governors of Trinity College that unless they seek to discipline this Grube in a manner befitting the insult he hurled at the Empire we might well revise the arrangement between Trinity and the University, itself. We have the power necessary."

"Some have called me a precedent-buster," he later observed. "Well I'm prepared to bust another precedent to get at a man of the character of this foreigner, Grube."

Mr. Hepburn said also that he was "disappointed" that the loyal lot of men constituting the University Board of Governors had not up to now "disciplined Underhill" in a manner befitting "the crime he has committed. It smacks of rank sedition."

Colonel Hunter submitted his motion and called on members to give it their unanimous support. Dr. Simpson said that while he was entirely in sympathy with what had been said and while he had absolutely no sympathy with either of the professors, he advised that before putting the resolution to a vote it would be "better, safer and fairer to wait until we have the opportunity of hearing from Principal Cosgrave. Knowing Principal Cosgrave as I do, I know he is very much worried about the present situation."

Colonel Hunter asserted he had been acquainted with Professor Underhill's writing for some time, had sat on platforms with him and he was convinced that the action should be taken. He said the Legislature was a tribunal which had the authority to order drastic action. "We are," he snapped, "criticizing rats who are trying to scuttle our ship of state."

Colonel Drew submitted that while there was strong feeling over the matter, he was against any one being summarily dismissed without trial. He agreed with Dr. Simpson's suggestion and he emphasized that the Legislature's disapproval had been made amply clear and that it would be advisable to wait until those in authority in the university had had an opportunity to consider the problem.

Colonel Hunter agreed to have the resolution stand, and Premier Hepburn, indicating his approval of the suggested course, read to the House a telegram he had received

from the Newmarket Lions Club. The members, the wire emphasized, had passed censure on Professor Grube's statement and, as taxpayers, submitted the province might reduce its grants to the university until the board saw fit to "weed from the staff" members whose utterances indicated disloyalty.

Professors and university officials most directly concerned with yesterday's episode in the Ontario Legislature which witnessed the public censure of two Toronto educationists, were reluctant to discuss the issues raised or to enlarge on anything said on the floor of the House.

Canon H. J. Cody, president of the University of Toronto, told The Globe and Mail that further comment would be "both unnecessary and unwise" until the Board of Governors had acted in the matter.

"The board met today," he said, "and although we had no knowledge of what was taking place in the Legislature, the matter was raised at our meeting by one of the members in connection with printed utterances ascribed to Professor

Underhill. The board is taking immediate steps to investigate this situation, and until this investigation has taken place I do not believe I can say anything further. First of all we must learn whether Professor Underhill made the statement attributed to him."

The fact that a man is innocent until proven guilty, he added, was one of the basic principles of democracy. He expressed the belief that Professor Underhill would be given an opportunity to state his case before any action would be taken by the board. The Board of Governors, he added, would not consider the issue concerning Professor Grube, as he did not come under their jurisdiction, being directly responsible to Provost Cosgrave and the Corporation of Trinity College.

Professor George M. A. Grube also declined to make any direct statement. "Of course I have my own views on this matter," he said, "but I do not believe this is the time to state them. Possibly after we have heard from the college authorities I may have something to say."

Pressed for a statement as to the principles involved in the Legislature's discussion, the professor said no purpose could be served by entering into any controversy.

"Premier Hepburn referred to you as a foreigner," a reporter said. "Is that correct?"

"No," was the reply. "I was born in Belgium and moved to England at the age of 14, living there until I came to Canada in 1928. I was naturalized in England and became a British subject and a British citizen in 1923. During the war I served in the Belgian Army and was attached to the British forces as an interpreter for several years."