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ROWELL AND WEEKS AT ACADEMY

Continued from page 1
Liberals will restore the model schools BILINGUAL SCHOOLS

Sir James Whitney says there are no bilingual schools in the province. Bishop Fallon says, "Yes there are." The Bishop is right and he is a competent judge. We agree with him that there are schools in Ontario in which the English language is not taught. Mr. Weeks said he did not wish to become intolerant, as he believed in equal rights to all, but in this English speaking province and in the best interests of the province the English language should be properly taught in all schools receiving Government aid. It was only fair to the children. NEW ONTARIO

Mr. Weeks said it would be unfair of him to travel over every one of the planks of the Liberal platform, but he desired to say that the Government had failed to appreciate their responsibility regarding New Ontario, which

Sir James Whitney had termed, "the land of the stunted poplar." He had refused to grant aid to the Soo industries which were at one time in a dormant condition. He had assumed an unsympathetic, unfriendly and unpatriotic attitude towards New Ontario and in building and setting this portion of the province. In fact of this can you safely trust him in formulating a policy?

Mr. Weeks, in conclusion, said he would support every wise and progressive measure whether Liberal or Conservative and would always place the people before party. Because of the platform and leader, who was no opportunist, and who never sought the position, but who realized his call to duty, I say because of this, I appeal confidently for your support and confidence.

Mr. Weeks was cheered to the echo when he concluded his speech.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

Mr. N. W. Rowell was tendered an ovation when he arose to speak. The applause being intensified when little Miss Marion White presented the leader with a beautiful bouquet. He

stated that the more he travelled the more he enjoyed the privilege of leadership. He was pleased to visit Lindsay, as he knew the town by reputation, because of the interest its citizens took in public questions and also because of the series of meetings which have been held in connection with the Collegiate Institute, at which questions of great import were dealt with by the leading men of the country. He was glad to visit Lindsay and say a word for Mr. Weeks, the Liberal candidate. Some of us feel said the speaker, that Mr. Whitney could not have got along without an election. He may have thought his majority was not sufficient. His didatorial methods, however, had caused discontent among the party, and if the Liberals did not defeat the Government they would go back with a vigorous opposition. I ask you, therefore, said Mr. Rowell, to send Mr. Weeks to Parliament, as one of my ablest colleagues. There was never a period when, he believed, the people were so much interested in the future progress and advancement of the Province as now. Young and old were shaking themselves from party lines and were intent on giving to Caesar the things that belonged to Caesar. All over, young and old were glad to rally to the party of reform, and the people of West Victoria would show that they were in line with the sentiment by sending Mr. Weeks to Toronto. We sometimes liken our Legislature to county council, or municipal councils. All matters affecting the moral and social well-being of the people of the Province were vastly more important than the questions over which the Dominion Government has jurisdiction. The questions and interests at stake are so vital to our well being that all should join in an effort that is made for their improvement and solution. It is a good thing to be all sufficient and not need any advice. The Toronto Telegram stated that the attitude of the Government in regard to New Ontario was a Rip Van Winkle policy. Sir James Whitney claims they spent so much money on this policy, and that an order-in-council was given for another appropriation. This was very suggestive on the eve of an election. The Whitney Government looked upon New Ontario as a district to be exploited. The Liberals look upon it as a great heritage to be developed.

It is difficult for those of us who live in old Ontario to realize the heritage we have in that great hinterland which lies to the north and west which we call New Ontario. It comprises about four-fifths of the entire Province. Do we realize that its unsettled agricultural areas exceed by some millions of acres the total cultivated area of old Ontario? We are just commencing to realize its timber and mineral wealth. Of the 140,000,000 acres of land in this Province over 115,000,000 acres are still in the Crown, and this great area is to be utilized for the good of the people. Ontario, while one of the oldest, is one of the newest Provinces of Canada. A large part of this territory was won for Ontario by Sir Oliver Mowat in the boundary award. Something of the richness of our heritage was disclosed to us by explorations carried on by the Liberal Government of Sir George Ross, which sent out parties to explore the country up to Hudson's Bay. The settlement and development of this great area is of vital concern to every citizen of this Province. To people its agricultural lands with thrifty settlers, to secure the development of its inestimable mineral wealth means a greatly enlarged home market for all the manufacturing industries of Ontario, means increased employment for working men and an enlarged market for the farmers of old Ontario right at their own doors.

RIP VAN WINKLE POLICY
What is the situation to-day? Notwithstanding the immense and ever-increasing immigration to Canada very few of these settlers are going in to New Ontario. The Dominion Government owns the lands in the west. It is interested in settling these lands. It advertises these lands for settlement, and immigration naturally goes west. The railways of Canada are interested in the west, in the long freight haul which it gives them, and many of them in extensive blocks of land in the west, and their interest is to send settlers west. The western lands are prairie; ours are timbered. The Ontario Government owns the lands in New Ontario. If it would settle them and develop the country it must apply modern business methods and attack the problem of the settlement on a thoroughly comprehensive and adequate scale. Instead of doing so the present Government, as the Telegram describes it, has pursued the Rip Van Winkle policy, and to-day there is dissatisfaction and unrest throughout the whole north country.

DEPLETED FARM POPULATION
Referring to the dropping off of the agricultural output of Ontario during recent years, Mr. Rowell asserted that in Ontario was the best farming land in the world and that

such a falling off should not be the case. The present government had done practically nothing for the farmer outside of the carrying on of some few of the policies of the late John Dryden.

"Where the Government is in sympathy with the farmer, putting out its hand to help to ameliorate his conditions and to teach the farmer how to better his crops, there is the best farming done," he said.

It was the duty of the Government he said, in effect, to help the farmer to make the best possible use of his land.

Dealing in more detail with the agricultural conditions in the Province, Mr. Rowell quoted a letter from Mr. J. W. Flavelle to Hon. Mr. Duff, published in the Toronto News last year, in which he said: "This Province should establish leadership in constructive plans and in the enthusiasm which will command a following. It is not too much to ask that the responsible Minister should be the leader, and should show grasp, vision, enterprise, and that mastery of all that is involved in being the chief of agriculture, which will command the respect of the entire Province, and secure a hearty response from the community of farmers."

Mr. Flavelle, in his letter, pointed out what that leadership might be, learning what had been accomplished in Denmark, and how the Danish farmer is educated, and added: "You may fairly ask whether you, with the Minister of Education have not some responsibility in inquiring as to whether rural schools in Ontario are contributing to the sound education of farmers' children."

TAXATION REFORM.

Another important question was taxation, and about it there was some misunderstanding. The Conservative press now wanted to steal this plank from the Liberal platform and were trying to get Sir James to say that he "looked favorably" on allowing municipalities to decide whether they would exempt improvements or not. This was the greatest concession they could expect from "such a high and mighty person." Sir James reached the point when he almost acknowledged parentage of a bill to meet this, but he then refused to have anything to do with it, saying it was rubbish. "So it is, from Sir James' standpoint. It is reform." Mr. Rowell illustrated the unfairness of taxing improvements and allowing land in the same vicinity to increase in value by leaps and bounds because of others' work without taxing it the same way.

"We will give to every municipality the right, if it chooses, to tax im-tax lands or exempt them. This will encourage improvements. No municipality will be forced to do this, but will have the chance." This plan worked well in Manitoba, Alberta and other places, and it was for the people to say if they would have it in Ontario.

BILINGUAL SCHOOLS.

On the question of bilingual schools Mr. Rowell said Sir James Whitney claimed to have a mind of his own. He was neither wax or putty. He had opinions of his own and concealed them in connection with bilingual schools. He had hoped that the elections would be over before Dr. Merchant would bring the report on the schools, but like Banquo's ghost, it would not down. Mr. Whitney had stated that there were no bilingual schools in Ontario and yet in many constituencies the Conservative candidates were pledging themselves to wipe them out. How could they wipe out if nothing was in existence? He had next called to his aid Hon. Mr. Foy, his Attorney-General, whose carefully phrased legal opinion claim that under the law there could be no such schools, and if there were any, they would have to cease to exist. The trouble was not in the law, but in its administration, which had been under the exclusive control of the Government for years. Sir James will not be permitted by the people to evade the issue, and they desire to know:—

Is he satisfied with the conditions in the bilingual schools? If so why

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We are confident that D.D.D. will cure any case of skin trouble of any kind. Get a trial bottle from the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. P.L., 49 Colborne-st., Toronto, or call and see us about it. E. Gregory, Lindsay.

A Talk with Mothers who have Overcoats to buy for Boys

This is a good "Boys' Store." We buy and sell such an immense quantity of clothing for both boys and men that our position in the clothing market of Eastern Ontario is unique.

We secure discounts on account of our large orders that the small buyer is not entitled to. And we pick from the best that the manufacturers offer. So you will see that the stock of Boys' Overcoats is worth your first visit to this section. Note these prices:



Boys' Warm Winter Overcoats
Boys' full length Overcoats in dark grey Canadian Tweed, single and double breasted style, college collar, with lapels convertible, plain long back. The best twilled lining used in body and sleeves. A good coat for very little money, size 28 to 33, Anniversary price this week **\$4.51**



Boys' Smart Stylish Winter Overcoats
Made in popular Russian style, box back, side vents, velvet and some self collars, crest on sleeves very well lined with best Italian lining, sizes 3 to 7 years. Special this week. Anniversary price **\$3.51**

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has he not the courage to say so and defend the present administration?

Sir James says he is not satisfied. Why did he not try to remedy them and what steps does he propose to take to remedy them? If he says he did not know of conditions, it is a confession of the inefficiency and incompetency of the Department of Education.

LIBERAL POLICY PLAINLY STATED.

At the present time our French-Canadian fellow-citizens in this Province number about 250,000. They constitute almost one-tenth of our entire population, and their number is increasing. Apparently the teaching in many of their schools is neither satisfactory to them nor to us; their children are not receiving the education that they should have to fit them for their life's work. Two very divergent views have been presented as to the policy which we should pursue in dealing with these schools. First, the view of some who would prohibit the use of French in any of the schools of the Province and would compel all the scholars to learn English, and English alone. In short, would entirely wipe out of existence any school except a school where English alone is taught. And at the other extreme there are those who claim that there should be no requirement that the children should learn English or in our schools should acquire any language other than the French language. The supreme consideration in determining the policy to be pursued must be the welfare of the children, and starting from that standpoint we must seek to find the policy that would best promote their interests, and viewed from the standpoint of the interests of the children we cannot approve or support either of those extreme positions. English is the language of this continent. It is the official language of this Province. Our French-Canadian fellow-citizens will agree with us that any child in this Province who does not acquire at school a good working knowledge of English is handicapped in the struggle for life, and has fewer avenues of advancement opened to him than he would otherwise have. It is the duty of the State, therefore, to see that in every school of the Province every child receives a thorough English education. But, on the other hand we should not seek to prevent the children of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens retaining the use of their mother tongue. What we are concerned about is that they should master English, and not that they should be ignorant of French. The problem in its working out is largely one of teachers and administration, and it is in this view that we have adopted the following policy on which we stand:—

"To provide through adequate training schools a sufficient supply of teachers, and thus ensure under proper regulations that the pupils in every school in the Province shall receive a thorough English education." Beyond that they had no right to go, and upon that broad platform of the adequate teaching of the English language and a policy of peace and harmony we are prepared to stand and fall.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC HISTORY.

Mr. Rowell next proceeded to give the history of the Hydro-Electric policy of the Whitney Government. His information was secured from a pamphlet issued by the Hydro-Electric itself. The origin of the movement was in neither party, but was in the conference of representatives of various municipalities in regard to cheap power. Committees were appointed to investigate and submitted their conclusions to the Ross Government in 1903. The Government passed a law enabling the municipalities to unitedly deal with the power development problem. The municipalities finally recommended that Government action was necessary. The Whitney Government took up the recommendations and appointed the Hydro-Electric Commission, which is simply an agent of the municipalities which in turn must make good every dollar expended. He was opposed to turning the Commission into a partisan of the Government, whether Liberal or Tory, and subject it to political influence.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION

It was the Liberal government of this province that build the first section of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. It was started, not primarily as a commercial enterprise, but as a colonizing agency. Its chief function was to open up the north country, to assist in its settlement, and to be a connecting link between northern Ontario and old Ontario. We believe this colonization character of the road should be maintained and the primary object of the Commissioners of this railway should be to encourage settlement in every proper way, and to bring about the development of the north country. This, the men of the north country claim the railway now fails to adequately do. I, personally, should like to see a leading citizen of the north country a member of the Board of Commissioners of the railway, so as to keep the railway in close touch with the needs of the people up there.

FAIR PLAY FOR PUBLIC

We further believe that the citizens of this north country are entitled to the same protection in connection with the construction and operation of the Government Railway as is enjoyed by citizens everywhere in respect

Continued on page 3.

THE STAIRCASE TEST

If You Cannot Pass It Your Health Is Failing

When you suffer acute palpitation of the heart, dizziness or faintness, every time you go up stairs; when exertion of any kind leaves you all breathless and trembling, it is a warning that your blood is defective—that you are anemic. If these warnings are neglected, worse disorders follow—perhaps decline and deadly consumption. If you are in this condition you need the new, good blood of health that has been given thousands of sufferers by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills banish all the ailments arising from poor blood, tone up the system and make weak men and women well and strong. Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Almonte, Ont. says: "I was living in Pembroke at the time my health failed me. I kept growing weaker every day until I at last grew so weak I could not walk up stairs without help, and I could not go down street without sitting down and resting. My mother got quite anxious about me and took me to a doctor who said he was quite sure he could restore my health. He gave me a bottle of medicine and I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, but instead of growing stronger I was growing weaker every day, and was only a mere shadow of my former self. My parents believed I was in a decline and could not get better. My mother had heard so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that she decided I ought to try them. I did not notice much change until I had taken five or six boxes, when a decided improvement set in, and from that on I grew stronger and stronger each day, until through a continued use of the Pills I was back to my old time health and strength. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best remedy on earth for sick people, and cannot too strongly urge other weak girls to give them a trial."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Messrs. M. J. Stoddard, W. McInnis and W. D. McCrimmon, Woodville, were in town last evening.

Silks

From our store can be relied on. They are guaranteed, and are dyed by the best process. The stock is a complete one and the prices are below the ordinary.

Here are a Few Specials:

- Black Duchess Satin Paillette, in soft lustreous finish, one yard wide, at per yard... **\$1.25**
- Black Satin Paillette, in a good heavy quality, 36 inches wide, at per yard... **89c**
- 12 pieces of fine finished black and colored Dress Goods clear at per yard... **43c**
- Ladies' long Coats, at... **\$5.00**
- Fashionable cut winter Coats for young women, in black and colored Cheviot, in sizes 32-42. Price... **\$5.00**
- Women's heavy ribbed Vests, in white or natural, high neck and long sleeves... **25c**
- Corsets in all sizes from 18 to 36, at from... **50c to \$3.00**

A Full Stock of

Horn Bros' Blankets, Flannels, Yarns, etc., all ways in stock and sold at mill prices.

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CASH AND ONE PRICE

THE MORTON STUDIO

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We want to remind you to sit as early as possible for your XMAS PORTRAITS so as to avoid any disappointments. If you have friends abroad DON'T WASTE ANY MORE TIME.

GRAND CHRISTMAS OPENING now going on

Large display of Trimmed Hats, in Beavers, Velvets and Felts, on sale at

MISS MITCHELL'S