

members as the debate on the Speech from the Throne. However, they are making their remarks short.

Get Men Who Will Work.

Z. Mageau (Sturgeon Falls) said the kind of men to open up the North were men who were not afraid of work, nor afraid to wear moccasins and go barefooted when they couldn't get them. It was born into men to be pioneers. The trouble about frost and other conditions was not new to Kapuskasing. The same had been true in his riding, in Timiskaming. But they would eventually triumph. He proposed that they let those who wanted to go leave. He would sell the farms to the highest bidder after advertising.

R. M. Warren (North Renfrew) would carry on the colony despite the mistakes made. He did not think it would work properly without hardened pioneers.

The North couldn't be settled with men from the cities, said Sam Clarke. It would be better to pay every settler in the Northland \$300 than to have losses like Kapuskasing had cost. It was a mistake to "mislead settlers and then leave them there." Move the poor ones and help the remainder, was his suggestion.

Must Find Remedy.

Major Tolmie said that, while undoubtedly the scheme had been planned with nothing but the best of motives, the whole thing had become a "disgrace and dishonor to our country." For the fair name of the Province it was necessary to see what could be done to strengthen out the tangle.

The speaker's most severe criticism was launched against Deputy Minister Grigg, who had been reported as stating that he desired no French-Canadian settlers at Kapuskasing. Hon. Mr. Ferguson, however, drew the Major's attention to the fact that the official, in his examination before the Commission, had not been asked whether the statement credited to him by newspapers had been made or not.

Major T. L. Kennedy of Peel, who was formerly connected with the settlement, defended the Assistant Superintendent of the colony from charges of evading military service. The official in question, he said, had several times offered himself for service, but had been rejected. There were soldier-settlers there, he said, who desired to remain, and he pleaded for five years' free seed for these pioneers of a country in which he had great faith.

Lieut.-Col. Cooper said that only a soldier, understanding soldier psychology, could officiate as Superintendent at Kapuskasing. The Government, he said, must get the families who were dissatisfied with conditions into civil life that would be congenial to them.

Mayor M. M. MacBride, Brantford, thought Ontario could not improve matters by washing too much dirty linen. The papers, he thought, had been inclined to take one-sided views. Labor had taken returned soldiers into the workshops and given them vocational training at good trades, and he thought the farmers, and even the Law Society might have emulated Labor's example. The Government had a duty to the men who wanted to get away from Kapuskasing, and a duty to men who wanted to remain.

G. G. Halcrow (East Hamilton) moved the adjournment of the debate.

BOMB HURLED AT GOV'T BILL PROVES A DUD

Ferguson Makes Futile Attempt Against New Temperance Legislation

WILL COME UP TO-DAY

Speaker Will Rule Private Member May Bring It In

Government supporters showed signs of uneasiness yesterday in the Legislature when Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Conservative Leader, hurled a bomb at the temperance program of the Government, but the bomb proved a "dud." Maintaining the persistent efforts that have been made to force any temperance measures which may come down to be brought in as Government measures, the Conservative Leader declared that the bill to stop "short-circuiting" could not be brought in by a private member. It had just been introduced by F. G. Sandy (South Victoria).

Mr. Ferguson argued that the bill imposed duties, and could not, therefore, be brought in by a private member. He sought a ruling by the Speaker, who promised that he would look into the matter, and announce his decision to-day. Meanwhile, the bill was allowed to stand. It is understood that the bill is regarded as quite proper, and will be proceeded with to-day in the usual way.

The Conservative Leader admitted that he had not seen the bill, but if it was as reported in the newspapers he was afraid that the member from South Victoria could not introduce it. If it was not as reported, of course, that was an entirely different matter.

"It imposes no duties," said the Attorney-General.

Native Wines Untouched.

"We do not know. We have not seen the bill," interjected an Opposition member.

No further opinion was ventured by the Government at the time. Members had been somewhat taken aback. Everything seemed to be going smoothly with the program on the Government side. No one expected the move on the Opposition side. However, doubt cleared up after adjournment, when members learned that the bill was not subject

to the objection of the Conservative Leader.

The new bill does not touch native wines. Section 8 says: "Nothing in this act shall affect or apply to the sale, carriage, transportation or delivery of native wines, so far as the same may be lawful under Section 44 of the Ontario Temperance Act."

What the act makes unlawful is the transportation or carriage of liquor within Ontario for sale or consumption within Ontario; the transportation or carriage of liquor from any brewery, distillery, warehouse, dwelling house, stock house, dock, railway station or other premises to any other place or premises or to any persons in Ontario, and the delivery of liquor to any person in Ontario for sale or consumption within the Province.

The new act does not prevent the sale and transportation of liquor for export from Ontario, nor the sale of liquor for purposes lawful under the Ontario Temperance Act in dispensaries.