

# HOUSE'S FULL SUPPORT GIVEN TO RESOLUTION ON DIAMOND JUBILEE

**All Public Bodies in Province Urged to Utilize Every Available Means for Commemorating Canada's Sixtieth Birthday—Premier Surveys Ontario's Development, and Calls for "Big Men," Liberal Leader Sinclair Stresses Value of Character**

## STURDY CITIZENSHIP BUILT BY EDUCATION

Government and Opposition buried their party differences in the Legislature last night to pay a united tribute to the Fathers of Confederation and to give solid and spirited support to the resolution which, moved by Premier Ferguson and seconded by Liberal Leader Sinclair, urged all public bodies in the Province "to utilize every available means for commemorating" this year "the Diamond Jubilee" of the event the "Fathers" brought about.

Premier Ferguson made an eloquent appeal in support of the motion, challenging the "big men" of today to show themselves in the public interests. Mr. Sinclair stressed the importance of "character" in the future development of the country, and Hon. W. E. Raney, Progressive Leader, associated himself with the remarks made by the two other Leaders.

Debate on the resolution was one of the bright spots of the whole session.

In paying tribute to "the men whose wonderful vision had conceived Confederation," Premier Ferguson, said that "the spirit of those times" was never more necessary for the success and the development of the country than it is today.

"This Province of Ontario," he said, amid applause, "has contributed more largely to our expansion as a whole, and to the assimilation of other people into our life for the strengthening of the fibre of Canadianism than any other Province in the Dominion."

### Ontario Spirit Carried West.

Ontario's population had only about doubled since Confederation, due to the fact that many people had migrated to the West and had been responsible, to a great extent, for the marvellous development brought about there. The spirit and instincts, born to every Ontario child, had been carried West, also, he submitted by school teachers, and had been inculcated into the minds of the young Canadians of that great country.

Speaking of Ontario's development in the last sixty years, Mr. Ferguson stressed the point that the vision of Ontario's people and legislators should not be limited to Provincial confines, but should ever extend, with a view to "laying another brick in the great national edifice." Sixty years ago, he said, the total agricultural products of the Province had a value of \$137,000,000, while in 1926 the production in this field was worth \$500,000,000. Industrial products had grown in worth from \$114,000,000 at Confederation to \$1,300,000,000 in the year closed. Products of the mines and of forests were "practically nothing," he said, at Confederation, whereas today they are \$85,000,000 and \$100,000,000, respectively.

"What our school children in Ontario need," he said, "is a gripping story of the life of the country written in a simple, romantic style which will fascinate them, and at the same time, give them a sensible pride in their birthplace."

"I believe," said Liberal Leader William E. N. Sinclair, seconder of the resolution, that it has been character that has carried Canada

through its 60 years of glorious history, and that as we look forward to the future we may be confident that Canadians will proceed along the lines which have been laid down in the past."

### Emphasizes Character.

Character, he emphasized, was more important than wealth and citizenship, and more desirable than prosperity. Wealth and prosperity would accrue to Canada, he claimed, only in so far as character was developed.

Canada required a national and not a sectional point of view, he contended. The fact that the Dominion had found room for Catholic and Protestant, for French-Canadian and Anglo-Saxon was, he argued, one of the brightest spots in the Dominion's history. Co-operation of creeds and races was essential to the future of the land.

Pride was expressed by Mr. Sinclair at being privileged to associate himself with the resolution. Canada already had had a great history, he said—one of remarkable development by an industrious, independent people—and he looked for it to attain even greater heights in the future.

### "Godspeed, Canada!"

"We all say Godspeed, Canada!" he declared amidst applause, "and make the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee the beginning of days better than Canada has ever known."

Hon. W. E. Raney, Progressive Leader, simply wished, as he said, "to express his acknowledgment of the privilege of associating his name with the remarks made by the previous speakers." He was exceedingly congratulatory in his attitude to the Prime Minister's address, declaring it to be "one of the most eloquent ever heard in the House." He chaffed Mr. Ferguson as using the preface of the new school history for his speech.

Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines and Fisheries, and J. P. Earney (Conservative, Kenora) also spoke to the resolution.

### Township School Board Bill Withdrawn for Distribution

In withdrawing his Township School Board bill yesterday Premier Ferguson told the Legislature that the bill would be reprinted and distributed throughout the Province for educational purposes. Suggestions made by members during the debate on the bill—especially those providing for financial adjustments—would appear on the reprints in italics.

# LIQUOR RESOLUTION, ON ASSURANCE GIVEN, WAS NOT INSISTED ON

**Government Will Consider Manufacture of Liquor Jurisdiction Later if Necessary**

## HON. W. E. RANEY'S VIEWS

On the assurance from Attorney-General Price that the Government would consider the matter, if such action was ever deemed necessary, Hon. W. E. Raney, in the closing hours of the present session of the Legislature, last night withdrew his resolution urging that steps be taken to settle the question of "whether the jurisdiction over the manufacture of liquor is in the Parliament of Canada or in the various Provincial Legislatures."

### Needs Settling.

"If Government sale of liquor is to be the policy for the future," declared Mr. Raney, in speaking to the resolution, "then Government control will not be completed until there is also Government control of manufacture. If, on the other hand, the permanent policy is to be prohibition of sale, then prohibition will not be complete or satisfactory without control of manufacture. So that the obvious thing to do is to take steps to have this important question settled."

The Dominion Parliament, Mr. Raney said, has exercised its undoubted authority to enact laws for the regulation of the breweries and distilleries for revenue purposes, "and, based on the authority of the Russell case of 1882, which affirmed the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada to enact the Canada Temperance Act, it was for many years assumed that the jurisdiction over the regulations of the prohibition of manufacture was at Ottawa."

Mr. Raney submitted that "Provincial jurisdiction" would prove of inestimable aid to the Ferguson Government in administering the new Liquor Control Act. It was all right, he said, for Mr. Ferguson to say he had "eliminated the element of gain." The element of gain had been eliminated as far as the retailer was concerned, but it still remained in the case of the manufacturer.

### Attorney-General's View.

Attorney-General Price, speaking to the resolution, stressed the fact that, while the British North America Act gave to the Dominion power to legislate for the peace, order and good government of the country, the Provinces were given power over all matters of a local or private nature. From the abstract, he thought, the question hinged in the last analysis upon whether the manufacture of liquor could be so treated.

The Attorney-General, however, could see no object in deciding whether this Province had the right to control its liquor manufacture or not unless it were decided for all Provinces simultaneously. A situation would result in which the Province of Quebec would be declaring that it had nothing to do with the manufacture of liquor, while the Province of Ontario would be insisting on its rights to such control. If the opinion of the laymen were asked, he believed that it would, for the most part, be in favor of leaving the matter to the Federal legislation.

He believed, on the other hand, that if it could be shown by the courts that the manufacture of liquor was merely a local matter and that such control as might be thought fit was not repugnant to the Federal law the rights would be conceded. He assured the House that the matter would be given consideration.

With this assurance Mr. Raney expressed himself as satisfied and withdrew the resolution.