

**MINING NOW TAKES PLACE
AS A GREAT INDUSTRY.**

The Financial Times in its last issue says:—

"This issue of The Financial Times is chiefly devoted to an industry which has produced a vast amount of wealth for the people of Canada and for many non-Canadian investors who have sent their money into the Dominion, but also an industry which has only in the last few years begun to receive the status which is its due.

"Mining used formerly to be considered, and to some extent in those days rightly, as a matter of gambler's luck. To-day it is known to be a highly scientific business in which the

great rewards go almost entirely to the skilled persistent and courageous adventurers. With its immense requirements of machinery and power, and its ability to utilize ore of almost every grade, the modern mine is also a far more permanent undertaking than its predecessors. And for these reasons and many others, the mining industry has come in recent years to attract more and more attention from the serious business man.

"Canada owes much to its miners, for their remarkable progress in scientific technique (most of which has been achieved in our own universities and on our own mining grounds, for conditions in this country differ radically from those of any other mining

area), for their honesty and devotion in the service of their industry, and for their faith in its future. It is also worth remembering that Canada's contribution to the Great War would have been of far smaller value if it had not included the services of a number of mining engineers of great ability and initiative, who co-operated with, and not infrequently led, the experts of the British Army in effecting a complete revolution in the science of underground warfare.

"Canada has reason to be very thankful for its mines and its mining men and the financiers and investors who have made their work possible and profitable."

**SPECIAL ADDITION OF
JOURNAL VERY CREDITABLE**

In connection with Ottawa's Centenary, The Ottawa Journal, the leading newspaper of the Capital, issued a special edition that was eight pages over the hundred. In quality the issue was also a little better than the full one hundred mark. The 108 pages were all well printed, profusely illustrated and cleverly arranged. The advertisements were almost as interesting as the news and features. The features were specially well handled, the history and progress of Ottawa, from the social, political, industrial and other viewpoints being very skilfully outlined. There was

not a dull line in the edition and accuracy was maintained throughout. Ottawa may well be congratulated upon the noteworthy success of its Centenary, and among all the special features of the event none are more creditable to the talent and enterprise of the city than The Ottawa Journal's excellent special edition.

**THREE YEARS AT KINGSTON
ON HIGH-GRADING CHARGE.**

At Haileybury recently Pete Heshak pleaded guilty before Magistrate Atkinson to high-grading from the Keeley Mine, and was sentenced to three years at Kingston penitentiary. Joe Chircoski, charged along with Heshak, was acquitted, as Heshak

took full responsibility for the offence. In sentencing Heshak, Magistrate Atkinson took occasion to point out that the offence was one that injured the majority of people in this country. It was not a case of stealing from a rich corporation that could afford the loss. The mining companies were in reality owned by shareholders and these shareholders included poor people, as well as the well-to-do, and widows, as well as financiers and speculators. Stealing from mining companies meant the defrauding of all kinds of people who could not afford the loss. Consequently, high-grading was not only a crime, but it was also very often a particularly mean type of theft.

—The— Constitutional Crisis

The constitutional issue is pure political buncombe, designed to divert attention from the King Government's administration of the Customs Department, upon which issue it was ignominiously defeated in the House of Commons.

Here are the vital stubborn facts:

- 1 In September, 1925, Mr. King was granted dissolution by His Excellency Lord Byng, on the representation that he must be given a chance to secure a clear working majority. He stated at Richmond Hill that if such a majority was not forthcoming, he would not attempt to carry on.
- 2 In the old Parliament thus dissolved there had been 234 members, of whom 117 were Liberals, 66 were Progressives or Independents and 51 were Conservatives.
- 3 In the new Parliament, elected in October, 1925, Mr. Meighen had by far the largest group—almost half the total membership of the House. Out of 245 seats the Conservatives had 116, the Liberals 101, the Progressives 24, Labour 2, and Independents 2.
- 4 Instead of immediately resigning, as he should have done in view of the ground upon which he had been granted dissolution, Mr. King asked for and was granted leave to carry on, on the assurance that he would leave the fate of his administration to Parliament itself.
- 5 On Friday, June 25th, three separate motions by so-called independents, in support of which Mr. King's Government marshalled its last ounce of strength, were decisively defeated and the original motion of censure, to which the foregoing had been moved in amendment, was still awaiting decision in Parliament when Mr. King asked His Excellency for dissolution on Monday, June 28th.
- 6 To have granted Mr. King a dissolution under such circumstances would have been a direct denial of the right of Parliament to pass upon the vote of censure then pending.
- 7 Following Mr. King's resignation, Parliament by a majority of 10 did actually adopt a direct vote of censure on the King Government, and declared it unworthy of confidence or office.
- 8 It was Mr. King's refusal to follow British precedent in co-operating with the incoming administration to pass supplies and complete the sessional programme that left Mr. Meighen no alternative but to ask for dissolution.
- 9 Mr. Meighen followed the same course as that adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911, when he saw that it was impossible to carry on and abruptly dissolved Parliament.
- 10 If His Excellency had recalled Mr. King to office, he would have done so in the very face of Parliament's vote of censure.
- 11 Under Mr. King's interpretation of the constitution a Premier need never resign, but could demand dissolution after dissolution, despite the verdict of Parliament or the electorate, and the Governor General must perforce accept his advice.

This is the story. It calls for no comment—it speaks for itself!

The Conservative Party stands solid as a rock for sound British constitutional practice, the maintenance of the British connection, and the right of Canada to enjoy the blessings of stable Government.

VOTE for J. R. O'NEILL in TEMISKAMING NORTH

And avoid another Election!