

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN Editor and Proprietor.

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Dr. Jamieson's Speech.

Continued from page 3. graduates of the Agricultural College, who had no farms to return to—the very brightest graduates we could get, men who were a success on their own farms and who in addition had taken an agricultural course and who were in a position to go out and give information to the farmers of the Province, were duly appointed to help the farmers throughout the Province.

In view of statements like that, can it be truthfully said that this Government is making agriculture a side issue? It is no wonder the intelligent farmers of the Province showed their confidence in the Government at the last election, for they know what is being done, and are not likely to be misled by gentlemen who get their agricultural knowledge and training in city law offices. (Laughter and applause.)

Since we last met here, we have had two elections—a Dominion and a Provincial. Both results have been very satisfactory to this side of the House. The Dominion elections were fought out pretty squarely on one issue. While a thousand reasons might have been given for the defeat of the Laurier Government, yet the discussion hinged almost entirely on the one question of reciprocity, and the result apparently justifies the stand taken by this Legislature on that matter last Session. While I do not think it is wise to introduce Federal issues in Provincial Legislatures to any extent, I think events have amply justified the course which we took last Session in passing the resolution against reciprocity. Had the campaign continued two weeks' longer, with the splendid educational speeches and literature circulated by opponents of the pact, there would not have been even the bakers' dozen of its advocates returned from the Province, but it would have been unanimous. (Applause.)

Coming to the question of our own election, we find objection was raised to the time of year in which it was held. Here again, the new Leader forgets the course which was pursued by his own friends when in office, and in his manifesto to the electors he says: 'By the action of the Government the Legislative Assembly of this Province has been dissolved before the expiry of the legislative term and the electors are called upon to bear the trouble and expense of an unnecessary general election during an inclement season of the year.' This was not the first Legislature which was dissolved before the expiration of its term. In 1886 the Honorable Oliver Mowat dissolved the Legislature after the third Session, on the 15th of November, and held the elections on the 28th of December, right in the middle of the holiday season. (Applause.) Then, in 1904, the Hon. G. W. Ross dissolved the Legislature after the Second Session, on the 15th of December, and the elections were held on the 25th of January 1905, right in the holiday season. Many Honorable Gentlemen will remember that that day was one of the coldest days we ever had, in more ways than one. It certainly was a very cold day for the Honorable gentlemen opposite. (Laughter.) In calling the election on December 11th, the Prime Minister gave ample notice and there was no interference with the holiday season. In fact, I believe the holiday trade was better than ever before, for there was such a feeling of satisfaction prevailing in the Province that everyone was in good humor, and ready to buy things. (Applause.)

Sir Oliver Mowat used to hold that it was not a good thing for a Government of the same political Party to be in power at Ottawa and Toronto, and this old argument was again brought out by the Honorable gentlemen opposite. That may have been true at that time but I think the opposite is true to-day. (There are many questions pending between the Dominion and the Province, which can be settled much more readily by means of cordial co-operation between this Government and the Government at Ottawa. There is, for instance, the boundary question. I hear it is settled, but as to that I do not know. If it is not settled now, it probably will be in the course of a few months. I may say that no one is more anxious that Ontario shall receive a port on Hudson's Bay than the gentlemen on this side of the House. But as a matter of fact

I do not know that it really makes very much difference whether that port be in the Province of Ontario or in the Province of Manitoba. It would only be an imaginary line we should have to cross in any case, and it will be just as accessible to this Province as to the Province of Manitoba, no matter in which it happens to be located. There is nothing in the way of revenue to the Province to accrue from it, but on the contrary, the expenditure for the administration of justice, and other things, would likely be much greater than any revenue which might be received. However, I am satisfied the boundary question will be more satisfactorily settled through having in office two Governments which are in accord. (Applause.)

Then, there is the matter of the settlement as to the jurisdiction of the two Governments over the water-powers and the matter of securing a subsidy for the T. & N. O., with regard to which the late Government persistently refused to grant this Province justice. We have every reason to hope the Treasury of this Province will be some millions richer by receiving the subsidy to which we are entitled for this railway. Then, there is the question of good roads. Canada is a country of magnificent distances, and the transportation question will always be a most important one, and while the Government and the large transportation companies have given us splendid water and rail facilities, for the movement of the products of every farm and factory, we must not forget that it is in the ordinary country road most of this great traffic originates, and it is just as important that we should have a good system of highways and trunk roads. I am glad to know Mr. Borden made this one of the planks of his platform in the last election and promised to give substantial assistance towards it, and that a Bill has already been introduced in the Dominion Parliament for this purpose. I think some joint scheme can be worked out by which this Province will secure the advantage of much needed improvements in the highway system.

There is also room for co-operation in the matter of immigration. The eyes of all the world are on Canada to-day, and we may look for a great influx of settlers during the next few years. Ontario should get its share, possessing as it does advantages which are not surpassed by any other country or Province. In carrying out the vigorous immigration propaganda which we may expect by the combined efforts of the two Governments working in accord, I hope their efforts will first be directed to Great Britain in order to secure as many settlers as possible from the old country, but if they have to go further, then they should go to Germany and the Scandinavian countries in the north of Europe, where we can get people of the very best stock, more nearly related to ourselves, and who become more easily assimilated with us, conform to our laws learn our language and adopt our customs. We must retain this as a White Man's Country and an English-speaking Province. (Loud applause.)

During the campaign, speakers on the Opposition side, especially the new Leader, and also Mr. Mackenzie King, devoted considerable time to a criticism of the Government for having granted a land subsidy to the Canadian Northern Railway, and it is only fair that I should show the total amounts of land grants made by both this Government, and the old Government, so that we can intelligently compare their records. The total amounts, in acres, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Government, Acres. Canadian Northern 2,000,000; Bruce Mines 6,000; Lac Seul 20,000; Superior & Western 7,000; Thunder Bay Branch Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 635,040; Total 2,626,000.

In other words, a little over twenty per cent. of the total grants to date have been made by the Conservatives, the balance by the Liberals. In addition to this, the original grant to the Thunder Bay branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific was 6,000 acres per mile. The present Government arranged to have that reduced to 3,375 acres per mile, or a saving to the Province of 495,000 acres; or, in other words, the original grant to this railway was 1,130,040 acres.

It may be argued that the grant to the Algoma Central and some of the other railways contained a provision that the railway company should place a certain number of settlers, but the fact is that the country through which these railways pass is not suitable for settlement, and, as the Government must have well known, it was an impossibility for the railroad to fulfill this condition,—in fact it would have been a crime to have compelled the railways to have done this, and it was never intended or expected that they would, and these conditions were entirely abortive.

It may further be pointed out that the grant to the Canadian Northern, the only substantial grant made by the present Government, was 4,000 acres per mile, while the grants to the Algoma Central and Manitoulin & North Shore were 7,400 acres per mile, and, in fact, part of the Manitoulin Road 10,000 acres per mile; but the most important difference is the fact that in the grants made by the Liberals, the railroads obtained the lands in fee, including surface rights, minerals, timber and everything. It is true that they had to pay for the pine, but they obtained all the balance of the timber other than pine and all the mineral without any remuneration whatever to the Province, and no conditions were imposed with reference to the sale of these lands, and they can be tied up forever if the company sees fit.—In fact, at the present time a tract of land large enough for a kingdom, of great mineral promise, north of Sault Ste. Marie, is tied up from the prospector, causing considerable dissatisfaction and complaint on that ground; but in the grant to the Canadian Northern the minerals are reserved to the Crown, and a prospector can go on these lands and stake out minerals in the same way he can go on other lands of the Crown. Then, the company is compelled to sell these lands whenever the Government should see fit, and at the prices the Government should fix. In other words, the railway company is simply made a colonization agent of the Government, and the only benefit they get directly other than the settlement of the country, which ensures to their benefit as well as the Province, is whatever price the Government think is fair to place upon these lands. Then this railroad runs through the Clay Belt, opening it up, and it will be one of the best colonization agencies the Government can have.

An argument used in the last campaign was that the present Government was too strong, and that it was the duty of the people to build up a strong Opposition. Possibly some kinds of Government might be too strong, but certainly that is not true in the case of the present Government. Prior to 1905, we had a weak Government and a strong Opposition, and there was never such a rotten state of affairs as prevailed during that time. (Appl.)

I think everyone was glad that the last campaign was not marked by anything that could be called a scandal. The only attempt that was made to make out a scandal against the Government was in an editorial published in 'The Globe' of December 4th, under the heading 'The Cobalt Lake Scandal.' Let us refresh the memory of the members of this House as to the facts of this case. When silver was discovered at Cobalt, it was discovered through the construction of the T.&N.O., and the first men to get in on the ground floor were members of the Commission, Government officials and their friends. When this Government came into office there was very little left that had not been taken up—except Cobalt Lake and a few other properties. On the 14th of August, 1905, the Government passed an Order-in-Council withdrawing Cobalt Lake from prospecting. In the winter following some men staked out a claim on the ice of Cobalt Lake and organized a syndicate, which included some friends of the Government, as it was thought that they would have a pull. However, the days of pull were passed, and the Government put the property up for sale by public competition, and secured the handsome sum of \$1,085,000 for the Treasury. The promoters of this company carried the case from Court to Court until it finally reached the Privy Council, and in every case the course of the Government was sustained, and the action dismissed with costs. That, Mr. Speaker, is 'The Cobalt Lake Scandal,' and I am only sorry that we did not have more scandals of the same nature. (Applause.)

After the election was over 'The Globe' endeavored to get some comfort out of the popular majority. The Honorable Gentlemen

TRIED EVERYTHING WITHOUT RELIEF

Until I took "Fruit-a-tives"

SARNIA, ONT., Feb. 5th, 1910. "I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors but derived no benefit whatever.

Finally, I read an advertisement of 'Fruit-a-tives'. I decided to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial and found they did exactly what was claimed for them.

I have now taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for some months and find that they are the only remedy that does me good.

I have recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to a great many of my friends and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly!" PAUL J. JONES



"Fruit-a-tives" is the only natural cure for Constipation and Stomach Trouble, because it is the only medicine in the world that is made of fruit juices and valuable tonics. Hundreds of people have been cured, as if by a miracle, by taking "Fruit-a-tives", the famous fruit medicine.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

seem to be taking quite a friendly interest in popular majorities these days. I can well remember the time when they held office with a popular majority against them of 2,000 to 10,000, yet because of the skillful gerrymander of the Province, they held a majority of the seats. Now, when we analyze the figures as published in 'The Globe' of the Liberal vote, we find that in 1905 it was 38 7-10 per cent. of the total vote polled, and on December 11th, 1911, it was 39.2 per cent. In other words, in the Parliamentary term which had elapsed they had increased their vote by just one-half of one per cent., but they are still 11 per cent behind. If they keep going on at this rate, it will take them twenty-two more general elections before they work out a popular majority, and that will mean eighty-eight years. (Laughter and applause.) After that they still have to tackle the seventeen seats which the Government carried by acclamation. So that in round figures, we may place the time when they return to power at one hundred years hence. The Leader of the Opposition is fortunately a young man, but at this rate, the snows of many cold winters will pass over his head before he will get within sight of the sweets of office. I think Moses holds the record for long term leadership, having led his party for forty years in the wilderness before they reached the Promised Land. I do not think, however, that Moses affords a proper parallel in this case. If we are to keep to a scriptural parallel I would say that the Honorable Gentleman should have the patience of Job and the years of Methuselah. (Laughter.)

The Government has carried out all its promises, has administered the affairs of the Province honestly and efficiently, and has initiated and carried out as much progressive legislation in seven years as the preceding Government did in thirty years. They have again received from the people of the Province a very marked evidence of public confidence. But the Government must not stand idle, but must continue its progressive program to keep pace with the spirit of the age. Agriculture and education must both receive increased grants as the increased revenues of the Province will permit. Every effort must be made to make life on the farm more attractive. We must realize that the life of a farmer has a social as well as a material side. The matter of producing a few more bushels of wheat to the acre, or increasing the weight of a hog by a few pounds, is not the only problem of farm life. We must have good roads,—either through this Government, or through the Dominion Government. We must have a rural mail box at every farm gate. No doubt the Dominion Government will give us that. Electric power must be extended as far as possible through the rural districts. Encouragement must be given to the increase of rural telephones, and this must come either from this Government or from the Government at Ottawa.

GUN'S GRIP CAPSULES



for Colds, La Grippe, Headache and Neuralgia

Must not be compared with the many GRIP and COLD Cures that are sold, and which in most cases contain Aconite, Belladonna, and other narcotic drugs, which have a very injurious effect upon the system.

Our "Grip Capsules" are unlike these other remedies in every respect, containing as they do, drugs that act on the mucous membranes, thereby allaying the inflamed condition and quickly effecting a cure. Be sure and get GUN'S GRIP CAPSULES. Sold only at

GUN'S DRUG STORE DURHAM

LEFT OVERS

COME to the store where you can get everything you require from a toy wheelbarrow to an automobile.

We have several articles of the tail end of stocks or left overs, that we are prepared to dispose of at a low price to clear out.

- We have one pair of snow shoes, small size, at \$2.00
One Steering Sleigh, for coasting, all steel bottom, at 2.75
One pair of Bob Sleighs for coasting, at 3.00
One Black Fur Coat, worth \$25.00 at 15.00
One Grey Fur Robe, worth \$8.00, at 6.50
One New Wood Heating Stove, worth \$12.00, at 9.00
One Second hand Wood Cooking Stove, at 5.00
A few pairs of Chube and Hockey Skates at reduced prices.
A full body string of Bells, worth \$4.00 for \$3.00
Lined Mitts in abundance.
Canadian coal oil, 13c.; American coal oil, 15c.

W. BLACK

THE DURHAM FOUNDRY

Iron and Brass Castings and general Repairing. Feed boilers, Steam filters supplies, Engines and Thrashers, Sash and Doors, Planing and General Wood Work.

SMITH BROS., - DURHAM, ONT.

was for from both.

Rural telephones must secure connection with trunk lines in every community, so that every man who has a telephone in his house may talk to any other man who has a telephone in his house, on fair and equitable terms. They must not be held up by any monopoly, such as the Bell system. This is one of the questions which either this Government or the Government at Ottawa must grapple with. It is a big question, but Governments are in office to solve difficult questions, and probably there will rise up an Adam Beck in the telephone business just as there did in the question of electricity. With all these matters solved we will have gone a long way towards making life in the country more attractive, and have thereby helped materially to solve the problem of keeping the boy, and the girl, on the farm. (Applause.)

FOR DIASPESPIA

You risk no money if you try this remedy.

We want every one troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia to come to our store and obtain a box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. They contain Bismuth-Subnitrate and Pepsin carefully combined so as to develop their greatest power to overcome digestive disturbance. Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are very pleasant to take. They tend to soothe the irritable, weak stomach, to strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, to relieve nausea and indigestion, thus promoting nutrition and bringing about a feeling of comfort.

If you give Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets a reasonable trial we will return your money if you are not satisfied with the result. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at our store—The Rexall Store, Macfarlane & Co.

BORN.

WHITTAKER.—In West Toronto, on February 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Grant Whittaker, a son.

MORE HOUSES NEEDED.

The increased demand for help in the furniture factory this year will necessitate the building of a number of new houses to accommodate the demands. The need for such accommodation has been felt at times for some years past, and we hope soon to see an effort made to solve the problem. Expensive dwellings are not what's needed. High rents are quite a hardship to a laboring man, mechanic or factory hand who is capable of earning only small, or moderate wages. Houses that could be rented for seven or eight dollars a month would be a great boon to the town under present pressing conditions. A man with a few thousand dollars to spare will run no risk in putting it into dwellings in Durham, as the town is sure to go ahead, especially if other industries are sought for and obtained.

MARKET REPORT

DURHAM, FEBRUARY 22, 1912

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Fall Wheat \$ 90 to \$ 95; Spring Wheat 90 to 95; Oats 44 to 44; Pans 90 to 1 05; Barley 65 to 65; Hay 12 00 to 13 00; Butter 27 to 27; Eggs 30 to 30; Potatoes, per bag 1 00 to 1 00; Dried Apples 7 to 7; Flour, per cwt. 2 40 to 2 0; Oatmeal, per sack 2 90 to 3 00; Chop, per cwt. 1 25 to 1 60; Live Hogs, per cwt. 6 35 to 6 35; Hides, per lb. 8 to 9; Sheepskins 30 to 50; Wool 18 to 20; Fallow 5 to 5; Lard 12 to 13; Turkeys 18 to 18; Geese 12 to 12; Ducks 12 to 12; Chickens 12 to 12.