

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

M. IRWIN Eitor and Proprietor.

DURHAM, FEBRUARY 6th, 1913.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

"It shall be the duty of every officer, policeman, constable or inspector in each municipality to see that the several provisions of this Act are duly observed, and to proceed by information and otherwise prosecute for the punishment of any offence against the provisions of this Act, and in case of wilful neglect, or default in so doing in any case, such officer, policeman, constable or inspector shall incur a penalty of \$10, besides costs for each and every such neglect and default."—R.S.O., Chap. 245, Sec. 134, Sub-Sec. 1.

The above section from the Revised Statutes of Ontario, has been handed in as an answer to our request last week for information regarding the responsibility of the constable to make arrests in case of drunkenness or other violations, in local option territories. To us, it seems plain enough, if we interpret the proper meaning of the clause quoted, but the laying of the information though imperative on the constable as a part of his duty, is borne equally by the inspector or policemen, where policemen are engaged. We would judge from this that the inspector who sees a violation of the License Act, and fails to "lay information and prosecute for the punishment of the offence," is liable to a penalty of \$10 and costs, as provided. The constable is in identically the same position, and incurs a self-imposed fine at any time by neglecting to discharge the duties of his office.

The fact of a constable being underpaid is no excuse for failure in the performance of the thousand-and-one duties imposed on him in many cases by a parsimonious council. He is not forced to accept the position at too low a salary, but having entered the agreement with the town is prima facie evidence of his willingness to do the work mentioned in the town by-law, and further by the Statutes, over which the town exercises no control.

Anything we have said so far is not intended to be construed as a spirit of fault-finding, but we believe that all questions relating to the enforcement of law and order should be thoroughly understood and strictly adhered to. If, therefore, a person violates any law, and the constable simply does his imperative duty by making an arrest to save his own pocket, the law breaker gets nothing more than he deserves, and should have sufficient manliness about him to put up with the consequences.

We are not a lawyer, nor did we ever claim to belong to a class of infallibles, and if our opinions are wrong regarding the interpretation of the paragraph at the beginning of this article, we shall be pleased to be set right, and make any needed corrections.

CROSS COUNTRY RAILROAD

In his address before the County Council last week, Warden Mearns dealt with matters of interest to the county at large. He laid special stress on the advisability of putting forth a strenuous effort to secure railway communication between Owen Sound and Meaford so as to facilitate transportation between the eastern and western portions of the county. No one who has to travel from the west to the east in the county of Grey will fail to appreciate the advisability of D. M. Mearns' suggestion.

The idea is by no means a new one, however, and the importance of such increased facilities has been often forced upon the people and especially upon those who have to make the trip.

But why select Owen Sound and Meaford as the terminal points in the proposed line? Would it not serve the purpose equally well to have a cross-country road through Grey and Bruce, some distance to the south of the county capital? How would Dr. Mearns agree with an idea of running a road, say from Kincardine, by way of Walkerton, Hanover, Markdale or Flesherton, and on to Meaford or Thornbury? The present C. P. R. could be utilized from Walkerton to Flesherton, provided that abominable stop-over at Saugeen Junction could be eliminated. No doubt a road from Owen Sound to Meaford would be an inestimable boon to the northern part of the county, but it seems to us that a road farther south is just as

much a necessity. The idea of a cross-country road is as old as the Rolston-Pew scheme of more than twenty years ago, for an electric railway through the county by way of Shelburne, Dundalk, Flesherton, Durham, Hanover, Walkerton, Kincardine and along the lake shore to Southampton, then crossing to Owen Sound and Meaford, with a branch down the Valley Road from Flesherton to Thornbury. It isn't necessary to say, however, that visionary railway never materialized, but the promoters were very generous in allowing it to be built just where the people wanted it. Spring is coming.

This is February, the month we were told in boyhood was the shortest, as well as the coldest month in the year. Of late, however, March has been regarded by many as a winning competitor in getting the mercury to shrink into the smallest possible space. In any case, both months have generally enough cold weather to suit the average Canadian, but there's great satisfaction in knowing that the sun's rays are growing stronger every day, and Jack Frost will soon yield to Old Sol's influence. The remarkably mild winter so far, has made it easy on the coal bins, and with coal at present prices, we must acknowledge a great saving in the cost of heating. Spring is coming; but how soon?

MANITOULIN GOES DRY

Manitoulin Island was added to the "dry" list on Friday last, by carrying the Canada Temperance Act by a majority of 200. The Canada Temperance Act, better known as the Scott Act, is a Dominion measure, and dates back as far as 1878. Since it was passed it has been amended, and is now in the nature of a stringent local option law, applicable to both organized and unorganized territory in provincial judicial districts. Under its provisions, votes for abolition of licenses may be taken on compliance with certain formalities, and a simple majority decides the issue. The temperance people in Manitoulin felt for some time that temperance sentiment was strong enough to win on a majority, but feared the three-fifths requirement of the local option measure. It is now probable that the Scott Act will be tried in a number of Ontario municipalities more especially where majorities have been given under the local option vote.

IT LOOKS SUSPICIOUS

It looks as if the local option by-law carried in Clinton will be defeated, as the result of a scrutiny. The vote announced after the election was 332 for and 214 against the by-law. The scrutinies in three wards stood the test, according to the News-Record, but in St John's ward the local option majority was cut down from 33 to 5. To offset the anti-option vote of 214 would require 321 in favor of the measure, but the reduction caused by the change gives only 306, or 14 local option votes short of the number required to overcome the three-fifths clause. As the ballots were not properly guarded after the announcements were made, there is a strong suspicion they have been tampered with. If the result of the scrutiny is allowed, local option is defeated.

WE ALL WANT INDUSTRIES

A letter from "Booster" in last issue had a great deal of sense in it. He advocates industries for Durham, and denounces the nomination trap that electors have to listen to at the end of every year. The Chronicle has frequently referred to the empty talk of municipal aspirants at the nominations. These vapid utterances are like the platform of the railway car—intended to get in on, but not to stand on.

We have been promised industries time and again, or at least that strong efforts would be made to secure them. The election ended the candidates' ambitions, and as "Booster" says, there was nothing done.

"Booster" compares the enterprise of Hanover, and even Markdale, with the lack of enterprise so long shown in our own town, and points out, very truly, we think, that for transportation facilities, water power and natural resources, we are quite as well favored as either of the other places. Why, therefore, should we allow ourselves to lag behind, or, at least, to remain inactive?

One good reason for our lack of progress may be found in the fact that we have too many knockers, and not enough boosters, and just as long as the knockers are in the ascendancy, so long will material progress be retarded.

There is no doubt about it, a worthy of some consideration.

town situated as Durham is, can not continue to grow and prosper without a more substantial backing than a rural population that is every year growing less and less. While our town population has increased during the past fifteen years, our rural surroundings are being diminished every year by a large exodus to the west.

Were it not for the two chief industries that we now have, Durham would be dwindle down to a mere hamlet. We are glad that these two concerns are still alive, and, even at some risk, we should give encouragement to others.

We do not want the million dollar concerns. They are not the most profitable. The investment is too great for the number of men to be employed when the industry is established. We must get out of the idea that only big things are a benefit. A million dollar concern that gives employment to a hundred men is not a particle better to the laboring classes than a ten-thousand dollar industry that will furnish employment to the same number, and yet a hundred of the latter could be erected at the cost of one of the former.

Let us try to emphasize the statement we have just made. The cement mill here is capitalized at a million dollars, and it gives employment to from 80 to 100 men during the working season of about nine months in the year. The original furniture factory cost in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars, and gave employment the year round to say fifty men. A million dollars expended in furniture factories, would give us forty industries such as we had at first, and if each of these imaginary factories gave employment to fifty men each, an army of 2,000 men would be required for the work.

Hanover's industrial progress may be traced in part to the fact that the citizens pull together well, and no industry is too small for them to take in and protect. We want more of Hanover's enterprise before we grow much, and with a boosting spirit on the part of the people, there is no reason why we should remain dormant. We have the natural and commercial facilities, but these are of little avail without the necessary public spirit behind it.

TAKING DOWN THE BARS

It seems now as if the United States government is about to take down their tariff bars against some of our Canadian products, and give to Canada, without any return, the wider markets for which the advocates of reciprocity were clamoring a year or so ago. This is just what The Chronicle claimed to be the right of the American people. If they are in need of our wheat, or any other article we produce, they can get it by taking down their tariffs, and any American product we need, we may allow to come in free of duty if we feel disposed to do so. It isn't necessary for us to bonus the Americans to remove the duties on anything we produce, and that they must have if they must have it, they'll get it by paying the price, and in order to reduce the cost to their own consumers, the popular demand will force a reduction of the duties. The same rule works both ways, and owing to the unwillingness or inability of the Canadian transportation companies to carry cement to the west, the Canadian government took off the duties for a time last year, and the west was supplied, but not at as low a price as they should have been. It is alleged that freight rates were increased sufficiently to nearly offset the tariff reduction, and the consumer had to pay the old price.

In other words, the duties were decreased, and the transportation charges increased. The westerners got the material, however, and the action of the government, which was not popular in all sections, was a benefit to the western consumers.

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One good reason for our lack of progress may be found in the fact that we have too many knockers, and not enough boosters, and just as long as the knockers are in the ascendancy, so long will material progress be retarded. There is no doubt about it, a worthy of some consideration.

FEARED HE HAD CONSUMPTION

"Fruit-a-lives" Cured Him



HUGH MCKENNA, Esq.

St. STEPHEN, N.B. Jan. 17th, 1911.

"I wish to tell you of the great good 'Fruit-a-lives' have done for me. For years, I was a martyr to Chronic Constipation and Stomach Trouble. I was greatly run down and my friends feared I had Consumption. I tried numerous doctors and all kinds of medicines, but received no relief until advised to try 'Fruit-a-lives' by Mr. McCready of St. Stephen, and am pleased to say that I now enjoy excellent health. 'Fruit-a-lives' are the best medicine made, and I strongly advise my friends to use them".

HUGH MCKENNA.
"Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine that will positively and completely cure Constipation. This wonderful compound of fruit juices acts directly on the liver, causing this organ to extract more bile from the blood, and to give up more bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally.

See a box, 6 for 25c, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

EDGE HILL.

Misses Annie and Nellie Collier left last week for Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Ector are visiting friends near Dundalk and Shelburne.

Mr. John Ritchie returned to his home in Port Arthur on Wednesday last.

Messrs. Wm. and Thos. Ritchie were in Mt. Forest on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Greenwood are visiting this week at Mr. Thos. Greenwood's.

Messrs. Alfred and Frank Watson, and two sisters, of Paisley, are visiting among the Ritchie families.

Miss Clara Greenwood, and her uncle, Mr. W. Jasper, of Hartney, Man., are visiting in the neighborhood this week.

Mr. D. Edge is in Toronto this week as a delegate to the Provincial Agricultural Convention.

Mr. Geo. Ritchie entertained a few of his friends on Friday evening. They report a lively time.

The township auditors are busy this week reporting on the finances of the township, and have scarcely time to write budgets.

DON'T BE BALD.

Nearly Anyone May Secure
Splendid Growth of Hair.

We have a remedy that has a record of retarding baldness and of every 100 cases where used according to directions for a reasonable length of time. That may seem like a strong statement—it is, and we mean it to be, and no one should doubt it until they have put our claims to an actual test.

We are so certain Rexall "92" Hair Tonic will eradicate dandruff and prevent baldness, stimulate the scalp and hair roots, arrest premature loss of hair and promote hair growth, that we personally give our positive guarantee to refund every penny paid for it in every instance where it does not give entire satisfaction to the user.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is as pleasant to use as clear spring water. It is delightfully perfumed and does not grease or gum the hair. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. With our guarantee back of it, you certainly take no risk. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store.

SAWING WOOD.

Old Sam Swat was sawing wood, earning 'leven bits a day, and he filled the neighborhood with his cheerful, hopeful lay. Twenty-seven hungry kids looked to him for things to eat, for their clothing and their lids, and the cases for their feet. And his work was mighty hard, but he didn't care a darn, sawing in the rich man's yard, just fornicating the brick barn. "I have health and strength," he said, "and I'll make the buckshaw hum; there's a providence overhead—better things will surely come. For their homes and their best, chirping like the katyrest." In the rich man's house sat, while his tears dripped to the floor, a poor jaded plutocrat who has found this life a bore. Long it was since he had sung, and he had sprung a smile, and he said, with languid tongue, "Nothing's really worth the while! I just knew how to sing in that fellow's joyous tones, as he saws the wood, by jing!" And if you have strength and health, do not for vast riches sigh; there are things that Croesus' wealth cannot buy.—Walt Mason.

DO NOT USE POOR LIGHTS.

Poor lights are often caused by the condition of lamps and wicks. The lamp should be filled, and the charred portion of the wick removed each time before lighting.

New wicks should be put in every month. Used wicks should be dried before the fire every two weeks, and put back into the oil while still warm. The wick is the vital part of the lamp. Do not try to economize by using clogged wicks. Wicks are cheaper than oil or eyesight.

The secret of a good light is a good oil, a clean chimney and a dry, well-trimmed wick. Chimneys may be easily cleaned by blowing the breath into the chimney and wiping out with a newspaper or a dry cloth, free from grease.

If these directions are followed there will be less trouble from poor lights.

BOYS SPEND FIVE TIMES WHAT THEIR FATHERS DID.

The young men of to-day, with moderate salaries, are spending five times the amount their fathers spent, and the young women are encouraging them to do so.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, in his address to the graduating class of Windsor Collegiate Institute at the annual commencement exercises held recently, in an appropriate and forcible address on "Making Good," Judge Sutherland held the attention of over two hundred pupils and their parents for an hour. "Economy," he stated, "is the greatest equipment for success. Every young man should save as much as he is able, so that when the opportunity presents itself to make a favorable investment or provide a home, he is prepared."

Why waste energy in preaching economy to the ordinary boy of to-day? Most of them want to get rid of their money as fast as they make it, and even faster. We never like to see a person make him have enough sense to handle it judiciously.

DURHAM RINK

Skating Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 9:45 p.m., and Saturday afternoons from 2:30 to 3:45. Rink phone No. 48: Residence phone, 29—J. A. Brown, Proprietor.

MARKET REPORT

DURHAM, JAN. 15 1913

New Clubbing Rates

The Chronicle and Weekly Mail and Empire, 1 year.....	\$1.75
The Chronicle and Weekly Globe, 1 year.....	1.75
The Chronicle and Family Herald & Weekly Star 1 yr.	1.90
The Chronicle and Weekly Witness, 1 year.....	1.90
The Chronicle and Farmer's Advocate, 1 year.....	2.40
The Chronicle and Canadian Farm, 1 year.....	1.90
The Chronicle and Toronto Daily News, 1 year.....	2.50
The Chronicle and Toronto Daily Star, 1 year.....	2.50
The Chronicle and Toronto Daily World, 1 year.....	3.75
The Chronicle and Toronto Daily Mail and Empire, 1 yr.	4.75
The Chronicle and Toronto Daily Globe, 1 year.....	4.75
The Chronicle and The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg	\$1.60

The Value of Medicine is in Its Potency

Unless a Medicine is active it cannot very well perform the required service of relieving sickness. The action of a drug depends on its quality and freshness. Every drug entering a prescription or family recipe must possess these characteristics. Take them to a druggist whose dependability is known to be equal to that of the doctor who tests you, a druggist who selects his stock of drugs, chemi-

icals and pharmaceuticals, with a care and a knowledge born of experience and training, whose equipment is modern and ample and who employs a system, that precludes the possibility of error in compounding, who fills every prescription or recipe accurately without substitution, imitation or adulteration. His medicines have the power to produce definite results.

GUN'S DRUG STORE

ONTARIO

(G.T.R. Town Ticket Agent)

FREE!

In order to introduce
Rexall
Winter Remedies

the Company offer
free with every \$1
purchase of any of
the following well
tried remedies a pair
of Silberstiens 7 inch
Carbonized Steel Shears
regular price 50c.

Commencing Saturday
day first