

DURHAM CHRONICLE

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Whoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with the truth.—WATSON.

Thursday, October 22, 1925.

BOYS' PARLIAMENT GENERAL ELECTION SATURDAY, NOV. 28

More Than Likely Candidate From Durham Will Be in Field for Election.—Dr. J. F. Grant of This Town Returning Officer.

The date for the general election in the Older Boys' Parliament has been set for Saturday, November 28, and from now on to that day of polling, there will no doubt be great activity amongst the Tuxis boys of the province.

The sessions of the fifth Parliament will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 28-31 in the Legislative Assembly Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Any boy may stand for election who is a member of a Registered Tuxis Square or a Mentor, who has passed his sixteenth birthday on November 28, but not his 21st, is a member of an Evangelical church, a non-smoker, abstainer from intoxicating liquors and drugs, who has held office in his group, or in a C.S.E.T. Council, and has placed his nomination papers in the hands of the Returning Officer for his constituency by November 7, 1925.

Any boy can vote who has passed his 12th, but not his 21st birthday on November 28, 1925, who is a member in good standing of an organized Sunday school or C.S.E.T. group that is duly registered with the Ontario Boys' Work Board and has had the names of its members placed on the Returning Officers' Voters' List by November 17.

Dr. J. F. Grant of Durham has been appointed the returning officer for South Grey, and with only Durham and Dundalk represented, it is more than likely that a candidate will be placed in the field from both centres. From now until the date of polling, the teen age boys will be a busy crowd boosting their candidates and getting ready for the meeting of the fifth Parliament in Toronto the end of December.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Currey and family of Newmarket were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McGowan over the week-end and renewed acquaintances in town.

Mrs. James Livingston of Hamilton is visiting her sisters, Mrs. H. Cross and Mrs. R. Burnett, in town. She will also visit her father, Mr. H. Brigham at Allan Park, and friends at Hanover before returning to her home in Hamilton.

Dr. and Mrs. Ed. Lauder of Toronto are spending a few days with his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lauder.

Miss Laura Truax was in Toronto the first of the week attending the mid-winter millinery openings.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Kerp of Grand Rapids, Mich., are spending a few days with Mrs. James Kerr and sons and with his brother, Mr. John Kerr and family, at Varney.

Mrs. F. C. Hopkins of Dromore spent the beginning of the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kerr, at Varney.

Mr. Frank Gardner, Prudential Insurance Company agent for Durham, was at Stratford on Wednesday last week attending the Golden Jubilee celebration of that Company.

THE POWER OF COMPETITION

The announcement has been made of a new talking machine, in which all the familiar defects of the old machines have been overcome.

It might have been expected, on the principle that necessity is the mother of invention, that the old machines and the old records did very well until radio came. With the coming of radio, there was the demand of something better if the talking machine was to hold its place. The something better is said to have come. The performance of the new machine, beside that of its predecessors, is described by an enthusiastic reporter as being like a fine oil painting beside a copy in black and white.

The new machine, if all is true that is said of it, puts it up to the radio to get rid of static at the earliest possible moment. Eventually, it will probably be found that there is a demand for the best that both can give. They may be competitors, but not necessarily of the destructive class.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Loose Talk

A countryman who was notoriously inaccurate in his use of English came into the general store one day says the Boston Herald, and made this queer request of the store-keeper:

"Say, Eben, I want an empty barrel of flour to make a pigsty to keep a dog in."

FARMERS DO NEED PROTECTION DECLARES HON. J. S. MARTIN

Ontario's Minister of Agriculture Delivered Sound, Constructive Address to Fall House in Town Hall Tuesday Evening.—Dr. L. G. Campbell, Conservative Standard Bearer, Also Gave Good, Sound Address and Made Excellent Impression on Voters of Durham.

A full house greeted the big Conservative rally in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening of this week when the candidate, Dr. L. G. Campbell, the party's standard bearer, and Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, delivered addresses on the political questions of the day as advanced by the Conservative party under the leadership of the Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Dr. Jamieson, M.P.P. for South Grey, was in the chair, and in his preliminary remarks referred to the importance of the coming election. He stated that it was quite evident that something was wrong in Canada at the present time with her young men migrating in thousands to the United States in search of employment. He referred to the great resources of the country and thought that some action should be taken to have them developed here rather than across the line. In South-East Grey, there was no Liberal representative in the present contest, and he paid a tribute to the great Liberal party which, with the Conservatives, had done much to develop the young country into what it was at the present time.

The speaker thought the late Government had paid too much attention to the Progressive element in tinkering with the tariff, but gave the Hon. Mackenzie King credit for having had a hard time to keep in power with the scant majority at his command. Capital, he said, was very sensitive, and there was no use in expecting financial men to put money into enterprise with the continual din of free trade and lowered tariffs in the air. He referred to the pulpwood of this country being manufactured into the finished product in the United States where it might just as well be finished up in this country and thereby employ more Canadian workmen. Dr. Jamieson, however, said that it was not his intention to take up the time of the gathering with a discussion of the affairs of the country but would leave that to the candidate and Hon. Mr. Martin, and without further formality called upon the candidate.

Dr. Campbell's Address

In rising, Dr. Campbell said that the four big issues laid down by the Premier, Hon. Mackenzie King, were: transportation, immigration, the tariff and Senate reform. Of these, he was of the opinion that with the proper tariff, immigration and transportation would largely take care of themselves. The fiscal policy of the country was traced back to Confederation and the subsequent National Policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, a policy that had been adhered to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Governments up to 1921, when the small majority of the Government under Mackenzie King forced them into a compromise with the Progressives on several occasions that had not been for the good of the country at large. The speaker paid a tribute to Mr. King by saying that he had had a hard road to travel during the past four years and that much of the legislation passed that had proven detrimental to Canada was passed under pressure.

Dr. Campbell gave a definition of Protection and Free Trade as he saw it. Protection meant the protection of the Canadian mechanic and laborer as well as the manufacturer, and also meant the protection of the Canadian farmer against competition from outside sources in his home market. With protection Canadian industry would flourish, thereby creating a home market for the agriculturist—the only market worth while.

Free Trade in his opinion was "a beautiful theory in economics" that he thought would not be to the liking of the Canadian worker. The standard of wages and living of the Canadian artisan was too high to expect him to compete with the sweatshop labor of the European countries, and the only way in which this competition could be kept out was by a tariff.

The speaker referred to the various policies of those sailing under the Progressive colors, quoting as an illustration the Hon. D. Carmichael in North Grey who was nominally a Progressive, but in this campaign advertised himself as a Protectionist-Liberal. In comparison with the conservative policy, it was hard to say what the Progressives stood for, while the Conservatives had the one policy from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This was a policy that should appeal to all parties for it made for the prosperity of the Canadian manufacturer, the Canadian artisan, the Canadian farmer and the Canadian people.

The Lust for Power

Dr. Campbell said that Miss Macphail had said that all either of the old parties wanted was to get into power. "And what is wrong with that?" he asked. He considered that any party with a policy that they thought was for the benefit of the country should want to get into power. But what of the Progressives? If every Progressive candidate in the present election were elected, they would not have sufficient members to form a government. Why elect them? If the Progressives have a policy which they consider is for the good of the

country, Dr. Campbell said he thought it would be most laudable for them to want to get into office.

The loss of the young Canadian people to the United States was, in the speaker's opinion, the worst feature of all. With steady employment, these young folks did not want to leave Canada, but were forced to seek employment where employment was to be found. "Canada's young people are our only product that the United States will take free of duty," said the speaker amid applause. "Give us the good, old, National Policy again and normal conditions will return," he said.

Dr. Campbell referred to the peculiar situation in South-East Grey in the present contest. There was no Government candidate in the field, and as a result, many Liberals who had always had the privilege of exercising their franchise for their own party were facing a dilemma. Dr. Campbell appealed to them for their vote on the grounds that it was as much up to the staunch Liberals of olden days to strike out and help to eliminate this radical element from their midst, as it was to the Conservatives. The Progressives had hampered the late Government all during the past four years and would do so again, and just for the sake of gaining their own ends. What Canada wanted was a government that would govern for all classes and creeds and do its utmost for the country as a whole rather than attempt to cater to any one certain element in it.

A return to the National Policy would mean: Wider markets for farmers; wider home markets, increase the desire of immigrants to locate here, steady work for the artisans and increased railway business.

Hon. J. S. Martin

Hon. Mr. Martin in rising paid a warm tribute to Dr. Campbell as a man of substance, intelligence and ability. Such men, he said, were needed today by Canada to get her out of her difficulties. Conditions in Canada today were not good, he said, and were not improving. The speaker said he had great faith in the people of Canada and that after the 29th of this month, he did not think there was very much doubt but that the Conservatives would be in power at Ottawa. He referred to the great change that had come over the country during the past year or so and illustrated with one example at Exbridge when the Liberal candidate at the last election was on the Conservative platform and pledged himself to work for the interests of the Conservative candidate. He sat on the platform but at the last election, he thought he was right, but had since seen his mistake. There was no room in Canada for a lower tariff if Canada was to prosper. She must protect her workmen and her farmers.

Industry Hard Hit

He referred to his own town, Port Dover, where one of Penman's mills was operating in days gone by. The woollen industry had been hit hard and with not too much protection to start, the three reductions of two and a half per cent that had been allowed, together with the British Preferential tariff, had been too much and the plant had closed down. It was a sad sight to see the artisans, most of whom owned their homes, leaving town one at a time to seek employment elsewhere, but Mr. Martin stated that despite the assertions of the free traders that a tariff was not needed, it would not take anyone long to see that it certainly had worked havoc with the

Port Dover industry. And this was only one of thousands!

Protection Badly Needed

Mr. Martin referred to the conditions amongst labor men as existing between Canada and the United States. The labor unions are mostly international affairs, and the same states of wages prevail mostly in union centres. A protective tariff would prohibit the United States from dumping her surplus on the Canadian market to the detriment of Canadian industry. He referred to the scale of wages and the standard of living in Canada as compared with some European countries he had visited. In England the average wage was less than one-half that of Canada; in France, it was less than one-third. When it is considered that in a manufactured article, approximately 75 per cent of its cost goes for wages, Mr. Martin thought it shouldn't take much figuring to show that the Canadian artisan and manufacturer should be protected.

Referring again to the textile industry, the speaker stated that we in Canada do not even make all our own hosiery. Over one million pairs per month are imported into this country, which could just as well manufacture them in her own factories and keep the money at home. The tariff reductions had wrought havoc in almost every branch of our industrial life and so acute has been the unemployment problem that immigration to this country has been practically broken up. While one faction of the press in Canada were telling of the opening up of industry, and the apparent return to good times, the speaker asked what of the unemployment situation, if the five hundred thousand who had emigrated to the United States should suddenly return looking for work? The empty houses in Toronto and other cities were a monument as to what tariff reduction could do. The speaker drew a laugh from the crowd when he stated that there was certainly one benefit derived from the lowered tariff. It had most successfully solved the housing problem. In Brantford alone over five thousand of the population had left in search of employment elsewhere.

Fordney Tariff Beneficial

As a sample of what a tariff could do for the farmer, the speaker referred to the Fordney-McCumber tariff as a blessing to the United States farmer. In Chicago market reports, cattle, since the introduction of the tariff, were quoted at double the price paid in Canada. The American farmer can sell his product in this market at a good price and dump his surplus into the Canadian market. The Canadian farmer does not even have his own home market to himself.

Referring to what the late Government had done for the farmer, Mr. Martin said the most noticeable thing was the decision to cut off the grant of ten million dollars to agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, was in favor of continuing it, but the Government said "No." This had had quite a bearing on the recent Maritime elections where the Lib-

eral Governments had all been defeated.

Mr. Martin spoke of the fruit situation as it affected the growers in the Georgian Bay and Niagara districts. The apples, vegetables and fruit grown in these sections were second to none, but on many occasions, the growers did not derive the benefit they should owing to the fact that with the low tariff placed on these products by Canada, and the United States growers flooded the country with their surplus fruit and not only brought down the price of the product but in a good many instances made it unprofitable for the Canadian growers to even harvest their crops. Though there was an anti-dumping law in force at Ottawa, it was not enforced. The farmers, Mr. Martin said, were not asking for a tariff on oranges, lemons or any tropical fruits, but did want some protection on the natural products on their own market. Reference was made to the duties charged by both Canada and the United States for the shipment of natural products across the border, but one illustration will suffice. The counties of Kent and Essex are great producers of beans. To get these into the United States, a duty of \$1.05 per bushel must be paid. The United States grower can ship them into Canada by paying a duty of 25 cents a bushel. What is there fair about that? In the speaker's opinion, the duties should be the same in both countries.

Canadian No. 1 Northern hard wheat, a wheat which only one country besides Canada, Russia, can grow, has a duty per bushel of 42 cents. But the United States Government, while it protects the home market, remits the duty on wheat milled for export, and as a result, United States mills are making flour in competition with Canadian mills—and using Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat to do it. In two years' time, an increased milling capacity of 11,000 barrels daily was reported from Buffalo, N.Y., while in the same period, Ontario shows a reduced milling capacity of 10,000 barrels. In addition to this, 30 mills in this province have gone out of business.

Speaking of the natural resources of this country, Mr. Martin asked of what benefit they were if they were to be shipped to the United States to be manufactured when they might just as easily be finished here. Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., were built from the industries engaged in cutting Canadian sawlogs in days gone by, and at the present time, the same thing was being done with our pulpwood. Over seven and a half million dollars' worth of Canadian asbestos, of which we control the world's supply, was shipped out of this country annually in the raw state to be manufactured in New Jersey and reshipped back to Canada as a finished product at a big advance in price. Export duties on these natural products would insure the establishment of manufacturing in Canada and employ Canadian workmen and create new markets for Canadian farmers. The copper and nickel industries, of which Canada controls largely the world's supply of raw material, were the same.

In concluding his address, Mr. Martin made it plain that protecting

the Canadian workman and his job protects the Canadian home, and he was not in favor of any policy but that which would raise the standard of Canadian citizenship. He felt that the National Policy so long followed by both the Conservative and Liberal parties would do this and for that reason felt that every laboring man, artisan, employer and farmer should mark his ballot on the 29th of October for Dr. Campbell, who was the standard bearer of a party with a platform and policy that was constructive, and one that would mean much for the future development of this yet young country.

A feature of Mr. Martin's address was the absence of any vindictiveness. On commencing his address, he said that what the Canadian public wanted now was not politics, but plain truths and facts. This was what he intended to give them, and during his whole address, there was not a single utterance that could have been taken exception to by the most rabid partisan.

Waited in Vain

Marjorie came home, after her first day at school, crying as if her heart would break. Her mother asked the reason for her sorrow. "Teacher promised me a present, but she didn't give me one," sobbed Marjorie.

"Teacher promised you a present?" said mother. "That's funny. First time I ever heard of such a thing." "Well," explained Marjorie, "teacher was giving out seats, and she called me and said: 'Marjorie, you sit here for the present!'"

Read the Classified Ads. on Page 8.

Miss Macphail's Meetings. Meetings in the interest of Miss Macphail, Progressive candidate in the coming Federal election, will be held as follows: DUNDALK Friday, October 23; HOLSTEIN Saturday, October 24; WALTER'S FALLS Monday, October 26, 3 p.m.; MARKDALE Monday, October 26, 8 p.m.; HANOVER Tuesday, October 27; DURHAM Wednesday, October 28. All meetings at 8 p.m. to be addressed by candidate and others.

DURHAM MARKET. Corrected October 22, 1925. Live Hogs \$12.00; Wheat 1.00 @ 1.05; Oats .30 @ .35; Barley .55 @ .60; Buckwheat .65 @ .70; Peas .90 @ 1.00; Mixed Grain, per cwt. 1.15 @ 1.25; Hay 10.00 @ 12.00; Eggs .23 @ .32; Butter .30 @ .35; Potatoes, per bag .90; Sheepskins .50 @ .75; Hides .06; Cattle .04 @ .08.

The Event of the Season. A treat is in store for Durham Music Lovers on Tues. Evening, Oct. 27th in Knox United Church, Durham under I. O. D. E. auspices when those attending will hear Mr. Reginald Geen Organist and Choirmaster of St. George's Anglican Church, Owen Sound, give a musical recital. Accompanying him will be his Juvenile Choir of 12 Voices which has won for itself much distinction. Messrs. Higham and Voorman Tenor and Baritone Soloists from the same city will also assist in solo and duet work. You Cannot Afford to Miss this Musical Event. Tickets: Adults 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

WANTED. Female Help on Power Sewing Machines for Sweaters, Overalls, Shirts and Trousers. Also Hand Sewers & Winders. We guarantee minimum wage to start, and those who are industrious and pay attention to their work can earn as high as \$15.00 per week and over. STEADY EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED Superior Knitting Mills, Limited Mount Forest, Ont.

Grain Prices. OUR PRICES ON Flour and Feed. Wheat, bu. \$1.00 to \$1.05; Oats, bu. .30 to .35; Barley, bu. .55 to .60; Buckwheat, bu. .65 to .70; Peas, bu. .90 to 1.00; Mixed Grain, cwt. 1.15 to 1.25. Pilot Flour, per bag \$ 4.40; Maple Leaf Flour, per bag 4.40; Pastry Flour, 24 lbs. 1.00; Feed Flour 2.00; Tankage 3.25; Heavy Mixed Chop, ton. 27.00; Oat Chop, ton. 27.00; Crimped Oats, ton. 27.00. We will handle all grain through Rob Roy elevator. Get our prices before you sell. Bran, Shorts, Corn, Beef Scrap, Salt, Etc. Car of Extra Choice Standard Screenings, ground while they last, at per ton \$23.00. CHOPPING AND OAT CRIMPING EVERY DAY AT MCKECHNIE'S MILL J. W. EWEN & SON Phone 114 Box 82, Durham

World News See At A Glance. Daily Events as Told by Busy Chron Condensed for Readers.

The London Times in an editorial expresses perplexity and over information it has received the effect that the United Government is prepared to agree on concurrent negotiations in Peking, to act immediately in regard to a commercial treaty with the Austro-Italian incident from a speech by the Deputy Ellenbogen in the Chamber of Deputies has been noted. The Italian Government announced its satisfaction in receiving a written note from the Deputy Ellenbogen's whereupon the Italian Government Premier Mussolini said: "The third largest meteorite world has just arrived in Scotland, from Greenland and Danish schooner Sokogen, here has yet seen the star Captain Pederson, of the says it weighs seven tons, are attributed with the star that they have been dragging seamen's strike at Pemanat 1922. The delegates to the Press Conference recently Melbourne, Australia, have to that city from a tour in and have now come to Ball their way of Adelaide, which will probably embark on a voyage from Australia proposed visit to Western Australia has been cancelled because seamen's strike at Fremantle. A despatch received by Germany, Observatory from astronomical observatory at Russia, reports the discovery of a new comet by the Russian, Ober, Barabaschoff, in the region of Pegasus, southeast star Pegasi-Theta. The comet's tail are visible through power lenses. Pegasus constellation of the northern sphere, appearing between and Aquarius. The high power radio station at Rugby, which is used for transmission to has been completed, and is ready for operation. The last French detachment had remained at Ruhrort protection of the Inter-Allied Shipping Commission, in the Ruhr region now is completed. The bodies of 24 landings French troops in the coast "cleaning-up" operation in the city of Damascus, have been into that city and exposed public squares as a war others. One hundred killed in this operation. Dame Fashion's last year Paris, Europe's city of fashion been to set all the women spectacles. The pretty eyes 1925 Parisienne are no longer those of 1921, but the frames of the eyeglasses, in many varieties of colors, and an "ethnic" when they make dress. Fifty convicts at Maidstone land, jail, were given three holidays in the Isle of Wight reward for good conduct. The lodged at the Camp Hill penitentiary, where they did not work during their vacation where they were in the mid-beauties of Parkhurst forest returned to Maidstone in an ordinary motor coach and attended ordinary civilian dress but summed their old position as in the jail. The Bank of England announced the largest dividend of £1,961,000. London bull market expressed the belief that of this amount was bought for ment to the United States. The Bulgarian Cabinet had to terminate the state of law which has been in force the bomb explosion in the St. Cathedral on April 16, in more than 150 persons were It has become the fashion land for husbands and was tentatively these who would deal of their time in the to have clothes which match Duke and Duchess of York, eral occasions recently, had neared in tailored blue cloth apparently having been from the same roll. The helicopter, or "autogyro" invented by Don Juan de made a third successful England Monday, achieving of 70 miles an hour, then the air and landing gently on De La Cierwa, tried out designs before evolving the successful type. Reports from Nanking, port, 210 miles west of China, say the city has been by the Chekiang, another phase of the which resulted in the recede of Shanghai. After the troops of Chuan, the Manchurian leader, were to retreat across the Yangtze to Pukovo, where they expected reinforcements from Shanghai. A modern apartment building to rise shortly in aristocratic Lane, London, England, which generations only poets and subjects of Great Britain in their palatial homes. News have about been concluded which the heirs of the Leverhulme will dispose of Grosvenor House, lately th