

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, September 9, 1926.

CROWD OF 3,500 AT NOMINATION LAST TUESDAY

(Continued from page 1)

minutes for reply granted the sitting member. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties, and shortly after 2 o'clock, the fun was on.

Miss Macphail spent the greater part of the time allotted to her in an explanation of her conduct during the past session. She dealt with what she called her stand on the Separate school question in Alberta and said that the whole question was really the demand of Alberta that the natural resources of that province be transferred from Dominion to Provincial control. The Separate schools of Alberta was not the issue in this case, and while Miss Macphail stated that she "could name the man who started the rumor," she did not make it plain what the rumor was so far as The Chronicle reporter heard. She said that in Alberta the Separate schools were working harmoniously with the rest of the population, even the Orangemen, and that before taking a stand on the matter, she had been assured that no more Separate schools would be granted in the province if the bill went through. Miss Macphail criticized Henri Bourassa, a Roman Catholic, and H. C. Hocken, editor of The Orange Sentinel, for their narrow ideas on these two questions and said that it was the idea of Alberta to keep away from the Separate school question as we have it in Ontario.

Miss Macphail dealt with the tariff, claiming that the lowering of the duty on automobiles had increased production and that the manufacturers were today making as much money as before. She said that when the duty was reduced, the manufacturers "howled like a pack of wolves on the scent," but that the government had stood its ground—because it had to.

Referring to the manufacture of implements, the speaker said that there were more men employed in the manufacture of this machinery at the present time than in 1924, and that the reduction of the duty on cotton had a similar effect. The dropping off of the use of woollen goods and the consequent hard times experienced by the manufacturers of this line of goods was not because of the reduction in the duty but because more cottons and silks were being worn.

The Conservatives previous to 1924 had never considered protection for the farmers and the present consideration was but a scheme to get them into the camp of the big interests. Farmers could not be protected, as the price of their home products was set by the price in the world market. She said that despite the difference in the tariffs of the United States and Canada, this country had exported much more to the States than the States to us, and named hay, butter, cheese, potatoes and other commodities.

Canada was today selling more to the United States than she bought, and was selling more in the world market than she purchased. Referring to the emigration to the United States, Miss Macphail said that the National Policy of protection had "done us to death" and further stated that the tide has turned, and Canadian residents are returning from the United States to take up their permanent residence here.

She referred to a questionnaire she had received from Rev. Ben H. Spence regarding her stand on prohibition. She believed in Dominion prohibition and thought that the question of prohibition should be above party. She advocated the investigation of the campaign funds from breweries and said that the prohibition law should have a rigid enforcement.

The chief issues, in her opinion, were: A change in the form of government, an investigation of the customs scandal, the constitutional issue, the choice of the cabinet, and said that all these things would come sooner or later because the "upward trend of progress could not be delayed."

Mr. Edwards' Address

Mr. Edwards thought the present was a time of great importance to the Canadian people and to the people of South-East Grov. It was a testing time of nations and leaders and said that too much consideration could not be given to such

an important matter. He referred to the resignation in 1873 of Sir John Macdonald and his government who, though enjoying a majority in the House, went to the country and were defeated because he would not continue in power with the Pacific Railway scandal knocking at his doors. Though defeated in that election, he came back in 1878 with the National Policy, a policy that has been kept in force almost intact ever since and to which is attributed the progress of the country. He contrasted the attitude of Sir John and the Conservative party with that of the late Government, which, though beaten at the polls and in the House, still retained the reins of power. Referring to Miss Macphail's reasons for the quietness in the woollen industry, he did not agree with her explanation. Woollen manufacturing industries of this country had been killed by the wiping out of the tariff, and the recent smuggling exposures by which merchandise had been brought into Canada duty free, to be sold on the Canadian market in competition with Canadian made goods.

The Robb budget, especially the reduction of the duty on automobiles, was not what it appeared on the surface, and the Budget introduced at Ottawa was not at all the budget that was in force today. Since the budget had been announced the manufacturers had been exempted from paying duty on parts that went into cars and which were manufactured in the United States, and an investigation would disclose the fact that instead of 20 per cent duty we were, in comparison, with the conditions that existed before the budget was introduced, paying more than 26 per cent duty. The Government did not deserve all the credit for bringing down the price of cars. These prices had been coming down anyway and were greatly reduced before the budget was announced. The Robb Budget was got out to catch the vote of the electors rather than for any reduction in price that would be really genuine. Governments require money to run just like any other business, and if they do not get it one place, they must collect it somewhere else. The income lost to the Government through the reduction of the duty and the tax would have to be made up somewhere else, and this would most certainly now have to be partly shouldered by the common people and the people who did not own cars.

Mr. Edwards placed himself on record as in favor of protection for the farmers, the manufacturers and the towns generally because it was on industry and labor that the farmers depended to a large extent for a market for his products. We must have industries if we are to build up a great nation, and if we are to get the industries, we must protect them that they may grow, employ more men and thus create a bigger home market for the agriculturist. The creation of industries, in the opinion of the Conservative candidate, was the only solution of the question of keeping the youth of Canada at home.

Referring to the constitutional issue, Mr. Edwards referred to Mr. King's statement before going to the country last October that he could not get along with a majority of one in the House. He wanted a clear-cut mandate from the Canadian people. He could not work satisfactorily with the Progressives. When the election was over instead of a majority, Mr. King had only 107 members, and Mr. Meighen 116. In spite of this Mr. King insisted on staying in power, which he did with the aid of the Progressives, and all were now familiar with the kind of Government Canada had been under during the past session.

He criticized the manner in which the late member, Miss Macphail, had voted in the House, her ballot invariably being cast with the Government. She was not an independent at Ottawa, but just straight Liberal.

Denies Allegation

Miss Macphail, in her reply, said she was not there to defend the King Government, or the Senate. The Senate, she said, was composed of many Conservatives and Liberals, many of whom were the directors of large corporations, and would serve those corporations more faithfully than they would the common people. She denied that the Liberal whip ever dictated to the Progressive group in the House, stating that if he did, he would have his head "knocked against the wall."

She defended her stand in voting as she did, as well as her stand on the Woodsworth amendment when she did not vote at all. The Woodsworth amendment called for a clean-up in the Customs department, but did not aim at putting the Conservatives in power, but as it could not have been passed without giving the reins of Government, she and Mr. G. T. Coote had refrained from voting.

She chaffed the Conservative party on its British preferential tariff, stating that the object of the Tory party was not to foster trade with the old land but to shut out all competition from manufacturing sources outside the Dominion and preserve the Canadian market for the Canadian manufacturer.

KNOX CHURCH Y. W. A. HELD SOCIAL EVENING

Met at Home of Mrs. R. Macfarlane Tuesday Evening and Presented Miss Ina Burnett With Mementoes Before Her Departure for Toronto.

A very pleasant evening was held at the home of Mrs. R. Macfarlane on Tuesday evening of this week, when the Young Women's Auxiliary of Knox church gathered for a social evening, which was spent in games and social intercourse, an excellent time being enjoyed by all. The feature event of the evening was the presentation to Miss Ina Burnett, who leaves Monday for Toronto, where she will enter training as a nurse in the Western Hospital, of an address and hymn book and Bible. The address was read by Mrs. R. R. Catton and the gifts presented by Miss Margaret Edge. Following is the address:

To Miss Ina Burnett. Dear Friend: We, the members of the Young Women's Auxiliary and friends, have assembled this evening for our last social hour with you before your departure for a new course of studies. During the time you have been among us, your genial disposition, your ready wit, your love of truth and honor have won for you many friends. Your kindly sympathy, we are sure, will win for you many friends among those who are suffering.

The active part you have taken in the Auxiliary and Church work will long be remembered by all, and your place will be hard to fill. We express our regret that we are called to break the silken cord of friendship which has bound us during the past three years, and may you go forth to your new work eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness be your portion, or, if the day be marked with sorrow, strong to endure it.

Kindly accept this Bible and hymn book as a slight token of our love and friendships.

Like as a plank of driftwood Tossed on the stormy main, Another plank encounters, Meets, touches, parts again. So tossed and drifting over On life's unresting sea, We meet, and greet, then sever, But not eternally. A dainty lunch was served at the close of the meeting, the members extending best wishes for success to Miss Burnett, who has been one of the active members of the Auxiliary.

The Purist

Judge—Have you ever been convicted before? Prisoner—No, your honor, always after.—Twin City Star.

"Late again, O'Malley," roared the irate captain. "How do you account for this persistent tardiness?" "Tis inherited, sir," answered Private O'Malley. "Me father was the late Michael O'Malley."

Read the Classified Ads. on Page 7

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Thomas Kerr left Monday for Toronto where he will attend the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichol Bell of Elora spent over Labor Day with her mother and brother, the Kerr family at Varney.

Mr. Erben Schutz left Tuesday for Fergus, where he is relieving on the staff of the Royal Bank branch at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Wie of Toronto visited her sister, Miss Laura McKenzie, over the week-end. Mr. Van Wie has returned to Toronto, but Mrs. Van Wie is spending the rest of the week in town.

Mr. Robert Hughes of Guelph visited with his sisters here over the holiday.

Mr. Herb Lamb of Detroit, who was attending the reunion at Markdale last week, was a caller in town the first of the week, and we were pleased to have a few minutes' chat with him. Mr. Lamb is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Lamb of Glenelg, and spent many busy days visiting among the friends of his boyhood in Glenelg.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McDonald and children of Brantford were holiday visitors with the former's sister, Mrs. W. J. Lawson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Heywood spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Mervyn attended the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto the first of the week. Master Earl Heywood is a holiday visitor with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lawson.

Miss Grace Baird, who has been visiting with friends in Western Ontario points during the school holidays, returned to town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rowland and family have returned to town after a two weeks' visit with relatives at Embro and other places.

Miss Belle Lauder of the Grace Hospital staff, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Lauder.

Mr. and Mrs. Piefer of Preston visited over Labor Day with Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McComb.

The Tightwad

She: Whenever I ride into the country, I get terribly hungry. He (hastily): Let's just take a little stroll around the streets.

The Ruling Passion

Ben—Where's the boy who used to wave a red flag in front of a bull? Eben—Oh, he's running a red roadster in front of express trains now.

Read the Classified Ads. on Page 7

DURHAM MARKET

Corrected September 9, 1926.

Table with market prices for Live Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Mixed Grain, Hay, Eggs, Butter, and Potatoes.

The Hanover, Bentinck & Brant Agricultural Society

will hold their

Big 3-Day Fall Fair

on their grounds at

HANOVER

Thursday, Friday, Saturday SEPT. 16-17-18

Splendid Prizes Splendid Attractions

The Mammoth Maple Leaf Midway

Will be at the Fair on Friday and Saturday together with

2 or 3 BRASS BANDS

and many other attractions. You'll be sorry if you miss it. Admission 25c. Children 15c.

PRICEVILLE W. M. S. HELD AUGUST MEETING

Met at Home of the Misses James—Ladies' Aid of St. Columba Church Met at Same Time.

The August meeting of the W. M. S. of St. Columba United church, Priceville, was held on Friday, the 20th ult., at the home of the Misses James and was largely attended.

The opening exercises were conducted by the President, Mrs. (Rev.) McCormack, and the scripture lesson was read by Mrs. James Weir. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Edith James, and were adopted. The allotted time for business which followed was taken up with plans for the thankoffering and for the packing of the bale of clothing. It was decided that a thankoffering meeting should be held some Sunday in early autumn and that the bale should be packed on Monday, August 30, at the home of Mrs. H. B. McLean.

A fine article entitled, "A Meditation for the Individual Member," by Ethel M. H. Smith, was read by Mrs. Alex. Muir, after which Miss Willa Patterson gave an interesting and enlightening talk on the work at the mission of Wahstao where she has been stationed for some time.

A duet was sweetly rendered by Mrs. H. B. McLean and Miss Louise Watson, after which the meeting

was closed with a hymn followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. McCormack.

The Ladies' Aid

Mrs. Lachie McArthur then took the chair and called the members of the Ladies' Aid together. After the minutes were read and adopted, the business of the meeting was entered upon. Following some discussion, it was decided to hold a bazaar some time before Christmas, and a committee to look after it was appointed.

The former Ladies' Aid of Ebenezer, who have disbanded and united with the society of St. Columba church, made a very acceptable contribution of \$12.00 to the funds which was much appreciated by the members.

At the close of the meeting, the usual social hour with refreshments was enjoyed by all.

Foolish Talk

"Your misfortunes come from your raising the devil all your life." "How foolishly you talk. The devil was grown up long before I came on the scene."

It really isn't necessary for the father to take a daughter to the altar. Few of them try to get away.—Brandon Sun.

MARRIED

Davidson—Mighton.—At the Presbyterian manse, Durham, on Wednesday, September 8, 1926, by the Rev. B. D. Armstrong, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mighton of Bentinck, to Mr. Joseph Davidson of Glenelg.

Specials This Week

- Men's Good Solid Work Boots, suitable for farm wear. A bargain @ \$3.45
Women's Patent One and Two Strap Slippers, cuban heels, all sizes. Real value @ \$3.00
Misses' Patent Strap Slippers, sizes 11 to 2. At per pair, only \$1.85
Children's Patent Strap Slippers, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, at per pair only \$1.60
Infants' Patent Strap Slippers, sizes 2 to 7 1/2, at per pair, only .95c

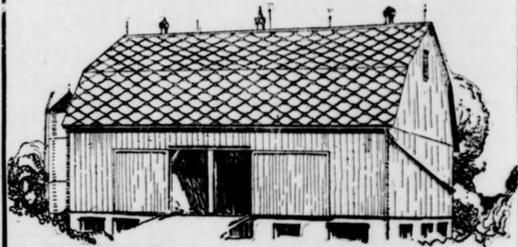
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J. S. McIlraith The Cash Shoe Store Durham, Ont.

Brantford ARRO-LOCK Slates FOR YOUR BARN ROOF

Use Brantford Arro-Lock Slates. Neither gales, rain, snow nor frost can budge them and they last for years.

The low price and small laying cost make them the most economical roof of exceptional value. You can lay them over the old shingles.



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McKECHNIE MILLS

For Best Quality

FLOUR and FEEDS

Feed Prices

Table with feed prices for Oat Chop, Corn and Oat Chop, Mixed Chop, Shorts, Feed Flour, Bran, Standard Screenings, and ton sacked.

Flour Prices

Table with flour prices for Maple Leaf Flour, Cream of West Flour, O Canada Flour, Pilot Flour, Good Luck Flour, Pastry Flour, and Western Oats.

MONARCH PASTRY FLOUR, 24 lb. bag . . . \$1.20

Poultry Feeds and Baby Chick Feeds, Caf Meal, Oil Cake, Ground Flax, Rolled Oats, Wheatlets, Whole Wheat Flour, Salt, Fertilizer, Bone Phosphate for Cattle, Beef Scrap.

Chopping and Oat Crimping Every Day

We pay Highest Market Price for all kinds of Grains. Get our prices before you sell.

J. W. Ewen & Son

Phone 114

Durham, Ontario

2,000 HEARD MEIGHEN AT DURHAM

(Continued from page 1)

United States to no manufacture into the finished product in American factories and by American workmen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had gone into power in 1896 at the head of the Liberal party on a free trade platform, and was no doubt sincere in his declarations before election. Once in power, however, and with the responsibilities of office upon his shoulders, he had held to protection as outlined by the National Policy, and Canada had been prosperous. The same could not be said of the Government headed by King.

In four years of power, he had contracted a series of bargains with the Progressives on every issue, and at the end of this four year term at the head of the government, one-tenth of the promised legislation he had promised had been placed on the statute. Even in the reduction of the duty on farm implements he had not been altogether fair. It was true that he had reduced the duty on implements, but at the same time he had reduced the duty on steel to the manufacturers so the reduction in the cost was not so real as it seemed.

Factories Closed Down

In the four years of the King regime, 3,000 factories in Canada had closed their doors, and more than 100,000 men had been thrown out of work. Over half a million had to go to the United States to make a living. The closing of the factories was not wholly attributable to the reduction in the tariff. A considerable amount of it was to be found in the discouragement to investment which the policy created. Investors were not sure of themselves, did not know what to expect next, and as a consequence, there was not much incentive to put money into factories as, with the duty reduced on some product every year, there was no telling what industry would be the next to suffer. This process of reducing the duty on some different manufactured product every year was merely a fulfillment of Mr. King's policy of 1921 and was done to continue the Progressive support to the King Government.

During this period the United States had forged ahead by leaps and bounds, while in Canada a period of depression was experienced, despite the fact that four good harvests had been garnered. The election of 1921 gave the Liberals and Progressives combined a majority of 130 in the House, and if they were sincere in their reform for a lowered tariff, they had plenty of time and sufficient majority to have done so. The Conservatives, with 56 members, could have done little to stop them. This policy had its effect in the elections of 1925. The Conservatives had been elected with the largest group in the House and had beaten the Liberals by a popular majority of 200,000 votes. They were returned with 117 members to the Liberals 101, while the Progressives had been reduced from 65 to 28 members. But for the propaganda through Quebec Province, the Conservative Government would have been returned to power with a majority of 50. Thus a campaign was carried on against "the Monster Meighen, whose hands were dripping with your sons' blood," that if they voted for him they would soon again be engaged in a war with Turkey, with further bloodshed and with a further loss of the young manhood of Quebec.

The Customs Scandal

Premier Meighen referred to the customs scandal as the greatest scandal in Canada's political history. He used the words of The Toronto Star, the official Liberal newspaper of all Canada, that "his conduct was the bitterest experience in the political history of this country." The liquor seized in raids on the smugglers had been used to make rum for the personal and political profit of many of the officials of the government. There was enough money stolen from the department to have warranted a substantial reduction in the war taxes imposed by the government, but it was pocketed in the pockets of thieves and smugglers, which the people of Canada should be called upon to pay.

The charge by Mr. King and others that there had been smuggling during the Conservative regime was not denied by Mr. Meighen. There always has been smuggling and there always will be, said the speaker, but there was one thing the Conservatives while in power had made an honest effort to enforce the law and had prosecuted all violators, in a much different manner than Mr. King had punished the Minister of Customs, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Senate at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

There never had been a breath of suspicion against the Conservatives for any maladministration or misappropriation of funds. Five members of the King Government, all Liberals and three of them lawyers had worked for five months in the search of the files at Ottawa and had been unable to find a single instance in which any department of the Conservative Government had been negligent in its duty or dishonest in its handling of the funds entrusted