

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

The Cause of Drury's Defeat.

(Chesley Enterprise.) The urban vote beat Premier Drury in Halton. The voters in the towns of Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, Acton and Burlington outnumbered the rural voters of the four townships comprised in Halton. That explains the situation in a few words. George Hillmer, the successful Conservative candidate, was a popular resident of Oakville, and his majority of 637 in that town was hard to overcome. Dale, the Liberal candidate, a young lawyer in Georgetown, had a majority in his home town, but he fell down badly in the country polls and his candidature might have been a factor in the defeat of Mr. Drury.

Like Cincinnati, who was a splendid type of Roman patrician agriculturist, who was twice called from the plough to save his home city, Drury put up a wonderful campaign and was quite an effective speaker with a charming personality, may be able to come back into the premiership, though the probabilities are against his re-entering public life. The daily papers concede that considering his lack of experience he made quite a capable premier but was handicapped by the lack of executive ability and extravagant ideas of his colleagues. The Mail and Empire paid quite a tribute to his ability as a statesman. The only one to give him a back-handed swipe without directly mentioning his name, was J. J. Morrison who, in a large measure, contributed to Drury's downfall.

It would have been better had Drury contested his home riding, where the rural vote is larger, than to run in a constituency near Tory Toronto, where they wear radials and trains every half hour into the big Provincial capital. As a matter of fact, it was Drury's original intention to contest Centre Simcoe. We know this because he told us himself. He contested Halton against his own better judgment. However, since he lost the premiership, being leader of the Opposition would not be a pleasant occupation with Morrison sticking a stiletto under his fifth rib whenever the dictator of the F.E.O. so felt disposed.

When the Druryites and Liberals began scrapping after being friendly for four years, the defeat of both parties wasn't far off. Drury and Hay both lost their seats in the Legislature because Morrison, Windy Andy and Cassleman wouldn't stand for a fusion of any kind even to the extent of candidates of these parties having an understanding that in certain ridings they would not oppose each other. We are in a position to know the correctness of this allegation.

Things to Remember

(Brampton Conservator.) During the last session of Parliament many things were said which did great injury to Canada. It was stated by more than one of the Progressive members that no man could succeed in farming in the West and that immigration should be discouraged. The statements were promptly challenged and disproved, but the harm was done, nevertheless. In spite of pessimists of all kinds, Canada is making progress in every department and will continue to do so when economy and wise government are restored.

It is not so long ago since I could have bought the land a city of over forty thousand people stands on today for two thousand dollars," says a recent writer. That was a chance, was it not? Well, that is the kind of a chance Canada offers now. There is land to be bought at from thirty cents to three dollars an acre in many parts of Canada, which in a young man's lifetime will sell at from ten to a hundred dollars an acre, and more. So it has been in the past, and our country is still in its young stage. There is hope here, a future opening before one constantly. A man was in here a day or two ago who said he had worked twenty years on his place—original free grant land—and all he had in the bank wouldn't buy a tin lizzie! "How much is the farm worth?" he was asked. "Well," he answered, "I was offered eighteen thousand for it but I want twenty-five!" And he thought he had done badly after living comfortably off, and raising a fine family, in his place? Not many men in his station in England would do as well. I am certain of that."

Needy Poor Sometimes Not to Blame.

(London Advertiser.) "If a man is thrifty and puts away a certain sum regularly against old age, there is very little reason for his ever being in want or having to depend on others." (That is the sentence from an ad. in

the current issue of a magazine, in which a savings society urges the purchase of a certain number of its debentures annually.

The statement is attractive and interesting. Its only defect lies in the fact that it is not true.

There are thousands of men who have been careful and thrifty, and yet in old age they have nothing; some may have a few hundred dollars, but it melts against expenses that keep on after earning power has departed.

Many of them made good wages; they simply went to work, untrained and took what some person was willing to pay them. Out of their hard-earned money they cared for their family and did their best to give the children a chance.

They fought sickness, unemployment and depression. They contributed their full share to the wealth of the nation, but the reward was not in keeping with the production. They faced old age as poor people.

The finger of blame cannot be pointed at them. They never had a chance to provide for an independent old age.

The Right to Chew Gum.

(St. Thomas Times-Journal.) Lawrence Godkin, who gives his address as New York City, recently addressed a letter to the editor of The New York Times on the question of America's right to search British passenger ships in New York harbor and seize such liquor as was found on board. This gentleman's letter is unusual in more ways than one, so much so that it is reproduced herewith. It is headed, "The Right to Chew Gum," and says:

"There are many foreigners who regard chewing gum as a face-deforcing and unseemly practice. If the British Parliament had passed a bill forbidding the manufacture, sale and transportation of chewing gum within the British Isles, and then had undertaken to enforce this law against Americans on American ships within the British three-mile limit, what would the attitude of the American people be? Would we calmly acquiesce when British officials came on board American ships, broke seals and seized chewing gum? We would not.

It would mean war with England over the inalienable right of free-born American citizens to chew and transport gum on American ships anywhere. And we may be quite sure that if this question had been forcibly presented to the British highest authorities, they would if for no other purpose than the avoidance of international trouble, have adopted and applied the rule that American ships are American soil even within the British three-mile limit and that Americans on such American ships were not subject to English dietetic and sumptuary laws.

The Smaller Towns.

(London Advertiser.) The Kincairdine Reporter has printed the names and addresses of some thousands of Kincairdine old boys and girls who intend coming back for the reunion. A glance over some of the names and the locations show that they have been scattered all over the continent.

Kincairdine raised them, nursed them along until they were ready for their life's work, and then let them go because, like many other centres, it had nothing for them to do at home.

Kincairdine's story is the story of every other village and town in the province. These places have provided the men and the women to build the Dominion. They are in positive reality a hundred times bigger than the assessor will admit.

Scottish View of Prohibition.

(Edinburgh Scotsman.) Conflicting views emerge regarding the attitude of the American people to Prohibition in theory, but there is no doubt that they have found its enforcement in the letter both impracticable and absurd. The American Government are no nearer success in putting down "bootlegging" and other forms of evasion than they were when the law was passed three years ago. They have appealed to this country to come to

their aid in stopping illicit trade in exported whiskey, but the British Government naturally decline to accept any responsibility of the kind. They are equally unlikely to agree to any extension of the three-mile limit in return for a modification of the Prohibition law as it effects our shipping. Canada has likewise now declined to make itself a supervising agency on behalf of the American Government. The Canadian people themselves seem to be repenting their war-time haste in adopting Prohibition. The latest of the provinces to revert to a "wet" condition is Manitoba, which by popular vote has adopted a system whereby the sale of liquor will be conducted under Government control—the system in vogue in British Columbia, which was the first of the provinces to break away from Prohibition. Next month there is to be a vote on the question of allowing wine and beer to be sold under license in hotels and restaurants. A referendum is to be taken shortly in Alberta, while in Saskatchewan the demand for a referendum has been refused, but will probably be renewed.

"Of only one thing may one be perfectly certain. Canada will not go back to old-time saloons. It was the notorious evils of that system which hastened Prohibition in Canada and the United States, and no one, not even the most convinced anti-Prohibitionists, would tolerate their reappearance. The system to be instituted in Manitoba is similar to that which is now in use in Quebec and British Columbia—sale under Government control.

Bound to Have "Man."

(New York Sun.) She is a delightful flapper, filled with dreams and romance and modernism, and at an age when love is the greatest thing in the world. The other day she met for the first time the husband of one of her mother's friends, an older woman, for whom the flapper has always had a feeling of great regard.

The husband proved to be tall, handsome, dark, the type that had always appealed most to the sixteen-year-old girl, and on the way home she confided to her mother that she was "in love" with this newly-met man. "How much does a divorce cost?" she asked naively.

Her mother, a woman with a great, understanding heart, smilingly remonstrated with her and said: "You wouldn't take him away from his wife, would you? You like her, too, don't you?" "Oh, yes," was the answer, serious and a little perturbed. "I like her looks, and I'm frightfully sorry for her, but I've got to have that man!"

A Grain Pool.

(Kincairdine Review.) We know of nothing quite so melancholy as the position in which the Western Progressives find themselves in connection with grain marketing operations. In 1919 there was unified buying by allied nations overseas. Canada met it with unified selling under a Wheat Board that was monopoly raised to the nth degree. Farmers got prices then that far exceeded the dreams of avarice. But what happened? They denounced the Borden Government for not letting the market have full swing. They alleged that with an uncontrolled market the prices would have been much higher. The fact is that no one but the Government could buy grain for export in those days, for the very good reason that it had to be sold on credit. All the grain exchanges in Canada could not have handled the wheat crop. The Board paid the farmers a minimum of over \$2.00 a bushel for wheat in cash and gave participation certificates for the balance. The cash was paid out of funds raised by the sale of Victory Bonds and the Government took credit notes from the buying nations. Those participation certificates were the laughing stock of grain grower associations and of every person opposed to the government at that time. They were not worth the paper they were written on—it was only another fake on the part of the infamous Union Government! They were worth a lot of money never-

theless to speculators who had more faith in the government and had bought them up for a song. Certificates representing millions of dollars are still out—probably lost or thrown away by grain growers who were only too willing to believe all the allegations made against that most unpopular of governments. Not long after, the Western grain growers were clamoring for the same sort of Wheat Board they had denounced in 1919, although the conditions which had made it necessary, practicable and successful had disappeared. During the election campaign of 1921 Hon. Arthur Meighen promised them a voluntary wheat pool—the only sort practicable under the new conditions. He and his scheme were rejected. The grain growers went to a lot of trouble to get the legislation necessary for a wheat pool, even calling special sessions of several Western Legislatures. No one of consequence would go on the Board and it went by the board. Now they are returning to the voluntary wheat pool advocated by Mr. Meighen and rejected by themselves. How came they to such a pass? Playing politics—that's the answer.

Is It a Ruse?

(Kincairdine Review.) Chief Farrell does not know just what to think about it. A man reports to him that he suspects or has been informed that there is a still on his property and asks the chief to investigate. He has had several requests of this nature. Is it a ruse? If he investigates and finds none, what then? If, later on, a still is found there, will the application for investigation help the applicant? A wide field opens up to speculation.

In some cases, perhaps most cases, the fear is genuine. The illicit stiller is afraid of operations on his own premises and the man who has a bit of swamp on his farm has good reason to fear lest the moonlighter squat there. Under the law the finding of a still on your premises is prima facie evidence that it is yours.

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Mrs. Crabb Finds in Dreco, the Famous Herbal Remedy, Corrective Properties that Overcome Sufferings of Years.

The story of Mrs. A. Crabb, of 22 Rayburn street, London, Ont., is an object lesson to every man and woman who is troubled with digestive ailments. It shows the extent of the suffering bad digestion causes if allowed to pursue its way unchecked. Check your digestive complaints now, with Dreco, and avoid the misery that Mrs. Crabb describes. Here is her statement:

"Since August 17, 1922, I have been in terrible pain, through my left side and also around through my back. The pains were so acute that night after night I would walk the floor unable to sleep. I was unable to do my housework, as I was in misery from morning till night. Gastric trouble caused my stomach to bloat, and my sufferings from indigestion were awful.

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am now able to do my housework and cooking. My appetite is good and I have no gastric troubles, while before taking Dreco everything would turn in my stomach.

"I had tried every kind of pills and remedies and had almost given up hope when I heard of Dreco. I am so happy over the benefits Dreco has given me that I tell everyone about it. It was a godsend and I am continuing to use it."

Dreco is a natural remedy, prepared from herbs, roots, barks, and leaves known for ages for their medicinal properties.

Dreco contains no mercury, potash or habit forming drugs and is a safe

and certain spring tonic and regulator. Dreco is being specially introduced in Durham by McFadden's Drug Store, and is sold by a good druggist everywhere.

The bargain for the cow was going on leisurely for an hour. Finally the prospective purchaser came flatly to the point and said: "How much milk does she give?"

"I don't rightly know," said the farmer, "but she's a darned good-natured critter and she'll give all she can."

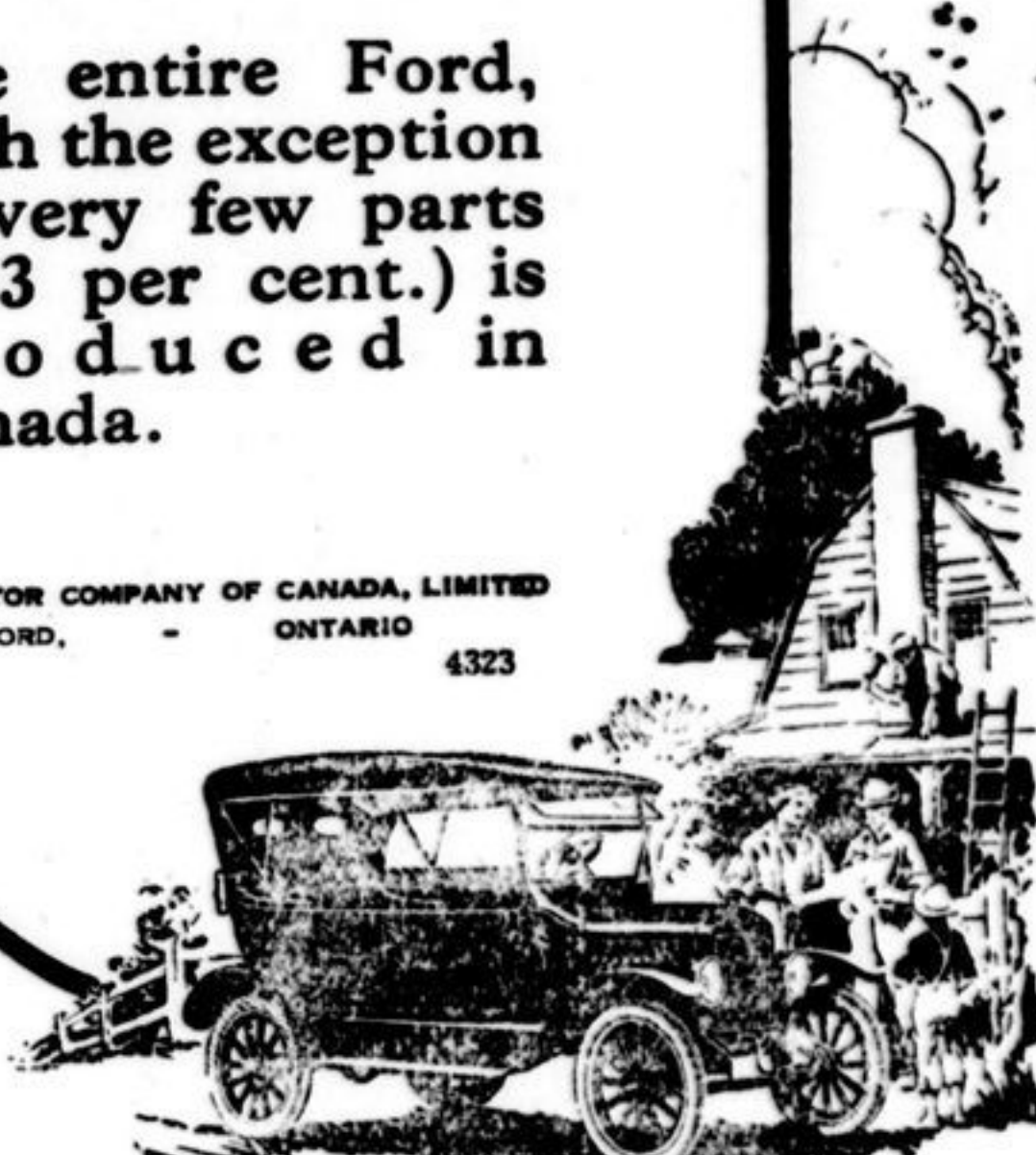
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