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Zane Grey's story

"The Last Trail"

— ALSO —

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Coats and others are edged with various contrasting Furs.
We would advise an early selection.

WOOL JERSEY DRESSES, \$7.95 each.

HEAVY GOLF HOSE 39 c. pair, BRASSIERS, 48c.

R. L. BLACK,

62
YORK ST.TROUBLE IS
PROMISED THE
LAW BREAKERSPremier of Ontario Says
Liquor Control Bill
Will be Reasonable
for the Reasonable.Toronto, March 2—While he only
skirted the fringes of the coming Gov-
ernment control measure, Hon. G.
Howard Ferguson, in addressing the
members of Wards 2 and 3 Liberal-
Conservative Associations at a smoker
in the Foresters' Hall last evening,
had some interesting comments to
make on the new legislation.Referring to the "control" bill as
"the great mandate to this Govern-
ment," the Prime Minister said:
"Every member of the Government
realizes the responsibility that rests
upon it to see that the will of the
people will be carried out in a man-
ner that will be best for the people.
I am not easily stampeded, and I
think I can keep my own counsel at
times—(laughter)—and I have some-
times found it wise to. (Laughter.)
I might say to you in confidence, be-
cause there are no newspapermen
here—(laughter)—that when the
legislation the issue of last election
comes down you will have the satis-
faction of seeing and realizing that
this Government is determined to dis-
regard the views, prejudices and emo-
tions of extremists."

Promises Firm Action.

Continuing, Mr. Ferguson said: "If
we are going to succeed in creating
sound public sentiment that will make
for respect for the legislation, we
must respect the view of those who
differ from us. You must be prepared
to be generous in your attitude to-
ward legislation that is drafted to suit
the greatest number of the people in
this Province. I really think that this
piece of legislation will be the great-
est achievement, as a piece of legisla-
tion, that has ever come out of the
Legislature. It will be reasonable to
those who want to be reasonable; it
will be firm with those who will not be
reasonable."

Invites Public Support.

"Its purpose is, in the first place,
to invite and secure support from the
large body of moderate people in this
country who are anxious to secure law
that will command public confidence
and re-establish respect for law in this
Province. And the fellow who violates
the law—he won't get much sympathy
from me."HENRY FORD
BUYS LINCOLN
FURNITUREToronto, Ont., March 2—An early
American suite of drawing-room
furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs
and a marble-topped table, five
pieces in all, which once graced the
drawing room of Mrs. Abraham
Lincoln, has been sold to Henry
Ford for \$5000. He will use them in
conjunction with his plan to repro-
duce a facsimile of the old Lincoln
homestead at Springfield, Ill. The
historic suite was purchased from
C. L. Benedict of Perth, Ont.Mrs. Lincoln after the tragic
death of her husband the President
lived in Chicago with the Alston fam-
ily, who were old friends. In 1867
she sold her furniture effects and
John Alston bought her parlor suite
all of which are described in a de-
tailed invoice, which is receipted by
Mrs. Lincoln and still is in existence.
The furniture is of typical early
American design, heavily carved of
rosewood and in an excellent state
of preservation. It has been re-
upholstered recently.AIME GETS AN
IDEA IN N.Y.New York, March 1—Mrs. Aimee
Semple McPherson, Canadian-born
evangelist, of Los Angeles, has got an
idea from the Great White Way. An
electric sign, 70 feet long, is to hang
150 feet in the air between the towers
of her radio station in Los Angeles.Madison Square Garden is willing to
let her run a two weeks' revival there
in the summer for \$25,000. Her largest
tentative offer is \$800 a day.HON. HUGH GUTHRIE COMES OUT
STRONGLY FOR MARITIME RIGHTS
IN A DEBATE AT TORONTOToronto, March 2—Supporting the
affirmative in a debate between stu-
dents of the University of Toronto at
Hart House tonight on the question:
"That this house approves the report
of the Royal Commission on Mari-
time claims," Hon. Hugh Guthrie, lead-
er of the Conservative opposition in
the House of Commons, delivered a
strong plea in favor of the demands
of the eastern provinces and claimed
that they had been made on high
moral, equitable and political grounds.The Maritimes, he said, had estab-
lished a clear case and the Federal
Government was morally bound to car-
ry out the terms of the agreement un-
der which the provinces entered Con-
federation. He did not know that the
provinces were absolutely bound to
withdraw if the recommendations of
the Duncan Commission for the re-
habilitation of their industries were
not carried out by the Dominion au-
thorities.Mr. Guthrie did not believe that the
Eastern Provinces would permit them-
selves to be annexed to the United
States, but he feared if they broke
away from the Dominion they would
eventually join up with the republic
to the south.

Affirmative Wins, 170-83.

The affirmative won the debate by
a vote of 170 to 83.H. S. Dodgson and G. A. McGilliv-
ray, for the affirmative, based their
case on the allegation that the Fed-
eral Government had not made good
the promises which had persuaded the
Eastern Provinces to become a part
of the Dominion. Maritime wealth,
they said, lay in the coal, iron and
steel and fishing industries, and un-
less the Provinces received immediate
aid from the Dominion Government in
fostering these industries and market-
ing their products, they would be
forced to secede. In the event of seces-
sion disintegration of Canada would
follow and the hope of a united Do-
minion, co-operating one province with
the other in a prosperous and content-
ed whole, would be lost forever.P. J. J. Martin and W. B. Craw, who
supported the negative, opposed the
Duncan report as the basis of a solu-
tion for Maritime grievances.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

Mr. Guthrie paid a warm tribute to
the debating abilities of the students
and declared that the opponents of the
motion had said as much as fairly
could be said in opposition to the Dun-
can report. The Maritimes, he said,
were not asking the Dominion for
doses or charity, but appealed on a
claim of rights.In order fully to understand the situ-
ation, Mr. Guthrie said it was neces-
sary to review the history of Confed-
eration. Before entering the Domin-
ion the provinces of New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island
enjoyed self-government and a satis-
factory trade. The first move for Con-
federation, he pointed out, was not
made by the provinces, but by the
premiers of Lower and Upper Canada
at a time of political deadlock.

Persuaded to Enter.

Commissioners from the Canadas
with the aid of British influence, had
persuaded the provinces to enter the
union, after several attempts, with the
inducement of enhanced trade and
greater transportation facilities. The
products of the Eastern Provinces
were promised ready markets in Up-
per and Lower Canada over a railroad
which would be built for them.Hon. George Brown, premier of Up-
per Canada, said Mr. Guthrie, even
went further and promised that he
would give the provinces a railway
through to the Pacific, if British Col-
umbia would enter Confederation. But
New Brunswick turned it down and
Sir Charles Tupper "dare not present
it to his legislature" of Nova Scotia.
Afterwards, however, the agreement
was made for the union. The Conser-
vative leader pointed out that the
British North America Act did not
create the Confederation of the prov-
inces, but gave authority for the car-
rying out of the agreement entered
into between the Maritimes and the
Canadas. The Dominion today was
morally bound to carry out the terms
of that agreement.

Others Acquire Lands.

Mr. Guthrie then dealt with the ac-
quiring of lands by the Dominion gov-
ernment for the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany for which the Maritime Prov-
inces paid a share. The provinces of
Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba
were formed from this territory. On-
tario received an additional 100,000,000
acres and Quebec 120,000,000 acres,
but not an acre was given to the Mari-
times, although they had entered Con-
federation on an equal financial basis.

What Maritimes Gave.

The Maritimes, he continued, gave
to Canada all their public works, cus-
toms and excise offices and a Canada
assumed the debts of the Provinces.
When the Provinces of Saskatchewan
and Alberta were created, the Domini-
on paid a subsidy the same as to
the other provinces, but instead of
hanging over the lands, the Dominion
gave Alberta and Saskatchewan heavy
cash subsidies annually and these new
provinces received great benefits for
which the Maritimes paid in part. On
that point alone, the Maritimes could
raise a strong claim for readjustment.

East is Right.

With regard to freight rates, Mr.
Guthrie claimed that the Maritimes
were in their right, as their demands
were based on resolutions adopted in
1864. The Dominion Government had
built a railway, but it had been plan-
ned for military and strategic pur-
poses on the assumption that the Uni-
ted States might one day invade Can-
ada. It was built 250 miles too long,
its grades were too steep and its
curves too many, with the result that
the Maritimes could not properly
transport freight over the road. Prefer-
ential treatment had been granted
them, however, but it was cancelled in
1912, and today the eastern provinces
were paying the same rates as the rest
of Canada. The Maritimes were los-
ing \$3,000,000 on traffic which they
should not be asked to assume. The
Railway Commission, said the speaker
had no power to change the Railway
Act in order to rectify the situation,
but Parliament was above the Com-
mission and he hoped in the near fu-
ture a bill would be adopted to make
readjustment.Canada, said Mr. Guthrie, was a
long, straggling country, trying to hold
together in matters of trade and to
overcome climatic and geographical
conditions, and it was not proper for
any man to say that any agreement
would be broken by granting special
railroad rates to the Maritimes. They
should have the reduction even if the
railway situation in this country had
to be strained.

Coal and Iron Issue.

Coal and iron, said the Conservative
leader, were co-related industries in
the Maritimes, and if properly fostered
they would succeed, but they had been
having a hard fight for the past five
years. The Duncan Report had rec-
ommended a bounty on the production
of steel to the extent of the drawback
the government allowed Hamilton and
Sault Ste. Marie steel mills on the
coal they brought into Canada for
smelting purposes and he considered
that as a fair recommendation. It had
also recommended the establishing of
coking plants in Quebec and Ontario
for the purpose of utilizing Nova Sco-
tia coal, but as it would require from
\$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 for each plant
the matter of inducing men with
money to invest in the enterprises be-
came a problem.

Sees Good Return.

He was, however, certain that a
good return would be made on the
investment through the profits obtain-
ed from the by-products of the coal,
such as ammonia, gas and benzol.
These plants if established and operat-
ing would give employment to the
miners of Nova Scotia the year round,
the people of Ontario and Quebec
would get excellent fuel, the cities and
towns cheaper gas and Nova Scotia
would be satisfied."Don't you think the Dominion Gov-
ernment should subsidize such an in-
dustry?" asked Mr. Guthrie. "They
have done it with graving docks. Why
not with coke ovens? We must assist
the development of our great indus-
tries and it may be that we will yetELECTIONS IN
CANADA COST
SOME MONEYFederal Contest of 1925
Cost Upwards of \$1,-
600,000—Peace River,
Alberta, Headed the
List.The Federal election of September,
1925, which did not have a very de-
cisive result cost the taxpayers of
Canada the tidy sum of \$1,685,181.62.
There were in all 245 members return-
ed and the average cost per consti-
tuency was in the vicinity of \$6000. The
greatest cost in a single constituency
was \$20,498.81, incurred in Peace
River, Alberta, with the City of Ot-
tawa a good second at \$19,073.52.Following is a list of the consti-
tencies where the expenditure was in ex-
cess of \$10,000.00:

Peace River	\$20,498.81
Essex, West	10,559.76
Hamilton, East	12,194.37
Hamilton, West	11,633.50
London	10,922.32
Nipissing	10,325.23
Ottawa	19,073.52
Parkdale	12,603.64
Timiskaming, North	11,402.90
Toronto, East	12,242.17
Toronto, East Centre	13,773.17
Toronto, High Park	12,086.30
Toronto, Northeast	16,655.05
Toronto, Northwest	13,856.10
Toronto, Scarborough	14,162.58
Toronto, West Centre	12,263.12
Welland	10,418.14
York, West	12,479.71
Pontiac	10,374.49
Hochelaga	10,994.79
Jacques Cartier	14,596.49
Laurier, Outremont	15,544.00
Mount Royal	10,143.69
St. Denis	15,294.09
Halifax	14,759.00
St. John-Albert	10,876.77
Battleford, North	14,402.06
Battleford, South	10,759.69
Maple Creek	12,949.36
Millfort	11,183.79
Willow Bunch	10,478.11
Athabaska	16,595.75
Wetaskiwin	10,370.13
Carleton	12,431.50

N. B. Constituencies.

Charlotte	\$ 3,571.61
Gloucester	4,247.95
Kent	3,107.32
Northumberland	4,466.88
Royal	4,747.63
St. John-Albert	10,876.77
Victoria-Carleton	4,711.61
Westmorland	8,282.42
York-Sunbury	5,823.78
Restigouche-Madawaska	4,339.37

Bridge Contract Awarded.

Hon. D. A. Stewart has awarded the
contract for the building of the Chap-
man Creek Bridge, near Hopewell, Al-
bert County to Albert E. Smye, of
Alma. The bridge is to be a concrete
slab span on concrete abutments with
extensive fills on each approach and
extensive excavation to make grades
and stream diversion. The price is not
announced.have to aid the western coal fields.
To me it is an outrage to send \$100,-
000,000 annually to the United States
for fuel to keep us warm when we
have such a fuel supply in Canada."In conclusion, Mr. Guthrie said he
did not know what the eastern prov-
inces were absolutely bound to stay in
Confederation. They had the right to
withdraw if the report were rejected.
In that event Canada would lose its
great seaboard trade and the country
would be broken up. He did not be-
lieve that the Maritimes would permit
themselves to be annexed to the Uni-
ted States, but he feared that if they
broke away from the Dominion they
would eventually join up with the re-
public to the south. Then Canada
would have a great United States terri-
tory abutting its shores and luring its
trade.The recommendations of the Duncan
Commission, if carried out, he believ-
ed would be good for Canada political-
ly and good for the Maritime Prov-
inces, but what impressed him most
was the matter of right and the mat-
ter of justice in the claims of the
provinces, and in no sense of the word
was it a dole or a charity.