

The Toronto World.

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Why Our Mines Remain Underdeveloped.

The Liberal party, led by Sir Oliver Mowat, has been twenty years in power. Yet it has accomplished nothing at all in the development of Ontario's iron mines. Those who are wondering what is the matter with the country ought to remember that not a ton of iron ore is smelted in this province. And yet we have iron mines that in the quality of ore and in the extent of territory covered by them are unsurpassed by any other country in the world. The Goulfing iron range and the Mattawan range of Ontario are said to be respectively comparable to the celebrated Mesabi and Vermilion ranges of Minnesota and to possess equal, if not greater, mineral wealth. In the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin during 1930 \$23,000,000 worth of iron ore was raised and the value of the iron product reached over \$50,000,000. Yet the mineral wealth of these states is hardly equal to that of the Province of Ontario.

Sir Oliver Mowat has done nothing to develop these mines. He belongs to a party that is opposed on principle to the expenditure of money or to protection of any sort that tends to develop any of our infant industries. He belongs to a party that denounces the policy that created our sugar refineries, our cotton factories, our agricultural machine manufacturers. He belongs to a party whose principles are briefly defined in the expression *Laissez-faire*, or, leave things alone. The Liberals start out on the assumption that the Government should keep out of the business of mining, leaving each industry to develop as best it may. Sir Oliver Mowat has lived up to this principle in dealing with Ontario's iron industries. Our mines remain undeveloped. Even the Government's own officials cannot refrain from commenting adversely on the situation. In the report of the Bureau of Mines for 1932, page 13, we find the following comment on the Government's inactivity and lack of business enterprise:

"For a country which possesses rich resources of coal, iron and minerals, and which has large amounts of capital invested in the iron industry, the Province of Ontario has been doing nothing to develop its iron mines during the twenty years in office."

So much for past history. What about the future? Is it likely that the party which has done nothing to develop our mines during the twenty years in office will suddenly come forward now and accomplish anything? The probabilities are all against the party. Besides, it makes no announcement of promised legislation for the development of this industry. Sir Oliver has done all he can do or intends to do. We can expect nothing further from him or his party. What could we expect from a party that believes the national policy was a huge blunder?

What about Mr. Meredith's intentions? Well, whatever he may do or fail to do, he cannot come out worse than Premier Mowat. If he offers no encouragement whatever to the mining industry he will still have accomplished as much as Sir Oliver Mowat has done. But Mr. Meredith announces an aggressive mining policy. He doesn't belong to the fly-on-the-wheel or *Laissez-faire* school of politicians. He promises to do something to lift the cloud that hangs over our mining industries, by judicious encouragement given to capitalists, to start smelting works, employ the many required at the good wages always given in this particular branch of work and make this great province hum with the sound of a new and important industry. Such a policy of broad, liberal development would, in the opinion of Mr. Meredith and the Opposition, increase the value of our Crown domain, enhance the revenues of the province and give a stimulus to business, not only locally, but throughout the entire Dominion.

The Liberals at Ottawa and the Liberals of Ontario have the same ideas in regard to the development of this country. At Ottawa they are in the minority, and consequently they are unable to close up the factories and workshops that the National Policy brought into existence. But in Toronto they have had the government in their own hands. The policy that they have failed to put into effect in Ottawa, they have adopted in Ontario as far as they could do so consistently with the limited scope to which that policy can be applied in provincial matters. They have adopted it sufficiently to burk the development of our mines. Our cartoonist today graphically represents the situation. Sir Oliver Mowat and the Commissioner of Crown Lands effectively block up the entrance into all our mines and prevent the establishment of an industry that would mean millions of dollars yearly for the people of this province.

Ontario and Michigan Saw Mills.
Michigan is still the first pine lumber-producing State of the Union. The maximum production has been reached, however, and the Upper Peninsula mills that cut lumber and shingles are already drawing heavily on Canada for material, no less than 206,000,000 feet having been rafted across the lakes last season. The pine timber in the Saginaw region is already thinning out, and during the present season it will probably yield no more than 250,000,000 feet, not enough to keep the mills on the Saginaw River busy. On the west shore of the lake, south of Manistee, the pine timber will soon be practically exhausted, and the supplies that have made business for the railroads are also decreasing rapidly. There is still a great deal of hemlock and hardwood timber standing and this must take the place of the pine. As showing what great industry Michigan has in the lumber, an expert gives the following figures: Of the total product of the Northwest last year, 7,599,748,438 feet, Michigan produced 8,147,996,147 feet, or nearly one-half, and in shingles the State's product was 1,822,027,530 out of a total for the Northwest of 2,421,088,900. The last year's falling off in Michigan was 647,000,000 feet in lumber and 308,000,000 in shingles. The product at the year was: Lumber, 3,794,235,754 feet; shingles, 2,140,647,875. These statistics are taken from a recent issue of *Architecture and Building*. They show how rapidly our forests are being depleted to keep the workings of the United States profitable employment. Sir

Oliver Mowat has made no attempt, in parting with our timber, to do in such a way as would necessitate its being manufactured into lumber within the province. It is a disgrace to the business intelligence of this province that we should supply our neighbors with the raw materials to keep their men employed while our own mills have had to close up their doors. The supply of logs in the United States for the manufacture of lumber is limited. The total supply is in sight and is rapidly diminishing from day to day. The Province of Ontario, south of the situation. The Americans must look to Ontario for their supply of logs. If they cannot get them from us they cannot get them at all. We have a lever in our hands whereby we can transfer the lumber-making from Michigan to Ontario. But Sir Oliver Mowat makes no attempt to use the advantage that opportunity has placed in his hands. Mr. Meredith, on the other hand, has repeatedly urged a change in the giving of licenses. The Opposition desires to make it a condition that the timber cut under Government license, and practically belonging to the people, shall be manufactured by our people within the province, and for the general benefit of a Canadian population. As it is now and has been for years, the logs cut in Ontario forests are carried to Michigan or other border states, and there cut into lumber, causing as a natural consequence the closing of Canadian mills, the decrease of employment for many deserving men, and the wholesale transfer of valuable industries to neighboring states.

The British Coup in Africa.
Leopold, King of the Belgians, in his capacity as sovereign of the Congo Free State, has concluded a treaty with the British Minister at Brussels whereby a strip of territory in the region of the Upper Congo and Lake Tanganyika has been ceded to Great Britain. In exchange for this cession Great Britain has granted to King Leopold, until the end of his reign, the right to occupy the left bank of the Nile from Albert Nyanza to the seven-ninth degree of north latitude. This cession from the Congo Free State gives England a strip of territory connecting the country of the British South African Company and Uganda on the Upper Nile. The English had vainly sought to obtain from Germany a similar concession through German East Africa. By this arrangement with King Leopold an unbroken line of territory from Cape Town to Alexandria in Egypt has been brought under British dominion. It is generally admitted that this is a diplomatic victory for the British. The English had vainly sought to obtain from Germany a similar concession through German East Africa. By this arrangement with King Leopold an unbroken line of territory from Cape Town to Alexandria in Egypt has been brought under British dominion. It is generally admitted that this is a diplomatic victory for the British.

Where is Aid. Bailey?
We see by The New York Sun of Thursday that gas costs the consumers of London, Eng., fifty-six cents a thousand feet. This is six cents less than the price charged in Chicago. It is more than one-half of the price of gas in Toronto. By the way, what has become of Aid. Bailey's committee? It is about time it proceeded to business and collected evidence to show that we in Toronto are being charged 30 per cent. too much for gas. There is no doubt of the fact that gas can be sold in Toronto at 70 cents and return the company a fair profit, and there is no doubt that under the charter the company is under obligation to reduce the price. Why doesn't the committee go to work and produce this evidence in black and white? That's what the public expects them to do. What excuse has Aid. Bailey to give for his apparent negligence in summoning his committee?

Circulate the Petition.
It is evidence of a healthy public sentiment to see that citizens are circulating petitions to insist on the city's making its own electric light. The organization that has this matter in hand ought to see that the petition get a wide circulation, because it is certain that the people will favor the city's going into the electric light business itself instead of having the streets lighted by contract.

Of Personal Interest to Every Householder.

[From The Week]
The report, published in The Toronto World one day last week, of the investigations made by a representative of that paper with regard to the reduced price of gas in the city of Cleveland, must, in the nature of the case, have a personal interest to every householder in this city. Among the facts which may, we suppose, be accepted as undeniable, one stands out prominently and very significant. The citizens of Cleveland are supplied with gas for lighting and other purposes at prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents less than those which are exacted from the citizens of Toronto. Yet it is alleged, on what seems to be good authority, that both of the companies which manufacture and supply the gas are still monopolists. Nor is there anything improbable in this statement, when we consider the enormous expense of consumption which is sure to follow from a large reduction in price of a commodity which is not absolutely a thing of necessity, but which every citizen would gladly use could he afford to do so. Let us suppose that the Toronto Gas Company should announce that from and after a given day the price of gas for all purposes in the city would be reduced 30 per cent. from the present prices. Can anyone doubt that the announcement would be almost immediately followed by a great increase in the number of citizens using gas for lighting, cooking and heating purposes, and that there would also follow a large increase in the quantity used by those whose houses are already supplied with it? It is really surprising that the shrewd managers of the company which has the monopoly do not, as a matter of business enterprise, endeavor to try the experiment. This is not, we suppose, the way with monopolists. As to the possibility of the city being able to compel the reduction under the existing agreement, it would be rash to express too confident an opinion without fuller knowledge than is at present available. The general, perhaps we might say, practically universal opinion is that the limitations of the contract in respect to the disposal of the excessive profits are systematically violated in the spirit, if not in the letter. Certainly the representations now before the council demand the most careful investigation.

Fogged Out—None but those who have become fogged out know what a discomfort it is to feel it. All strength is gone, and depend on it the year was: Lumber, 3,794,235,754 feet; shingles, 2,140,647,875. These statistics are taken from a recent issue of *Architecture and Building*. They show how rapidly our forests are being depleted to keep the workings of the United States profitable employment. Sir

Have you tried the Derby Ring Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 and 20-cent plugs?

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THE GREATER LONDON.

A GOSSIPY LETTER FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITAL.

Comparison as to Size—Some of the Advantages of London—Notes on the Pavements of the Great Metropolis.

Only those who spend a long period of time in London and devote themselves faithfully to sight-seeing can form a just estimate of the greatness of the Greater London. In exchange for this cession Great Britain has granted to King Leopold, until the end of his reign, the right to occupy the left bank of the Nile from Albert Nyanza to the seven-ninth degree of north latitude. This cession from the Congo Free State gives England a strip of territory connecting the country of the British South African Company and Uganda on the Upper Nile. The English had vainly sought to obtain from Germany a similar concession through German East Africa. By this arrangement with King Leopold an unbroken line of territory from Cape Town to Alexandria in Egypt has been brought under British dominion. It is generally admitted that this is a diplomatic victory for the British.

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CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT

Proves To Be Decidedly Superior To The Imported Article.

A sub-committee of the Board of Works appointed to investigate the quality of the cement used on city pavements met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Gowanlock in the chair. They investigated samples taken from 21 openings in roadways, which had been laid for five years, of which nine were of native and 12 of English Portland cement. Of the imported article 5 specimens were reported as good, 3 medium and 4 very good. The committee adopted a recommendation that greater care be taken in testing and the selection of stone, and that the preference be given in all cases to Canadian cement.

Something New For Fruit Growers.
Now that such an abundance of fruit is promised if it can only be saved and brought to maturity, the fruit grower seeks some plan to kill the curculio that makes such havoc among the plums, and to get rid of the caterpillars that so industriously destroy current and gooseberry bushes. Apple trees also claim attention just now, and it is to do away with the common method of spraying with a solution and its attendant expensive force pump that the Toronto Salt Works of 128 Adelaide-street east are introducing to fruit growers, gardeners and potato raisers Church's Bug Finish, which was so successfully used in the western counties last year, where they found it would effectively kill any worm, bug or insect that ate the green leaf of any plant. One application on potatoes will suffice for the season. The Finish is all ready for use, requiring no mixing. The danger of Paris green is well known, and that is an advantage of the Bug Finish, which is not only safe, but applied and better. It will pay anyone to call at the Salt Works and investigate, where any information in regard to it will be gladly given.

Free and easy expropriation immediately results from the throat and lungs from phlegm, and a medicine that promises this is the Holy Cure. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is a specific for, and where it is used, it is a relief and a cure. Children like it because it is pleasant. Adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

FALURE IMPOSSIBLE.

Unlike all other Medicines South American Nerve Heals at the Nerve Center, the seat of all disease—A Wonderful Discovery—W. J. Hill, Ballif, of Bracebridge, Ont., says "My Medical Attendant gave me up for dying. But Thank God South American Nerve has cured me!"—Cures Everyone.



Trimming the diseased branches of a tree will not preserve the tree when disease is located at the roots. Preservation rests in applying a remedy to the roots. Disease with man has its seat in the nerve centres of the body, which are located at the base of the brain. From these points come the life forces that give force, energy and health to every other part of the system. Pain may be caused by a disordered stomach; weakness is often the result of overworked nerves. A thousand and one ailments may be found on the apothecary's shelves that need to be every other part of the system. A remedy that can create healthfulness at the nerve centres gives prompt relief to the point immediately diseased. Like the main spring of a watch or the optic nerve of the eye, when these are right all connected therewith is right. It has remained for the discoverer of South American Nerve to solve this secret. This medicine cures, because it heats at the nerve centres and sends the healthy blood coursing through the veins, clearing away disease wherever it may exist.

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Boys' tan Oxford Oxford Shoes.	95c ..
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60 Pairs Boys' School Boots.	75c ..
60 Pairs Men's Working Bats.	75c ..
60 Pairs Children's School Boots.	50c ..
60 Pairs Women's House Slippers.	50c ..

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