

THE COURIER

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Monday, October 27, 1913

PROVINCIAL PREMIERS MEET

The Premiers of the nine Provinces of Canada have convened at Ottawa for a conference. The meeting is not at the instigation, or under the auspices, of the Dominion Government.

The term "Province" seems to indicate a somewhat small area, but this is most emphatically not the case with reference to the Provinces of this great Dominion.

Quebec, for instance, has a total land and water area of 706,000 square miles, Ontario 407,000, British Columbia 355,000, Manitoba 251,000, Saskatchewan 251,000, and so on.

Contrast with this Great Britain, 121,380 square miles; German Empire, 209,000; France, 207,000; Japan, 162,000; United States, 3,623,000, and one begins to realize what our nine Provinces stand for.

The various local Premiers are of differing political views, and there will be nothing of a party nature in their discussions—simply a desire to mutually co-operate with reference to matters affecting the welfare of each Province.

REPORT OF LABOR DEPARTMENT

The Labor Gazette, issued by the Department of Labor at Ottawa, makes pleasing reading in the October number.

September is reported to have been an exceptionally "favorable month for agriculture."

Lumbering both as to trade and the labor conditions is recorded as not comparing favorably with last year.

The mining industry throughout Canada was in an active condition.

In the Nova Scotia mines, trade was steady and large shipments were made.

The Dominion and Nova Scotia Companies opened up new collieries and made good progress.

It was reported that large deposits of silver, lead and zinc-ore have been opened up in Gloucester County, New Brunswick.

The copper mines at Eustis in the Province of Quebec were running to their full extent with a shortage of men reported.

The mines in the Cobalt district maintained a normal output. Its value increased owing to the higher price of silver.

A census bulletin, showing the mineral production in Canada for the year 1910, has recently been issued.

As compared with the mineral output of the Dominion in 1900 an increase in the ten years, is shown, of 849 in the number of mines or works, of \$65,734,248 in the value of buildings, and plant, of 31,442 in the number of persons employed, of \$24,597,877 in the earnings of salaries and wages, and \$74,048,070 in the value of production.

An increased activity in manufacturing establishments was reported during September. This was partly due to the optimistic feeling caused by the fulfillment of expectation for a heavy western grain crop.

Construction on the various rail-ways proceeded without interruption during September. Weather conditions were good, and satisfactory progress was made.

Double tracking was continued on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. Track laying on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific was also proceeding at a rapid pace.

The Canadian Northern and other lines also manifested much construction activity and the Hudson Bay Railway is well in hand.

The movement of general freight was very heavy during September. Passenger traffic on steam railways was not as large as in the corresponding month of last year.

Electric railway receipts, however, showed an increase in nearly all localities. Active preparations were made at lake and ocean ports early in the month for moving western grain crops.

The following are the reports with reference to individual trades:

Building—A decrease as compared with last September, but more active than for months.

Metal trade—Fairly active.

Engineering Trades—Well employed.

Shipyards—Busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing—Active conditions.

Printing—Printers well employed.

Clothing—Tailors and garment workers actively employed.

Cotton Mills more active than during first part of the year.

Textiles—Workers in general well employed.

Leather—Trade had an average month.

Barbers and Butchers—Active conditions.

Unskilled Labor—This class busy throughout the country.

IMMIGRATION SHOWS

12 PER CENT. INCREASE

For the Six Months Ending

September Thirtieth,

Last.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The total immigration to Canada during the first six months, April to September of the current fiscal year was 337,267 made up of 121,204 British; 73,809 American and 113,183 from all other countries.

During the six corresponding months of last fiscal year the total number 273,649, composed of 103,423 British; 89,659 American and 75,659 from all other countries. The increase is 12 per cent.

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HOME RULE BILL TO BE RUSHED

Asquith Makes Course of Government Clear in His Speech at Ladybank.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Premier Asquith addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents at Ladybank, Fifeshire, Scotland, last evening. He dealt exclusively with the question of home rule and emphasized that the Government intended to make use of the Parliament Act in order to give Liberal legislation something approaching an equal chance with their opponents.

The Government, he said, had declared in favor of home rule when they had an overwhelming majority over all parties, and the last election was fought with the knowledge that home rule would come next to the passing of the Parliament Act.

It would have been the greatest breach of public faith to put off this legislation.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that the Government still believed that as the bill now stood the Irish Legislature, which it would bring into existence, even if it had the disposition, which the Government did not believe it to have, would not, and could not have the power to be guilty of acts of oppression with regard to the minority.

He pointed out that the Lords had not attempted to modify, amend, or improve the bill.

Tribute To Irish. The prime minister paid a tribute to the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the Irish party in the House of Commons. He added:

"You are often told that I am Redmond's subservient tool (laughter), just as in Ireland Mr. Redmond is told that he is mine. There is just as much truth in the one accusation as in the other—and that is none at all. (Cheers.) Liberals and Nationalists have worked in co-operation in a common cause—a cause in the justice and policy of which we both believe."

The Bill as it left the Commons, continued the prime minister, as it had been twice rejected by the House of Lords, had the hearty approval of the whole Liberal party in Great Britain and of the majority of the Irish Nationalists; and there was abundant evidence that it had the support of the great self-governing dominions. (Cheers.)

Ought the action of statesmen to be affected or deflected by the means of forcible resistance to the execution of the law? (Great applause.) The doctrines preached during the last session with regard to the Irish, which I regret to say, have received countenance in responsible quarters in this country, are a negation of the great principle of Parliamentary and still more of a democratic Government.

Ulster's Stand. If the Ulster minority is entitled to resist the home rule, what possible answer could be made to a like claim by the masses of the Irish people? (Cheers.) No, we need not and shall not be intimidated by the threat of force. (Prolonged cheers.)

Then, speaking slowly and deliberately, the prime minister said: "I have more than once expressed the hope and belief that the new system of government in Ireland will be brought into operation without recourse to armed forces by the crowd, but if a statute deliberately enacted by Parliament were to be met by organized armed resistance it would clearly be not only the right but the duty of the executive to assert the authority of the law by every appropriate and adequate means." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, after referring to some of the extravagant manifestations in Ulster, declared that it was the duty of every man to deal respectfully with the deepest and genuine sentiments of the minority, although he believed their apprehensions to be without foundation. All Liberals and Nationalists, therefore, should spare no effort to eliminate such apprehensions. He had offered to consider any honestly put forward proposals, however, for the exclusion of Ulster had been avowedly put forward, not as a help towards the solution of the problem of Irish self-government, but with the most uncompromising declaration that their acceptance would diminish hostility to the principles of the bill.

No Longer the Case. He would be glad to be authoritatively informed that that was no longer the case. There were two obvious reasons why all patriotic men should desire a settlement by consent. In the first place, there was the supreme importance of the future well-being of Ireland. The new systems should not startle with apparent triumph one section however preponderant its numbers, nor with apparent humiliation another section. He firmly believed that ties binding Irishmen would prove more durable and effective than their differences if their unifying process were given a chance of success. It was worth paying a very considerable price to procure the absence of ill-will and the possibility of co-operation.

Then the second reason was that whatever was done should be regarded by all parties as resting on a sound foundation and capable of future development beyond the risks of party vicissitudes. Ireland had far too long been the cockpit of British politics. (Cheers.) Proposals, however, made in perfectly good faith and good-will, for a formal conference of the party leaders, did not appeal. A conference without defined limits would be almost certainly abortive and would probably leave matters worse than was a conference necessary if there was a genuine disposition in all quarters, by an interchange of suggestions, free and frank without prejudice, to contribute to the common stock.

"I invite that interchange," added Mr. Asquith. Both I and my colleagues are ready to take part in it. (Cheers.) We should not depart, however, from the root and principle of the bill.

In the second place nothing must be done to erect a permanent barrier to Irish unity. I myself am sanguine enough to believe that the difficulties ought not to be beyond the sources of statesmanship. One thing is certain, we are not going to be false to the trust which the vast majority of the Irish people have reposed in us. (Cheers.) We are not going to betray their cause. We are bound to prosecute their purpose and by obligations to loyalty and honor, but by profound conviction that it has behind it the sympathies of the British democracy at home and throughout the empire, that it carries with it the best and only enduring prospect of a happy and prosperous future for Ireland and Great Britain." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

To The Editor

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Editor of The Courier.

Sir—It is with some reluctance that I write at the present time on such an important topic as that of a new City Hall. In your editorial in Saturday's issue of the Courier, and under the heading "The Latest Proposal" you infer or say, "at last there is recognition of the desirability of not using the centre of the market square for a civic pile."

Now Sir, where the recognition (or objection) to using the Market square for a new City Hall site comes from, I fail to find out. It is generally agreed we need a City Hall worthy of the name, but if it is intended to erect said building on the Darling street site, I feel certain (from what I have learned from the working men in particular) that the by-law will be defeated. What nicer site could you desire than the present one, situated as it is in the very core of this beautiful city of ours, where every citizen could admire the lovely ground surrounding it. I would suggest that two ballots be prepared, to read thus:

I. Are you in favor of building a new City Hall on Darling Street.

II. Are you in favor of building a City Hall on the Market Square.

I think this would simplify matters and settle this vexed question for all time. The writer desires to see a new City Hall, but will oppose building one on the Darling Street site.

Sincerely yours, W. F. M. Sheridan St.

Time Scoots By Walt Mason

Yesterday, it seems, we shivered in the bleak December blast; and I've just this hour discovered that the year's going fast! Soon again, yes, etc we know it, wintry blasts again will freeze painter, plumber, printer, poet, and such citizens as these. Soon again we'll hear men yawning in the bleak and cheerless dawn: "Go, and do your Christmas shopping ere the final rush is on!" How the years go whizzing by us! When man thinks how fast they've walked his "marks are scarcely pious, and the women folks are shocked. Yesterday, or day before it, I was young, and full of pride: I'd achieve—I grimly swore it—mighty things before I died. And I've just been round the edges of the things I meant to do. "Ist got I meant to be; and already I am waxing old and withered, tired and lame, and I feel my grip relaxing, and I've sort o' lost my aim. Man

THE MARKETS

VEGETABLES.

Table listing market prices for various vegetables like Squash, Marrows, Onions, Peas, Potatoes, etc.

THE WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

FOR BUSINESS FOR PLEASURE

Saltings from Montreal and Quebec.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

RATES. First Class \$2.50, Second class \$1.50, Third class \$1.00.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE

Large advertisement for Ogilvie, Lochead & Co. featuring 'Where QUALITY is Featured!' and listing various clothing items like gowns, sweaters, and caps with prices.

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