

ment to the workmen in our factories; settlers, who entered the country in the vicinity of the pulp manufacturing, would have a market for the pulpwood on their lands, and a source of income till their farms were sufficiently cleared to be productive. If these considerations did not justify the Government in granting these concessions, the danger of the destruction by fire of the wood on our pulpwood lands, in part, at least, supplied one. Then pulpwood reproduced itself in from fifteen to twenty years, so that in a district which had been cut over, with proper care, the process could be repeated, and we thus would have a perpetual source of pulpwood supply and revenue. The policy of the Government was to go forward and to

Utilise Our Natural Resources.

to the utmost, before they might be swept out of existence by fire, or become lessened in value, by a cessation of the demand for them in the markets of the world. (Applause.)

Incidental to this, and for promoting expansion and settlement, the Railway Policy of the Government was adopted, and was being applied. Reference was made to the land grants to the Algoma Central and Manitoulin & North Shore Railways. It was pointed out how effective these would be in opening up and developing New Ontario, and helping old Ontario, by placing it in direct railway communication with the great resources of Northern Ontario. In respect of these development railways, a want of policy, lack of enterprise and failure to grasp a great problem, was shown by the Opposition. Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition had denounced the land grants to the Algoma Central Railway in language of vitriolic violence. He called it a "phenomenal steal," and voted against it. Yet a few months later, when a land grant more liberal, and amounting to a greater "steal" in Mr. Whitney's view, than the first land grant, was proposed by the Government, that gentleman choked down his wrath and approved of the second land grant. If he had acted in the first place on principle, he would have opposed the second grant, for the principle did not change. But he seemed to act only upon expediency.

He had no policy, except that of opposing and embarrassing the Government, and his change of attitude was due, not so much perhaps to conviction, as to his having made a mistake. His first opposition was doubtless influenced by the hope that he could embarrass the Government by making the first land grant unpopular, but he found public opinion against him, and even some of his own supporters, and he changed front.

A New Departure.

The Government had made a new departure, and had already made considerable progress in locating surveys of a railway to be built as a Government work, from North Bay or Mattawa northward to tap the fertile Temiscaming region, where the splendid soil was already attracting settlement, which would be much facilitated by the opening and operation of this railway. The Government was bound to go ahead; we had a magnificent country, worth developing, and we must move forward in the great work. We must build up in the magnificent north of this province a greater Ontario. We had the material there, and we must make use of it, and the policy of the Government was steadily directed to the development of this great heritage, for in building up, developing, settling and improving New Ontario, great resources would contribute to revenue, and in the process, the older portions of the province would also be advanced and benefitted.

The election of Mr. Anderson would be one element in retaining in power a Government which had faith in Ontario, and had the will, the courage and the ability to inaugurate and apply a policy of development which would make its future incomparably greater than its splendid present. (Applause.)

In Conclusion.

Mr. Stratton then dealt briefly with several points. Mr. Whitney made a great deal of electoral irregularities, but only those in which he considered his opponents were concerned. But he had never for one moment condemned the political corruption practiced by his own party, and by which he had profitted as a leader. No condemnation was made by him of the flagrant bribery prac-