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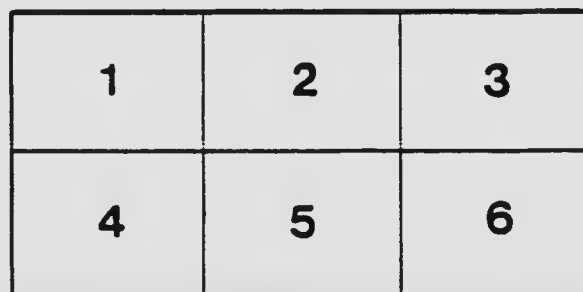
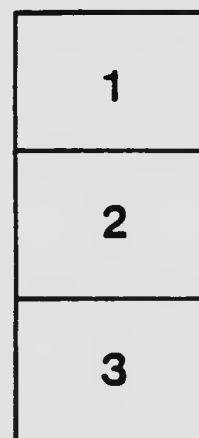
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# WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE GOUIN GOVERNMENT

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## A Few Testimonials About Our Leader and his work

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Sir Lomer Gouin has been a good Prime Minister and the Province will progress under his continued rule...

*Montreal Star (Conservative) May 16th, 1912*

"The fact that Sir Lomer Gouin's name is included in the list of the King's birthday honors is not a thing that any fair minded man of whatever party he may be, will find an occasion for dispute. It is a tribute to the ability of Sir Lomer himself.

"It must be admitted that the Province of Quebec has by no means stood still during the Gouin regime and that the latter has been responsible for much that is good and stable. There have, of course, been mistakes and acts that were decidedly open to criticism. But, on the whole, the affairs of the Province might have been in worse hands than they have been since the present Premier's accession to office."

*(The Quebec Chronicle, June 4th, 1913).*

"Sir Lomer who presently directs the destinies of the Province is at the front rank among the leaders of our race. Eminent advocate, a scholar, he came to power in 1905 and since, he has had but three things in view; to render our Province larger, richer and happier. He has shown himself to be endowed with rare business capacity, a quality not expected in a lawyer or scholar.

*La Patrie (Conservative) November 24th, 1913.*

When Sir Lomer Gouin was made a Doctor in Law of the Toronto University, "*L'Evenement*" said amongst other things:

The honor which the Toronto University has conferred on the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, is doubly deserved. If we consider this distinction either in the light of the persona' merit of Mr. Gouin or in his official capacity as head of the Government, it is but right to acknowledge that this title of Doctor in Law is fittingly granted. Before being a successful politician he was a distinguished lawyer and his law experience has certainly been of great use to him on many occasions since entering public life.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LICENSE LAW

Mgr. Bruchesi said at Montreal (*Montreal Star*, 12th January, 1916) "We need the assistance of the civic powers to stop the ravages of intemperance. The assistance so far received has exceeded our hopes. I warmly congratulate the Quebec Government for its new projected measure on temperance and do hope it will become law. I also sincerely compliment the Royal Commission for their excellent report."

"*La Semaine Religieuse*" of Quebec (issue of January 22nd, 1914) also added: We do not wish to refuse the Government and especially the Prime Minister, all the praise they deserve for having yielded so willingly to the suggestions and entreaties of the friends of temperance. On the whole, what has just been done is sufficient cause to rejoice.

Mr. John H. Roberts, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, admitted to the *Montreal Herald* of the 8th December, 1915:

"We temperance reformers, have in Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of this Province, a tried and true friend. He has been instrumental in giving this Province many valuable and effective pieces of temperance legislation. In doing this, he has had a most difficult task. . . . . He bravely passed measure after measure of temperance reform. . . . . He is the best friend of temperance this province ever had."

*The Montreal Gazette* is of opinion that during the year now ending, the License Law has been better enforced than ever in the city of Montreal. A notable improvement is also apparent at Quebec, and in the neighborhood, thanks to the particular watchfulness of the authorities.

(*L'Action Sociale*, November 10th, 1913.)

### THE GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE

In the month of September, 1915, an agricultural fair was held at Montmagny. According to *L'Evenement*, Mr. D. O. Lesperance declared that "for several years past the Government seems to strive with zeal in the encouragement of agriculture". Senator Landry also admitted.

"That to-day the farmers have much more advantage than their predecessors ever had. In my time, did he add, none of these extraordinary grants to agriculture were made. Times have changed. Agricultural

societies at the time of their foundation had to make many sacrifices. They barely existed at first, to-day they live."

"Quebec for twenty years has been making progress at a rate some of her own people have not comprehended. Between 1900 and 1910, the census records show that its agricultural production increased at a ratio nearly double that in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and many times that of Ontario. Its rural population did not seriously decline in any section, and in some places it increased."

(*Montreal Gazette, January 21st, 1916.*)

### THE GOVERNMENT AND ROADS

Speaking of the advantages of the Road's Act of 1912, *La Patrie*, of the 30th September, 1915, declared:

"This money is loaned to municipalities on exceptionally advantageous conditions for them. They have only to pay 2% interest, per annum, on the amounts received, for forty-one years, and the debt will be extinguished. The Government shall never claim the reimbursement of the capital. The Government could not reasonably be asked to do more. The conditions offered to the municipalities were really attractive and, in truth, a great number of municipalities have been enticed and have expended considerable amounts for the improvement of their roads."

The late Honourable Mr. Monk, a former minister of the Borden Cabinet, said:

"I have not always been a partisan of the Government good roads' policy; but in seeing the happy results obtained, I am of opinion that all men of good will must lend their aid to assist the Government in putting this law into practical use. I approve the method followed by the Government of convincing the citizens of this Province, by sending out lecturers, as the one we have just had instead of a method of compulsion.

(*La Patrie, August 21st, 1913.*)

### THE EDWARD VII ROAD

We are in a bad way for roads in Quebec, but we have one highway from which those coming here can learn a good deal. That is the King Edward Highway, which constitutes the most important piece of road construction in the Dominion.

(*Montreal Star, November 15th, 1913*)

"In the Province of Quebec, the Government elaborated a plan after which certain main roads were built at the expense of the Province, whilst others were built in co-operation between the Government and the municipalities. Up to now everything is going admirably. The municipalities have easily obtained funds and the Government has generally done its part. There are few regions where there is not some well built road to serve as a model to the others."

(*Montreal Gazette, March 7th, 1916*)

It is Mr. Thos Adams, consulting engineer of the Commission of Conservation in the improvement of town plans, who said before the Goods Roads' Association, at Toronto. "The Province of Quebec is the most advanced in Rural Road Work." (See "*Le Droit*" 9th April, 1915.)

It is "*Le Droit*," of Ottawa, who said on the 9th April, 1915. "To-day an admirable awakening is apparent everywhere. The Province of Quebec, especially, seems to be far ahead of the others."

It is Mr. Geo. C. Dihl, engineer of the county of Eric in the State of New York, who said at the Toronto Congress:

"At the rate you are now going in Ontario, although it is very commendable, it will be many years before you finish your main system of highways. You are not doing nearly so well in Ontario as they are in Quebec."

It is Lucien Allen, civil engineer of Belleville, Ont., who said at the same congress:

"I think it would be of great interest and benefit for those who are interested in Good Road Work in the Province of Ontario to pay a visit to the Province of Quebec. Quebec is certainly doing her share in the matter of Good Roads, and it will certainly open the eyes of any man from Ontario to pay a visit to the Province of Quebec."

It is also Mr. D. O. Lesperance, a Conservative member at Ottawa who wrote to "*L'Evenement*" on the 31st December, 1915:

"I will go farther, I will say that I am so much in favor of Good Roads, I have so high an ideal of their national importance, that I would still approve the policy of the Gouin Government, even if it had all the faults and disadvantages which are attributed to it by its adversaries, because this policy has achieved something tangible. The impulse for Better Roads is given and no retrograde power can henceforth stop it."

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROTECTION OF OUR FORESTS

"There have been so many warnings sounded in regard to the waste of Canada's timber resources that it is good to think that, in this respect at least, the Province of Quebec appears to be conserving its birthright to a greater extent than some of its sister-provinces.

"According to recently published information, the forests of Quebec are valued at not less than \$450,000,000. This is naturally the present value, but there is no doubt that before 1906, when the question of the forest regions was taken into serious consideration, vast territories were destroyed by forest fires.

(*Evening News*, August 30th, 1915.)

## THE GOVERNMENT AND COLONIZATION

In the month of July, 1913, the "*Toronto Globe*" published a very eulogistic article on the colonization system followed by the Quebec Government. Under the title. "An example for Ontario in colonization matters" it declared.

"The Quebec Government and its powerful ally, the Catholic Church see to the peopling of every new settlement in the far and solitary north by acquaintances and friends coming from the same village, from the lower parts of the Province of Quebec. Loneliness is not to be feared by the settler."

The *Globe* concluded, saying: "The demand for lots is so great that there is no doubt, this movement from East to North will rank as one of the most important facts of the history of Canadian colonization and will cause the peopling of this new country by a French and entirely Catholic population.

"According to late figures of the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa, Quebec, in 1909 had 14,424,000 acres of its area occupied as farm land, while Ontario had 21,305,000 acres. In 1914, Quebec had 15,576,000 acres so occupied, while Ontario had 21,933,000 acres. Quebec's increase in 5 years was 1,152,000 acres and Ontario's 628,000 acres. When the rest of the country is shaken out of its lethargy and abandons its dear deception that Quebec is a slow province, the people will be sending delegations this way to learn how progress is made.

(*Montreal Gazette, May 26th, 1914.*)

## THE GOVERNMENT AND INCREASE OF THE POPULATION

"The federal census was taken in 1911. The figures of the provincial department for 1914 show the result of barely four years' changes. The comparison in the matter of population is as follows:

Municipal records, 1914.....	2,258,867
Federal census, 1911.....	2,003,232
	<hr/>
Increase 1914 over 1911.....	,255 635

Between 1901 and 1911, according to the federal census, the increase of the population of the province was 354,334, or at the rate of 21.50 per cent. in the ten years. This was by far the highest rate of any of the Eastern provinces. The figures above of the municipal reports indicate that it will be greatly excelled during the present ten years, and that when in 1921 the next federal census is taken it will give the province a population well over two and a half millions.

(*Montreal Gazette, February 1st, 1916*)



“ . . . In this connection it is worth noting that Quebec, where socialism has least hold of the people, and where the legislators ignore it, the progress in commerce, in evidence of wealth, in population, is not only greater than in Ontario, but greater than in any part of eastern Canada.”

*(Montreal Gazette January 4th., 1916.)*

**Electors, Cast Your Votes for  
Sir Lomer Gouin's Candidates !**



