

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY OPENS WITH INTERESTING CEREMONIES

Legislative Endeavors As Outlined in Speech From Throne
To Offer No Surprises

SHORT SESSION LOOKED FOR

Gunfire in Queen's Park and hoof beats of mounted escort; the Lieutenant-Governor and staff officer passing down the Chamber between rows of beautiful gowns; the Speech, the Mace, Bill Number One, and adjournment at 3.22, a twenty-minute ceremony, the 17th Legislature of Ontario has opened its second session.

CEREMONY EXPLAINED.

On arrival at three o'clock, Hon. W. D. Ross inspected the guard of honor and then entered the Chamber preceded by Col. Alex. Fraser, official secretary, and Capt. Eric Haldenby, aide. His Honor was accompanied by Premier Ferguson, and then followed by Henry Pellatt, Brig. Gen. Bell and staff officers of Military District No. 2. After the Governor had read the Speech from the Throne and retired, Mr. Speaker tabled his report on election protests in South Bruce and Port Arthur, and Mr. Collier, of Prince Edward, was introduced. Then Mr. Ferguson introduced the time-honored Bill No. 1. Here the Prime Minister set a precedent by explaining to all present the significance of this important formality.

LED TO POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

"For many years," as you are all aware," he said, "there was a keen struggle between the Crown and the people as to the right to dictate the affairs of the nation. As a result of this struggle, we received the advantage of popular Government, by the people, through the elected representatives in the Legislature, so that all over the British Commonwealth today, wherever our type of institution prevails and responsible Government is in effect, we have the practice of the people asserting at each session their right to deal with the business of the session before they take up the speech delivered by the Crown for the Crown's representatives; and it has been the practice to introduce a bill, and it has been for a good many years a bill respecting the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as justices of the peace. It is done pro forma, as an assertion of popular rights."

SPEECH FROM THRONE.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
It affords me pleasure to welcome you to the discharge of your legislative duties.

Once again we offer our devout thanks to Almighty God for a fruitful harvest and for the many blessings we enjoy as a people.

The extension of the local lines into the rural districts enables greater advantage to be taken of this important Railway, are building up the north. My Ministers are taking steps to maintain Ontario, Ontario is destined to occupy an important place in the production of copper.

Sufficient headway has been made by the group settlement along the Transcontinental Railway to warrant further settlements of a like nature, which are now under consideration. The extension of roads, and the construction of additional lines of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, are building up the north country for which the outlook is exceedingly promising.

Indications point to the fact that in addition to the gold, silver and nickel mining for which the province is famous, Ontario is destined to occupy an important place in the production of copper.

Through the medium of the Forestry Board, for which legislative provision was made last year, a special study is being made to ensure the continuity of our forest yield. The adoption of improved methods of detecting and extinguishing forest fires has been followed by a marked reduction in the fire losses. The work of reforestation attracted increased attention during the past season.

Highway improvement occupied an important place in the activities of the Government. The provincial system was considerably extended by the addition of many miles of country roads. Under the contracts entered into, the completion of the permanent highway from Windsor to the Quebec border is assured. Good results will doubtless come from the efforts to ensure the safety of the public, both by educational methods and more effective supervision of traffic.

In education the development of the correspondence courses and the traveling schools are meeting with marked public favor. There are gratifying evidences that the Adolescent Act is operating satisfactorily. Vocational training is enhancing the usefulness of our educational system. The Department proposed to establish new facilities for the adequate training of public library assistants.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Scientific industrial research offers an important opportunity for public enterprise, closely associated with the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial life of the community.

One of the social problems which is engaging the earnest attention of my ministers is the better care of our dependent aged population.

It is hoped that the re-organization

and strengthening of the staffs of the Mental Hospitals will lead to the application of curative methods in the treatment of the mentally afflicted. The arrangements made for dental treatment and additional social service work in connection with the Mental Hospitals give promise of beneficial results.

The legislation of your last Session providing for the establishment of the Liquor Control Board. During the comparatively short period the Act has been in force there have been many encouraging indications of public support and co-operation.

During the past fiscal year the Treasury succeeded in obtaining a balanced budget for the first time in a number of years, notwithstanding the fact that the debt retirement plan requiring substantial payments was inaugurated. The improved financial situation of the province was reflected in the advantageous terms secured in recent borrowings.

TO EXTEND UNIVERSITY AVE.

Legislation will be submitted for your consideration to make further provision for the development of Northern and Northwestern Ontario; to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mining Act for the purpose of increasing the protection of miners; respecting General Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; to provide for the establishment of a Research Foundation; respecting the registration of stock salesmen and brokers with a view to the proper regulation and control of the sale of securities; to simplify the procedure for the incorporation of companies; respecting apprenticeship in certain trades; for the extension and development of University Avenue in the City of Toronto as a boulevard drive, and for other purposes.

In conclusion I desire to commend all these matters to your attention, and to express the hope that your deliberations will, under the guidance of Providence, result in measures that will advance the moral and material welfare of our people.

NOTE.—Your paper will have a non political resume of the proceedings of the Local Legislature concisely told in pithy paragraphs under the heading

"OUR LOCAL LEGISLATURE—THE SESSION WEEK BY WEEK." Watch for it. It will tell you about your member's activity.

British Treasury Gets Huge Gift

Anonymous Donor Gives \$2,500,000 to Reduce National Debt

London.—Although Winston Churchill's troubles in his effort to produce a "popular" Budget are not yet ended, it is believed that he is beginning to see the silver lining. A \$2,500,000 trust fund, the interest from which will be applied to the reduction of the national debt has been set aside by a philanthropist, who chooses to hide his identity, the chancellor announced. Fortunately he is able to accept this windfall, for Parliament last session made an exception to the law forbidding perpetuities when they are designed to help along the exchequer—because Mr. Churchill had a hunch, it is believed.

The announcement expressed the hope that others would be inspired by such "clear-sighted patriotism." A letter from the donor declares that he considers reduction of the national debt even more praiseworthy than endowing museums. (Herald Tribune copyright.)

Scoffs at Idea U.S.-Britain War

American Admiral Says Conflict Too Remote for Consideration

New York.—Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder said recently that the most disastrous war for progress, humanity and civilization would be one between Great Britain and the United States, but that such a war was too remote to even warrant consideration. He said in the course of a speech at the annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York that he favored a smaller naval building program than that advocated by the United States naval experts. Large naval building programs tend to competition among nations, he said, and competition, especially in armaments, tends to produce war.

"I consider a well-balanced fleet for the United States," he said, "is one consisting of 18 battleships, 28 modern light cruisers, 126 destroyers, 20 fleet submarines and 135,000 tons of aircraft carriers."

Palestine Saved From Locust Plague

Jerusalem.—A sudden change in the wind has saved Palestine from a destructive inroad of locusts which had been expected this spring and to combat which the government made elaborate plans.

Recently vast swarms of locusts appeared in Waddy near Petra, wafted on a wind blowing toward Palestine. The government immediately began to mobilize for defence, including flame guns, when suddenly the wind changed. The locusts were carried by the wind to the southeast, a barren rocky part of the desert.

Wolves Attack Ontario Cattle

Owen Sound.—A pack of wolves are believed to have been responsible for recent attacks on domestic cattle in the Irish Lake section of Glenora township.

It is reported that sheep and cattle to the value of \$1,500 have been worried to death by the unknown marauders.

Say what you like about evening frocks, our modern girls are showing the stuff they are made of.

BRITISH DO NOT FEAR NAVAL PROGRAM OF U.S.

Commander Burney Member of Parliamentary Committee Addresses Washington Body—Does Not Think American Building Plans Have Caused Concern in England

Washington.—The statement that he believed a naval building race between the United States and Great Britain would be the "worst thing" that could happen was made by Commander C. D. Burney, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the British Parliament, in an informal conversation with members of the House naval committee.

Commander Burney was introduced by Representative Britten, Republican, Illinois, and Chairman Butler remarked that he hoped that the visitor, who had listened to a discussion of the administration's \$740,000,000 new warship construction program, had gathered the idea that the United States proposed to build ships.

Commander Burney said he did not think the program had caused any concern in England. It was his opinion that all responsible persons in the British parliament felt the United States had a right to possess a navy equal to that of Great Britain.

WORLD PROTECTED.

He said that so long as the combined British and United States navies were equal to the navies of other world powers, the world "will be protected," and added that he be-

Canadian Farmers Received by King

Agrarians Take Tea With Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace

London.—The party of touring Canadian farmers, full of pleasant memories even if a little tired, returned to London on Saturday last following a week in Denmark. On Saturday afternoon they were received by Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Mary, who was present despite a bad cold, wore in her dress a maple leaf presented to her in Canada when she visited there in 1901 as the Duchess of York. Their Majesties chatted vivaciously with all members of the party who remained at the palace an hour being entertained at tea. The visitors were delighted by the unaffected graciousness of the reception.

Their Majesties simultaneously received members of the Canadian Navy League who are here enquiring into the possibilities of emigrating naval men to Canada.

Prohibition Forces Granted Big Sum

Washington.—A total of \$12,729,000 was provided for the Prohibition Bureau in a supply bill reported to the House by its appropriations committee. This amount is a decrease of \$591,000 from the funds provided at present.

The coast guard, described as "almost rivalling the navy," was given \$29,902,000 for the maintenance of its force of 13,000 men, 450 boats and five seaplanes.

Scot Saves Bandages to Wear Into Court

Liverpool.—A Scotsman appeared before police court with his head swathed in bandages. He charged an Irishman with striking him with a kettle.

"That's all show," the Irishman protested to the judge. "He was walking about yesterday without bandages."

"Is that true?" the Court asked. "Yes," replied the Scotsman from his bandages.

"Why?" the judge demanded. "To keep them clean for to-day."

HOLLINGER MINE VISITED BY FIRE

Early Friday Fire Was Discovered in a Disused Stope—Toronto and Pittsburgh Help With Supplying Gas Masks and Expert Fire Fighters

11 RESCUED—SOME 40 DEAD

On Friday, Feb. 10th, word reached the outside world that the Hollinger gold mine at Timmins, Ontario, was experiencing the first disastrous fire that ever took place in the Ontario mining field.

Some fifty miners were entrapped in the workings though hundreds of miners were below ground when the alarm was first sounded.

Train From Toronto

A special train from Toronto arrived at 9.50 Saturday at Timmins bearing equipment with which to carry on rescue work in the gas-filled workings of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.

The special train from Toronto made the run in a little over twelve hours, a run which normally occupies twenty hours. The C.N.R. and T. and N.O. Railway lines were laid wide open to the special, which shot along through the night at a speed never before attained on these northern lines. This train brought adequate provision for any possible medical or nursing emergency.

The workings of Hollinger have a total length of nearly eighty miles, and there are twenty shafts connecting these workings with the surface. This illustrates the very good possibility of men finding their way beyond the influence of gas and smoke and being content to remain there until the fumes may be expelled from the upper workings.

U.S. Rescuers Help

The recovery of the bodies and the control of the fire is largely due to the efforts of the United States Bureau Mines Department crew and their up-to-date apparatus. Some of these men, and the Hollinger men who have been working with them, along with the two volunteers, Black and Stevenson, worked till Monday to gain complete control of the fire.

Early Sunday night the powder magazine was reached, and there were found S. Dunlop and O. Chenier. Near the magazine another man also was found, O. Ahvenkoski by name. In order to prevent any possibility of danger of the fire reaching the powder magazine, the enclosure was cleared of all explosives, fuses, etc.

When asked this afternoon as to the inquest into the disaster, H. Montgomery, Town Clerk of Timmins, stated that this would not be fixed until all the bodies were recovered.

The funeral of one of the first victims, Ira P. Graham, took place this afternoon, under the auspices of the Masonic Order. The body has been shipped to Londonderry, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, for interment.

The second victim, W. Martin Stevens, will be interred to-morrow morning.

Timmins was plunged into deep mourning when the extent of the death toll was realized to-night.

Fire Nearly Out

Timmins, Ont.—According to an official notice posted on the police bulletin board, the fire in the stope finally had been got under control late in the afternoon after the efforts of the rescue parties had been concentrated on this phase of the operations for the greater part of the day. As late as four o'clock in the afternoon the smoke from the burning material was proving a stubborn obstacle to overcome, but soon after that reports were circulated that the rescuers were getting the upper hand, although slowly.

The information sent to the police from the mine indicated that water was being poured on the fire and, apparently, this method was proving effective, although some doubts had been expressed with regard to the action of the water on the gas being set off. Major J. G. McMillan, the mining inspector for Temiskaming,

said that this gas beyond question was carbon monoxide, he reaching this conclusion from the appearance of the bodies of some of the men recovered. Little news was available throughout the long Sabbath afternoon, and the watchers about the main shaft were kept in a long agony of suspense while the work of combating the flames went on steadily underground.

Noah A. Timmins, president of the company; A. F. Brigham, the general manager of the Hollinger; John Knox, the assistant manager, and C. G. Williams, mine superintendent, were directing operations.

Official List

Following is the list of known dead: Ira P. Graham, W. M. Stevens, O. Ahvenkoski, F. Martin, V. T. Higham, S. Dunlop, O. Chenier, D. Nadeau, G. Mazonovich, T. Grenke, A. Vale, W. Lindsay.

List of Rescued

D. Krakana, C. H. Trevenna, G. Levin, N. Petchick, A. Tesolin, V. Krusac, G. Zolob, B. Kuranen, F. Jackson, I. Lizzie, M. Loozok, O. Keat.

Following is the official list issued from the office of Hollinger Mines of miners entombed in mine calamity:

P. Hode, M. Swythy, D. Krakana, G. Aubrey, B. Towley, M. Whalen, P. Klimko, W. Roberts, H. Barrett, C. P. Trevenna, C. Leven, N. Petchick, A. Tesolin, J. Kusac, T. Grenko, S. Dunlop, C. Richards, A. Vale, C. Hache, O. Ahvenkoski, O. Tittit, R. Irving, F. V. Parrie, O. Tremblay, T. Sarar, J. Balych, S. Maki, A. Aho, J. Kangas, C. Johnson, S. Kampala, W. Y. Altane, O. Chenier, I. P. Graham, O. Basine, J. Aubrey, E. Leilane, F. Martin, J. N. Higham, C. Zolob, M. Garde, B. Kuranen, F. Jackson, W. Lindsay, G. Mazonovich, D. Nadeau, I. Lizzie, M. Loozok, O. Keat, I. Whitney, W. M. Stevens.

Kellogg's Proposal Scrap Submarines Given Approval

London.—Many prominent Britons expect approval of Secretary of State Kellogg's proposal to scrap submarines.

"It would be an important step toward freedom of the seas," said Lord Kylsant, Chairman of the White Star Line.

"It would eliminate barbarity and piracy," said Lord Sydenham.

"The submarine is mainly adapted to illegitimate, inhuman warfare," said Sir Alfred Hopkinson, international jurist.

"The submarine is a barbaric form of warfare," said Percy G. MacKinnon, chairman of the Lloyd's.

"The use of submarines in attacking merchantmen is absolute murder," said Sir Thomas Scott of the Mercantile Marine Service Association.

"Prohibition of the use and construction of the submarine, if agreed upon by all nations, could be practically enforced," said Lord Oxford.

"We ought to insist upon the immediate abolition of these hellish monsters," said J. H. Thomas, member of parliament.

Value Canadian Field Crops

Ottawa.—A recent compilation made by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics places the aggregate value of all Canadian field crops in 1927 at \$1,174,000,000. In 1926 the value of field crops amounted to \$1,194,982,100. The total area producing the crops was 56,000,000 acres.

The average prices received in 1927 by growers at the point of production are estimated as follows: fall wheat, \$1.24; spring wheat, 99 cents; oats, 51 cents; barley, 53 cents; potatoes, \$1.17 per cwt.; hay and clover, \$19.41 per ton.

How Much Longer Will the Canadian People Stand for This Wasteful Procedure?



This diagram illustrates the inefficiency of the present method of shipping grain to Montreal. The grain is loaded at Port Arthur on to steamers 600 feet long and carries in 500,000 bushel cargoes to Port Colborne. It can go no farther in big ships on its way to Montreal because the canals from there on are only 270 feet long and too shallow to carry large steamers. So each of the big

ships has to transfer its cargo to six small steam barges which charge about five times as much as the big ship for carrying each bushel per mile. The big ship could have gone on to Montreal from Port Colborne if the waterway permitted, at an additional cost of one cent per bushel. The trans-shipment and carriage to Montreal by six small steamers impose an additional cost of six cents. If all the grain

carried to Montreal last season could have been taken the entire distance in big vessels the saving effected would have been five cents per bushel or about \$10,000,000. Twice the present quantity of grain will go to Montreal via the St. Lawrence, and the saving be correspondingly greater, when the big ships do not have to break cargo. As it is, a tremendous quantity of Canadian grain is forced by existing

conditions to go by rail from Buffalo to New York or to be milled at Buffalo where it may be mixed with inferior United States grain. The completion of the New Welland canal will allow the big ships to get into Lake Ontario but they will still be blocked by the inadequate St. Lawrence canals. The proposed St. Lawrence improvement would bring the centre of the milling trade to Canada where it be-

longs, Halifax being the most likely location. It would also cheapen the cost of importing coal, oil and other necessities and the cost of carrying Canadian manufactured goods to the markets of the world. The navigation improvement would facilitate the development of Hydro-Electric energy that would sell for 100 millions per year, three-fourths of which would belong to Canada.