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GLYCERINE PUMICE
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WESTERN AGITATION

Not for Free Trade But Against the Implement and Similar Trusts That Bleed the People, Is the View of the Hon. Robt. Rogers

Toronto, Nov. 2.—The following was published in the Toronto Daily News this afternoon:
 That Sir Wilfrid returned from his western trip a sadder if not a wiser man is the opinion expressed by the Hon. Robert Rogers, who was in the city yesterday, and freely discussed a number of political topics with a reporter.
 "It is quite evident," said Mr. Rogers, "that he received an unexpected surprise at the hands of the western farmers. The tour was arranged as a sort of grand theatrical royal progress. The westerners were to be tremendously impressed with the stately splendor of the governmental outfit. The procession, as you may know, received something of a jolt at the outset. Its arrival in Manitoba was to coincide with the date of our provincial elections, but it did not quite coincide. Sir Wilfrid did not arrive in Winnipeg until we had settled the little affair with our opponents. When he did arrive there was gloom in the Grim camp, so thick that you could not puncture it with the headlight of a locomotive."
 "Did not improve later?"
 "Things did not improve much as the outfit proceeded west," continued Mr. Rogers. "The farmers refused to be impressed with the splendor of the expedition. They refused to be jolted out of their convictions that they had been exploited for the benefit of a certain class of followers, whose principles are loot, and whose politics are bodily. Sir Wilfrid found before he had been very long in the west that the farmers out there are not the pliable simpletons he imagined them to be."
 "They were not at all impressed by the premier's pomp and vanity. They were as little impressed by his continual reference to the time when he would have to close his eyes in the last long sleep. They resented his meaningless generalities. In short, they were serious practical men, engaged in the most important business of the country and they insisted on businesslike discussion of business questions."
 Interested in Arthabaska Election
 "Has the west taken any interest in the Arthabaska election?"
 "How could any good Canadian fail to take an interest in that contest?" asked Mr. Rogers. "I regret, as I am sure every Conservative in Canada will do, that a political contest should be conducted in this country on such lines. But it is the natural result of the tactics Sir Wilfrid has persistently followed. Now the chickens are coming home to roost. Take the speech he delivered in Montreal three weeks ago. It was downright diabolical, and calculated to appeal to sectional, racial and religious prejudices."
 Not Patriotic
 "No public man with the first instinct of patriotism would deliver such a speech. Wh, he actually boasted in that speech of opposing anything and everything that was calculated to strengthen imperial unity, and to make the British Empire a force that all good citizens desire that it shall be and recognize that it must be if it is to survive. He is reported to have taken it as a tribute to himself that he opposed the plans for strengthening the Empire advanced by more patriotic premiers at the two imperial conferences held at London."
 Audacious Claim
 "Yet he has the audacity to claim this opposition of his was a service to his native province, Quebec. This is nothing short of base slander. Still, nothing that Sir Wilfrid could say along this line would give anyone familiar with Canadian political conditions a just cause for surprise."
 "Sir Wilfrid's whole policy has been ever since he attained office to set up one race against another, one religion against another, and one interest against another, solely for the purpose of snatching personal political advantage from the jealousies aroused. It is natural that such a man should fear and misunderstand any policy calculated to stimulate unity and strength, but he could hope to seize no advantage from such unity."
 To Create Dissension
 "His forte is to create dissension—and from the dissension to grasp the opportunity for personal political advancement for himself."
 "For years past the prime minister has set the province of Quebec against the English-speaking provinces by misrepresenting the attitude of the English-speaking provinces toward Quebec. In his own province he has posed as the saviour of his people—permitting it to be understood that if it were not for his tireless efforts the rights

of Quebec would be trampled under foot by a hostile majority.
 Mischievous Work
 "This is the most mischievous work of which Sir Wilfrid has been guilty. He has stirred up race prejudices where none naturally existed, and where none should exist. The English-speaking people of Canada have and should have nothing but the kindest feeling towards the people of Quebec. Quebec is as loyal and patriotic as any other province in the Dominion—and no sane person really doubts it."
 "But to serve his own political purposes Sir Wilfrid Laurier encourages the belief in Quebec that it is misrepresented, if not hated, by the English-speaking provinces. Certainly there is but one reason why any man should speak so much mischief, and that is that the people of Quebec should be led to believe that they must stand solidly behind the man who has undertaken to protect them from a bogey that does not exist."
 Insult to Quebec
 "It is an insult to Quebec for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to pose as its defender against a British government that in Ontario he professes to hold in the highest esteem, and in Quebec he proclaims to be an aggressive administration that is seeking to usurp the constitutional rights of Canada, and to trample on the best interests of the French-speaking Canadians."
 "Quebec has every reason to know that it has nothing to fear from Great Britain. Great Britain can have no desire other than to advance the interests of every part of the Empire. Canadian history teaches this—and the people of Quebec, I am convinced, have read Canadian history with some advantage. When, therefore, Sir Wilfrid Laurier impudently states that in 1902 and 1907 he rescued Canadian autonomy from the designs of British imperialists he only advertises his own disloyalty and poses in a position that is as ridiculous as it is dishonorable."
 Old Trick of Sir Wilfrid's
 "Still his attempt to stir up Quebec by trying to make it believe that it needs a rest cure, is only in line with the prime minister's well-known practice of constantly sowing disunion and stirring up jealousy and strife among the various sections of this country for his personal aggrandizement."
 "Is there any attraction for free trade in the West?"
 Complaint of the West
 "Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Rogers. "The agitation in the West is against the implement trust and kindred organizations that have been flourishing under an unnecessarily high tariff. The implement industry, as everyone knows, has been the government's chief ally in its work of forming constitutional administration into a huge system of private exploitation."
 "That industry is no longer in its infancy and western farmers feel that they should be relieved of this oppression. It is really remarkable that it has taken the farmers all these years to realize that they have no right to expect fair treatment from a government that obtained office on free trade promises and then as soon as it got what it wanted formed a partnership with the implement manufacturers to exploit the farmers to the limit of endurance."
 His Back to the Wall
 "But though the western agriculturalists backed Sir Wilfrid to the wall and gave him some mighty unpleasant half hours when they held his pledges and his performance side by side before his face, they have vastly more faith than is warranted if they really expect any redress from the present government. They might as well ask the implement people themselves for relief as to ask an administration that works hand in hand with them on what might be termed a profit-sharing basis."
 Demands for Tariff Reform
 "Of course, these demands for tariff reform that have been made in Western Canada while very irritating to the government's pride may be turned to some advantage. It is the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to set one class or one section against the other—not with any view to compromise the differences existing, but solely for the purpose of gaining party advantage by a system of intimidation."
 "Just as Sir Wilfrid has endeavored to set Quebec against the English-speaking provinces, so will the tariff sentiment of one part of the country be set against the tariff sentiment that may prevail in another part of the country."
 Rule of Sectional Prejudice
 "The majority of the people of Canada do not seem to realize as yet that constitutional government has practically been a rule of money and sectional prejudice has been established in its place; the money being collected by the dissipation of our natural resources, by extortion, and other forms of intimidation."
 "Unless Sir Wilfrid abandons a life-long practice the demands of the western farmers to which I have already referred will be used as the naval question and the Imperial Unity ques-

tion were used in his Montreal speech—that is to say, for the purpose of setting the east against the west in a rivalry that will permit him to snatch political advantage from the ill-feeling that will be engendered.
 Adventurers in Demand
 "The country has been turned over to a set of adventurers to exploit, tax, toll and rob," continued Mr. Rogers. "Just look at this National Transcontinental Railway. The work of building it was supposed to be undertaken for the purpose of giving the people of Canada the advantages of railway competition with an attendant reduction in rates. The prime minister assured us that it would cost the people only thirteen millions. A little later, when the carnival of graft was fairly started we were assured that the cost would not exceed \$65,000,000. Today it is not less than \$100,000,000. It is obvious to all that this important undertaking is completed the Canadian taxpayer will have to shoulder a debt of approximately \$30,000,000."
 Fixed Charges Must Be High
 "With such a cost of construction the fixed charges will be so abnormally high that it is beyond all reason to expect that the road can ever compete with other railways on a paying basis—and therefore it is unreasonable to hope that it will be anything but a millstone around the neck of the taxpayer, a burden and a hardship, where it was supposed to be a source of relief from existing railway conditions."
 "And this crime has been committed solely at the friends of the government could be enormously enriched—and a monumental campaign fund, for the corruption of the electors, collected from these favored friends in return for the privileges they were given to despoil the nation. This colossal piece of robbery, brought to a careful organized system of graft and loot, would cause destruction to the government of any country on earth."
 View of the People
 "Is it reasonable to believe that when our people fully understand the full extent to which they have been victimized, they will be less indignant than the people of Great Britain or the United States would be under similar circumstances, or that they will be more lenient with their punishment of the culprits?"
 National Piracy
 "But the National Transcontinental inquiry is but one example of the reign of political piracy in the Dominion. There is the proposed Hudson Bay railway—which Sir Wilfrid assured us two years ago was to be built immediately. Up to the present moment all that has been done towards carrying out this solemn pledge is the passing of an insignificant appropriation for the building of a bridge where the road is supposed to start."
 Wholesome Warning
 "But though the Hudson Bay railway is vigorously demanded by the people of the west, and very seriously needed, our west should be a wholesome warning of what we are to expect in the building of it—if it should be constructed along the same graft and boodle lines that have been employed on the N. T. R. I venture to say, if the same scandalous corruption and looting should be employed in the building of the H. B. R. as has disgraced the construction of the other government road the fixed charges on it will be so abnormal that the farmers of the west will find it only another burden to carry, instead of the source of relief that they now have a right to demand that it will be."
 That Tin Pot Navy
 "The same may be applied to the government's tin pot navy, which promises a carnival of graft that will keep the party supplied with the munition it most favors for years to come. If the building of the navy is to be conducted on the same unfortunate lines as the building of the National Transcontinental, we may reasonably expect to see the chief naval designer spring from some Grit-tailor shop while the armour plate expert will probably be some Grit flour and feed merchant who has rendered faithful service to his party."
 "Canada is no longer in the pioneer stage of its development. It must now take itself seriously and conduct itself in such a manner as will earn the respect of other nations. The affairs of the Dominion are merely the affairs of a great business. They should and must be administered along sound, honest, businesslike lines or only disaster can be expected. Graft, corruption, sectional dissension, must be not only discouraged, but stamped out of this great business, in which we are all partners, will mean the fate that so surely overtakes all private enterprises that are not conducted on recognized legitimate lines."
 Time For a Change
 "The time has come for Canadians more fully to recognize their great responsibilities. It was the Conservative party that molded Canada into a nation, and it evidently will be the work of the Conservative party in the future to rescue that nation, which it did so much to bring into existence, from the destructive clutches of the corrupt oligarchy that is exploiting it to its undoing."
 We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:
 Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
 Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
 Charles Wooten, Malgrave, N. B.
 Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Pokemouche, N. S.
 Pierre Landon, senr., Pokemouche, N. B.
 Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

HEARN FOR WADENA

Popular Young Barrister Will Carry the Conservative Banner to Victory at the Next Provincial Elections

Wadena, Sask., Oct. 28.—Enthusiastic in the extreme and gratifying to himself must have been the splendid tribute paid by people from every part of the provincial constituency of Wadena yesterday to J. Harvey Hearn, the eloquent and popular young barrister of this town, when, without one dissenting voice, he was chosen to carry the Haultain banner to victory in this riding whenever the Scott government chooses to sound the political war trumpet.
 Not only was the reception to Harvey Hearn one of the most striking examples of confidence in and admiration for a young man who is regarded as one of the rising statesmen of the province of Saskatchewan, but the ovation tendered to the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain leader of the Conservative party, who was accompanied by A. B. Gillis, M.L.A., was one of the most remarkable political demonstrations yet seen in Saskatchewan, which was the largest gathering of its kind in the history of this portion of the province, being attended by delegates from every corner of the constituency. The nomination proceedings were carried out amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Only one name was submitted, the reception accorded the mention of J. Harvey Hearn being enthusiastic to a degree, and the unanimous election of that gentleman as standard bearer was made a scene of the greatest acclamation.
 Mr. Hearn is an ardent supporter of Mr. Haultain and a pronounced Conservative. As a speaker he has no peer in the province, and his clear-cut ideas of political economy, his thorough knowledge of provincial conditions, and his intense interest in the

DEATH BLOW TO LAURIER

Bourassa Beats Him at His Own Game—The Navy Unpopular in Quebec—Solid Quebec Gone

Victoriaville, Quebec, Nov. 3.—The first appeal to the French-Canadians on the naval policy resulted today in the defeat of the government. Gilbert, the Nationalist candidate, was elected by a majority estimated at two hundred. Just what the exact figures are cannot be estimated as the returns were received by telephone and are by no means reliable. It is, however, conceded by the Liberal organizers that Mr. Perrault has been defeated and that the Nationalist majority will probably be two hundred.
 This is undoubtedly the result of the strong anti-navy campaign of the Nationalists. Nothing but the naval problem was talked of, and from end to end the Bourassa orators worked its powers into the ears of the voters.
 So far as telephonic results go it is shown that Gilbert won in both Arthabaska and Drummond counties. Drummond, that traditional home of Liberalism, made a bold face and gave a majority of fifty for Gilbert.
 Despite the widely recognized importance of this result as a test to show the attitude of the French-Canadians towards the naval policy, the people of the district showed little interest in the result. Possibly fifty people gathered around the Liberal headquarters and as many at the Nationalists' rooms. It was the great silent vote of the people which made the turnover from a Liberal majority of almost 850 in 1908 to an adverse majority of 200 today.
 Arthabaska went about as expected, giving 125 for Gilbert. These figures, however, will be considerably altered when the official returns come in from widely scattered polling divisions. One of the great surprises of the election was the English speaking vote. There are about 500 English-speaking electors in the riding and it was thought that the anti-imperialist appeals of Nationalists would have turned them solidly to the Liberal banner. But this was not the case and apparently the majority of them voted as they were used to, against the government. In the two recognized English-speaking divisions Tingwick gave a majority of nine for the Liberal candidate, while Stremling gave a plurality of twenty-six for Gilbert.
 Arthabaska itself, the premier's home, furnished another surprise and gave a majority of 25 for Perrault. This is the first time since 1877 that the parish has given a Liberal majority. No real summary of the vote can as yet be given, owing to the incomplete figures.
 Drummond and Arthabaska is Sir Wilfrid's old seat. In 1891 he was by a large margin the member of the Quebec legislature, his majority being 750. In 1874 it sent him to the Commons by a majority of 250 votes. In 1877, when he stood for re-election, after his call to the Cabinet, he was defeated by 20 votes. That defeat was a deathblow to the Mackenzie government. The result of the poll was as follows:

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 In 1904 Mr. Lavergne, whose appointment to the Senate opened the seat, had a majority of 2,476. In 1908 his majority was 300.

Hard on Generals.
 Port Au Prince, Hayti, Oct. 26.—The Haytian gunboat Liberte has been lost at sea off Port de Prix. Following an explosion on board it is estimated that seventy persons were either killed or drowned. Twenty were rescued. Among those lost were ten Haitian generals going to take command of several divisions of troops in the department of the north.

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progress of the province, make him an ideal candidate. His address thanking the convention for his nomination was greeted with repeated outbursts of applause and the organization of workers, which has completely proved the personal popularity of the candidate by the manner in which all were ready to assist in ensuring the election of their favorite.
 Public Meeting
 At a public meeting held in the afternoon, when the hall was packed with Liberals attending in large numbers and joining with the Conservatives in showing their appreciation of the able manner in which the speaker dealt with the questions affecting the province.
 Mr. Gillis in a short speech dealt with the many problems affecting the people and made a strong case against the administration.
 Mr. Haultain
 The rising of Mr. Haultain was the signal for a renewed outburst of enthusiasm. Dealing with the autonomy terms it soon became evident that his hearers did not consider this a "dead issue." Mr. Scott was largely responsible for the terms imposed. As the member in the Dominion house for an important western constituency, he had supported the legislation by voting for the measure at all stages. He was consulted by Laurier regarding it, and was made premier of Saskatchewan in return for his support.
 Mr. Scott claimed that by the election of his party in 1905, the people had declared themselves to be in favor of the terms, which meant that he must have presented them to the people as an issue, and therefore he accepted the responsibility. The fact that Scott was beginning to feel ashamed of the deal he secured and now wants to shirk the responsibility. It was all nonsense for Mr. Scott to say the terms would have been forced upon the western provinces in any event and that he could not have altered them, and is therefore not responsible, because he not only did not present them, but supported and approved them. If Mr. Scott and the other Liberal members from the West had stood true to the principles previously avowed by them and stood out for the ownership of the lands, the Dominion Government would not have dared to withhold them.
 Mr. Haultain showed conclusively to

his hearers, Liberals and Conservatives, that the "abounding" revenues which Mr. Calder is fond of talking of, are very inadequate for the purposes of government. If the autonomy terms provide such abounding revenues, why cut down such important items as school grants, and agricultural society grants, and why spend only half as much in roads and bridges as formerly? Surely the demand for roads and bridges increases as the population increases. No government would make these reductions unless forced to do so for want of money.
 Mr. Haultain repeated his attitude on the elevator question, favoring government ownership and operation of elevators. He pointed out how utterly useless it is to appoint a commission at great expense to find out what everybody already knows.
 Everyone turned to greet the Conservative leader, Liberals joining with their fellow citizens of the opposite persuasion in cheering the provincial leader.

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 Arthabaska itself, the premier's home, furnished another surprise and gave a majority of 25 for Perrault. This is the first time since 1877 that the parish has given a Liberal majority. No real summary of the vote can as yet be given, owing to the incomplete figures.
 Drummond and Arthabaska is Sir Wilfrid's old seat. In 1891 he was by a large margin the member of the Quebec legislature, his majority being 750. In 1874 it sent him to the Commons by a majority of 250 votes. In 1877, when he stood for re-election, after his call to the Cabinet, he was defeated by 20 votes. That defeat was a deathblow to the Mackenzie government. The result of the poll was as follows:

ARTHABASKA
 Bourbeau 436
 Laurier 289

DRUMMOND
 Bourbeau 191
 Laurier 409

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PARK
 Big Addition to be Made to Ontario's Great Playground
 Toronto, Nov. 3.—The first mammoth step towards the working out of a great provincial park conservation policy was announced by Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and mines, at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting this evening. As fore-shadowed in the Globe some months ago, the government has decided to purchase back some 350 square miles of timber country from licensees and to add 132 square miles to the territory of Algonquin park. In payment there of the province will give \$290,000.
 The transaction marks the inception of an advanced conservation policy along practical lines. It is the intention to preserve and extend the park for the benefit of the public. Some idea of the remarkable resources in game which Algonquin park has secured to the province may be estimated from the fact that a United States syndicate sought to open up negoti-

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