MORAL REFORM CRUSADERS

Begin Campaign in Winnipeg on Saturday — Will Visit Regina on Tour—A List of Splendid Speakers

The arrangements for the 7,000 mile tour of workers under the direction of the American Purity Federation, are now practically complete, and every indication is for the highest success of this really great work. The plans for the tour, itinerary, the personnel of the party, arrangements are the convention cities, the programme, etc. are to be carried out very nearly as as given some weeks ago in The Telegram.

The party will leave Chicago on Sept. 20, and will leave Minneapolis on September 30, arriving in Winnipeg on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 1.

There will be three meetings Saturday, all held in Central Congregational Church, and on Sunday the various city pulpits will be filled by members of the convention. Sunday afternoon there will be a mass meeting for men in Grace Church, and a meeting for women in Knox Church. There will also be a mass meeting held in the Grand Opera House and another meeting in Elmwood. Sunday night, after the services, there will be a grand rally in Central church.

There are in the party some twenty of the leading national reformers. Here is a short sketch of some of the members and who they are:

Rev. Jason F. Chase, A.B., Boston, Mass., secretary of the New England Watch and Ward society, which was organized some thirty-twe years ago, and is probably the wealthiest moral reform organization in the United States. The object of the society is the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies. It fearlessly prosecutes crimes against public chastity, public policy and public health. It has prosecuted and won more than seventeen hundred law and order league court cases. Mr. Chase is recognized as one of the most successful and safest reform workers in the east. His address will be on "The New Jerusalem."

Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D., Toronto, Canada. Dr. Shearer is one of the best known reformers in Canada, having been conected in official capacity with a number of the leading organizations there for the past decade. He is the founder and honorary secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada which unifies for the promotion of moral and social reform the Church of England in Canada, the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, the Dominion Farmers' association, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Salvation Army, the Evangelical association, and the Canadian Purity Education association. Dr. Shearer will address the convention in the United States on some phases of the White Slave Traffic, and the meetings in Canada, on the legislative problem.

Ernest A. Bell, D.D., Chicago, Ills. Mr. Bell was educated in the colleges of the United States and of England, is a theological graduates and for missionary purposes studied medicine, spending three years in missionary service in Ceylon and India. He is chairman of the White Slave Traffic committee of the American Purity Federation, and was the founder and for the past six years has been the superintendent of the famous Midnight Mission in Chicago, out of which has come the Illinois Vigilance Association and other missionary and reform societies. He is best known outside of Chicago as the editor and joint author of the book "War on the White Slave Traffic," which has now reached a sale of many thousands of copies. Mr. Bell will speak upon and respect the national work against the White Slave Traffic in our tour.

John B. Hammond, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Hammond is known throughout the midle west as the temperance detective, and in this capacity he has probably prosecuted more illegal liquor sellers, and sat more days in the witness chair than any other man living. Mr. Hammond is not in this work from a business standpoint. He is in it because he can't help it. He has a natural and innate hatred of the saloon and the brothel that amount almost to fury. He never lets up on an offender until he lands him. To this end he has equipped himself with a knowledge of state and federal law that few attorneys possess, and if there is not a law under which to prosecute an acknowledged evil, Hammond goes straightway to the legislature and has one passed, until today Iowa is admitted to be the best governed state with respect to the liquor traffic and prostitution in our country. Mr. Hammond was formerly the champion pistol shot of Iowa and in an earlier day was an expert poker and billiard player. He is today an active member of one of the largest churches in Des Moines. On our tour Mr. Hammond will tell of the "Iowa Red-Light Injunction and Abatement Law" under which every open public house of shame has been driven from the entire state. He will seek to have a similar law passed in every state in our union.

W. L. Clark, Leamington, Ontario, Can. Mr. Clark is one of the most widely known men, by young men, in Canada, nor is his work limited to that country. Tens of thousands listened to his words of helpfulness last season. Thousands write him and thousands have heart to heart talks with him. He understands young men and their problems, and he takes them as they are, not what they might have been. His plans for the coming season will permit him to speak to one hundred thousand young men. He is now arranging a world trip in the interest of young men. Mr. Clark has been a student of Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, of Chicago, and has warm words of endorsement from him. Every young man in the territory we are to visit should plan to meet Mr. Clark.

Prof. T. W. Shannon, A.M., Fredericktown, Missouri. Mr. Shannon is probably the best known worker along social purity lines in the southland. He is particularly successful in his work with men and has probably addressed more meetings for men than any other speaker. His book "Perfect Manhood," is said to have reached a larger circulation in the south than any other work to men. The "Twentieth Century Boy," and "Parents and Child," other good books by Mr. Shannon have been sold throughout the country. In the series of conventions Mr. Shannon will work with Mr. Clark in men's meetings.

Florence Ethel Smith, Beloit, Wisconsin. Miss Smith has had wide experience with girls and young women and has been a keen observer of the moral and social questions affecting young women. Her book, "Woman, the Eternal Question," though published something less than a year ago, has already reached a large sale. Miss Smith is a singer of power and sweetness and will assist in the direction of the music on the programme.

James H. Patten, Washington, D. C. Mr. Patten is an attorney who has won distinction in his efforts for the advancement of reform and especially along legislative lines. He is chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Purity Federation, and secretary of the Immigration Restriction league. He did as much and probably more than any other individual in getting the White Slave Traffic act through congress at its last session. Owing to lecture engagements that could not be cancelled, Mr. Patten will not be able to make the complete tour, but he expects to join us at some points on the Pacific coast.

Wiley J. Phillips, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Phillips is known in California as a fighter who never grows weary and who never gets discouraged. He has edited and published the Californian Voice for years, and some three years ago he made a very thorough investigation of the social evil in many cities on the coast. He is probably the best posted man in the west on these questions and is best known outside of California as the associate of the late Rev. Sidney C. Kendall in that wonderful campaign which drove the "cribs" from Los Angeles. Mr. Phillips hopes to be with us at the conventions held on the Pacific coast only.

Prof. James Ross Kerr, La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Kerr is a baritone singer of strength and richness who has been director of music in several of the leading churches in Minneapolis and La Crosse and a vocal instructor of recognized ability. Mr. Kerr will direct the music on the tour and without question will succeed in giving those restful and harmonizing touches to our programme that will make tfiem complete in every way.

After leaving Winnipeg, the tour will be continued westward, touching Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Regina, Langham and Vancouver, in Canada.

GOVERNOR ON TRIAL

C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma Faces A Serious Charge

McAllister, Okla., Sept. 26.—Quick action attended the opening of the trial of Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma and the other principals in the Muskegee town lot cases here today. With a few hours a jury was selected an sworn and the Government announced its readiness to proceed under the Federal indictment and the cases to be tried immediately.

Haskell, W. T. Hutchings, an attorney, Clarence W. Turner and Walter R. Eaton are charged with "conspiracy to defraud the government in the sale of 1902 of about 600 town lot sites in Muskegee. Under the terms of the sale persons holding possessory rights to the property were each entitled to purchase at one-half the appraised value of one townsite lot. It is charged that Haskell and his associates falsely secured the names of people having no such possessory rights and by the payment of small fees for the deeds obtained possession of six hundred lots, thus depriving the Creek Indians, who owned the land, out of a fair profit.

Many Trusts

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The Monetary Times of this city summarizes the recent movement towards the amalgamation of industrial enterprises in the Dominion as follows:

"The number of industrial amalgamations consummated in Canada since January, 1909, is 20, The twenty amalgamations absorbed 135 individual companies. The aggregate authorized capitalization, including bonds of nineteen of these mergers, is $199,600,000. These securities issued to the public as a result of the amalgamation movement totalled at least $26,350,000. The aggregate capitalization of 106 of these companies was approximately $66,940,508 which amount, in various ways, was increased upon amalgamation.

"The largest amalgamation was the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, which took over five companies. Its authorized capitalization, including bonds, amounted to $35,000,000."

Clealiness and durability are two of the merits claimed for a recently invented chicken coop that is stamped out of sheet metal.

A STRANGE DISEASE

Infantile Paralysis Now In Ontario Not Understood by Medical Men—A Cure Will Soon Be Discovered

When doctors acknowledge that there is much mystery surrounding the cause, character and cure of infantile paralyzes, let not a layman attempt to fathom it. Admitting, then, the difficulty of an adequate exposition of acute anterior pollomyelitis, some feaures of this dreaded disease lend themselves naturally to discussion. A few definite facts are known, the most cheering being that some well-equipped laboratories are now the daily and nightly scene of original research work on the part of specialists in search of a specific cure. In view of the fact that spinal meningitis is in many cases difficult to distiguish from infantile paralysis, analogous curative agents may be effective. From the Rockefeller Institute a serum has come which cures many cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and there is hope that a somewhat similar serum may check infantile paralysis. First though, the specific micro-organism that causes the disease must be identified and captured, and so far this has not been done.

Infantile paralysis is not new, cases being on record 70 yars ago, and ever since then it has occurred at intervals in Canada and the Northern States. Its similarity in certain stages to typhoid fever and in others to spinal meningitis has rendered diagnosis difficult, and doubtless there have been many more deaths than the statistics credit to this agency. It is only in the past three or four years, however, that epidemics of the disease have been brought to our attention. In 1907 there was an outbreak resulting in 2,500 cases in New York State. In the past five years there have not fewer than 5,000 cases in the United Ctates most of them fatal. It is said that these epidemics cease with the first stiff frost; but as they are likely to break out the following summer there would appear to be good reason to suppose the germs are merely inactive during the cold weather, and are not exterminated by it.

Like so many other diseases infantile paralysis is said to be born of poverty and dirt. It is mildly contagious and there is necessity for strict quarantine when it is known to exist. While its cure is difficult, it is possible by taking preventive measures to avoid the pest. Flies are credited with the chief agency in the spread of the malady, thus furnishing another reason for their extermination. The eating of raw foods is also said to constitute a danger, and it is by no means impossible that the local conditions that produce typhoid are also well calculated to cause infantile paralysis. A curious feature of the disease is that the epidemic cases are much less deadly, as a rule, than the sporadic ones. The theory is that the micro-organism weakens as it passes from one victim to another. This however, is mere guess work, as are many other theories that anterior poliomyelitis has inspired.

Dr. Godfrew Roger Pisek, an American physician, who has given particular attention to the disease, wrote an article on the subject some time ago, and advised a line of treatment that has been subsequently adopted by many medical men. Upon the theory that the patient is really suffering from blood poisoning, the first step toward a cure is to eliminate, if possible, the toxic element from the system. To this end salines and high colonic irrigations, with daily hot baths, are recommended. He advises that in the intervals of treatment the patient should be disturbed as little as possible. A more or less rapid lessening in the extent of the paralysis nearly always occurs in the first few weeks after the beginning of the attack. In the epidemic cases the improvement is likely to continue and result in complete recovery. In the isolated cases, however, the third or fourth month usually finds the victim's condition stationary, and the paralysis ends in death.

In those epidemic cases that yielded to treatment Dr. Pisek found that open air and a nourishing diet were the chief factors in convalescence. He is a strong advocate of massage and later vibratory applications to restore the shrunken muscles to their normal functions. It must be said, however, that another school of medical thought insists that absolute rest is required. The fact that upon such a vital point as this high authorities should so flatly differ shows how little the disease is understood. At the present time an appeal is circulating from the Rockefeller Institute to physicians, who are desired to send portions of the spinal cord of fatal cases to the livestigators at the great New York laboratory. No more important and sincere research work is being done anywhere than that now going on to solve the problem of infantile paralysis.

Gives Away Gas Well

Medicine Hat, Sept. 26.—The city council this afternoon with the consent of the Alberta Roller Mills company amended the existing agreement and in lieu of granting the company three million feet of natural gas per day gratis will hand over completed a gas well which has already shown pressure of 525 pounds to the square inch.

OLIVER'S RETIREMENT

His Official Organ Does Not Deny The Rumor

Edmonton, Sept. 27.—The Edmonton Bulletin editorially discusses the rumors of the early retirement of Hon. Frank Oliver. As it is generally understood that Mr. Oliver controls the Bulletin, the statement may be regarded as official. The trouble with it, however, is that it does not say very much. It certainly does not confirm it. He is what it actually does say:

"Conservative papers are again retiring the minister of the interior from the Dominion government. This is aboutt he fifth time they have removed him from the government in five years. For a man whom they claim does not amount to much they seem very anxious to get rid of him. They were equally anxious to get Hon. Clifford Sifton out of the same department a few years ago. The department of the interior has not been administered for the benefit of the Conservative party since the Laurier government came in to power. The change seems to be more than the party can stand with equanimity.

"The latest claim of his enemies is that Mr. Oliver does not agree with some of his colleagues as to how homesteads should be administered, that he is the champion of the man on the land as against ideas which prevail in Eastern Canada. That is not really a very bad thing for one's enemies to say about him, whether there is any occasion for it or not. It is not likely there is any marked difference of opinion among the ministers as to how the affairs of the interior department should be run. But if there is it is to be hoped the Conservative papers succeed in driving it well into the public mind that Mr. Oliver is the one who stands for Western ideas."

BUILDING COLLEGE

Work Being Rushed on Saskatchewan Agricultural College

Saskatoon, Sept. 25.—To the ordinary lay mind the pilling up of vast structures such as the university building is about as easy to understand as a Chinese puzzle until they begin to assume some definite shape, which they are now beginning to do. The walls of the large power house where will be erected all the wonderful machinery to heat and light the building and supply the necessary power, are now almost completed and ready for the roofing.

The agricultural and engineering building, where the students will be taught how to handle various kinds of agricultural machinery, is also progressing very satisfactory. The timbers are up and the brick work is also well under way and the live stock building will be ready for the steel super-structure next week.

The agricultural college main building, which to the uninitiated appears as one huge intermingling of timbers without any apparent systematic arrangement, is making rapid headway two of the reinforced concrete floors having already been completed. For a time the work on that building will cease, but will again be taken up in the spring.

Running from the main building to the power house is a huge excavation deep enough to allow a man six feet in height to stand upright, with two feet to spare above his head and wide enough for him to stretch out his hands on either side. Through this spacious tunnel will pass all the steam pipe necessary to heat all the buildings and it will be further utilized in connection with the illumination of the buildings with electric light. The storage tank for water, another spacious underground cement structure for the storage of water is also finished.

The concrete footings of the students' residences are also completed and it is anticipated that next week good progress will be made with this portion of the work in putting in the concrete walls.

The cattle barns and other buildings connected therewith will not be proceeded with until the spring, but the te der for the sewerage system has been let to Messrs. McMannus & Sons of Winnipeg, who have been engaged in sewerage work at Battleford, from which place they expect to bring their plant next week in order to commence work at the university grounds. It is interesting to note that two million bricks will be used in the construction of the various buildings, and it has been necessary to excavate 20,000 cubic feet of earth to make room for their foundations and to carry out different underground work.

The only complaint that one hears from those in authority is the scarcity of labor. Quite a number of the workmen who originally engaged have gone homesteading or threshing, and there is now quite a scarcity of laborers, which somewhat handicaps the work. There has also been considerable sickness among the men including five cases of typhoid fever, and in order to provide as much comfort as passoble for these sicknesses a temporary isolation hospital has been erected in the grounds of the city hospital by a number of those engaged in the work, under the supervision of President Murray.

Much Bread.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 27.—Statistics compiled show that 44,000,000 loaves are consumed annually in Winnipeg and 21,000,000 pounds of cake and pastry. Assuming the population to be 165,000, the consumption of bread per capita is seven-eights of one pound per day.

The New Jersey inventor of a sort of wire harness for the hand and wrist claims it will help a person to write a legible hand by holding a pen or pencil correctly.

The Growth of Canada

(Continued from page 1.)

sentiment of the prairies. With the Premier was Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M. P., for Pictou, who duly made speeches backing up his leader. When the tour was over Mr. Macdonald went east to Pictou, was given a reception there, and lost no time in assuring the people of Nova Scotia that the talk of tariff reduction was all moonshine. The Halifax Chronicle, the leading Liberal journal of the province, reported this part of his speech as follows:

"Mr. Macdonald clearly enunciated the policy of the Liberal party as affecting the tariff question. They had the same policy in the West as in the East. The people of the West did not want free trade any more than those in the East, and they ascertained that the only shouting for free trade in the West came from the Tory camp. He believed that the future of Nova Scotia was wrapped up in its manufactures, and there would be no tariff changes to disturb them.

"The motto of our neighbors to the south has been to look out for Number One and previous to fourteen years ago it had been almost the annual custom of the Conservatives to send delegates on tariff missions to Washington. Now the order was changed and the missions were from Washington to Ottawa, and Canada through Sir Wilfrid intended to look out for Number One. Some rough spots in the tariff would be smoothed out; but no change will be made that would interfere with the British Preference or with the vested interests of men who had put their money in the East. The policy, he declared, was that the tariff would be maintained as it is only remedying where it unduly presses."

There you have the Liberal policy. Promise revision downwards in Saskatchewan. Promise maintainence of the tariff and full protection for manufactures in Nova Scotia.

Too bad! Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to have misled that low tariff policy of his. It must have fallen off the train somewhere between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

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"The only shouting of free trade in the West came from the Tory camp."—E. M. Macdonald, M.P., at Pictou.

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"The people of the West did not want free trade."—E. M. Macdonald, M.P., at Pictou.

* * *

"There will be no tariff changes to disturb the manufactures."—E. M. Macdonald, M.P., at Pictou.

AFTER PARMELEE'S SCALP

It is understood here that the coming session will witness a determined effort by Mr. Charles Murphy to have Mr. Charles Parmelee, former member of Parliament, for Shefford, deprived of the position of King's Printer. Mr. Parmelee was a newspaper publisher in the Eastern Townships with a life-long experience in the printing business; he was a member of the House of Commons for a dozen years, and when the office of King's Printer became vacant the Laurier Government selected him for the post. Mr. Murphy came into politics just as Mr. Parmelee left them, found himself the Minister responsible for the Printing Bureau of which Mr. Parmeless was the permanent head, and took a violent aversion to him. When Mr. Murphy found himself obliged to investigate the Bureau he studiously snubbed Mr. Parmelee, bringing in another deputy minister over his head to help him with the investigation. Indignities have been heaped upon Mr. Parmelee all summer, and now it seems that Mr. Murphy is demanding his dismissal.

If Mr. Murphy is right, the Laurier Government, and particularly Mr. Sydney Fisher as Mr. Parmelee's local leaders, are to blame for having made a very bad choice for so important a post, a post which involves the spending of about a million dollars a year. If the Laurier Government was justified in appointing Mr. Parmelee, young Mr. Murphy may conceivably have made a mistake.

THE PROMISE BREAKERS

Canadian electors should always bear in mind that the Liberal party has broken practically every promise that it made when in opposition and has gone back on every profession of principle. For instance:

It stood for purity of elections.

In office it has stolen London, purchased Bonaventure, corrupted other constituencies by public works, and threatened constituencies that if they voted Conservative they would not get necessary public works. At Lethbridge in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. E. M. Macdonald told the people that though they cruelly needed a postoffice and were absolutely entitled to it, they could not expect it so long as they voted Tory.

It demanded the reform or abolition of the Senate.

In office Sir Wilfrid Laurier maintains the Upper Chamber on the old basis. It is still the haven of partisans.

It preaches economy.

In office the Liberals have trebled the annual disbursements. No previous administration began to be as reckless in the waste of public money as the Laurier Ministry. According to an exceptionally competent authority, it wastes ten millions a year in graft.

It denounced patronage.

In office it elevated the patronage system to a science. A few of the visible results were the nest of scandals in the Marine and Fisheries Department, the Printing Bureau thefts, the everlasting purchase of supplies from party heelers at exorbitant prices, and the brazen awarding of contracts to politicians who were uesful at election times.

It stood for true Federalism and defended Provincial Rights.

The new Western Provinces have been robbed of their rights. They have been deliberately set up as inferior provinces. The older provinces find it necessary to be constantly on their guard at Ottawa to withstand the constant, insidious, and increasing encroachments on their rights; they have, as a matter of fact, to rely on the Conservative opposition to secure fair treatment.

The foregoing are only a few examples; the list could be prolonged. Electors may choose to support the Laurier Government for one cause and another; but they should clearly realize that that is the record of the Government which they support.

NO INSURGENCY AMONG THE LIBERALS

Some Liberal newspapers have been decrying insurgency in the Conservative party because there has been a frank discussion in Conservative newspapers on the tariff issue. Liberal newspapers have contained diametrically opposite statements on the tariff, as when we see protection upheld in Nova Scotia and denounced further west. Why is not this insurgency? It it because the Liberals know that when it cames down to a question of business all will come into line?

A remark of Mr. Roosevelt throws a good deal of light upon questions of graft and insurgency. Graft prevails because there is not enough insurgency in parties which are in power. Men are unwilling to apply the same judgment to their own political party that they do to the party of their opponents. Mr. Roosevelt said in his speech at Buffalo:

"I believe in party government, but the moment a question of honesty is involved I recognize no party distinction. If I make any distinction it is that it is a little more my business to hunt out of public life a crook who claims to belong to my party than if he claims to belong to another."

It is perfectly known that there has been abundance of graft on the part of the Laurier Government. But where has there been the insurgency on the part of the Liberals in resentment?

Cardinal Logue's Message

"You ask me what message I wish to send to the Catholics of Canada. Tell them that I admire them greatly, their faith, fortitude and fealty to the Church, and the love of the country which they inhabit and which affords them the fullest religious liberty, and permits their Church to make her way untrammeled by unjust laws or the adverse interpretation of the guarantees of the constitution. Everywhere here a man is a little lord. He owns his own land, dwelling and outfit; and even left to his own resources, he is a poor enough specimen of the race who cannot make his living successfully. I admire the reliance and solidarity of the Catholics of Canada. Their representatives are everywhere, and whilst the people are proud of them, they on their part are not ashamed to come out and declare themselves faithful members of the Church on all occasions.

Make Great Sacrifice.

"You make great sacrifices for the upbuilding of your religion also, and it is only through sacrifice of this kind that the proper spirit and the true consolations of faith are purchased. This wonderful freedom, reliance and progress of the Catholic community, strike severy stranger, and you are only at the beginning of your importance in this Western Empire. Solid virtue alone, that which your church demands of you, can maintain your present influence and increase it until you have made the conquest of the land.

"I pray that you may continue to be imbued with the same admirable loyalty and submission to the See of Peter, that you may give everywhere an example of sterling faith and civic virtue, and that your relations in tolerance and amity with your brethren of all denominations and none, may be just as admirable as they are today. New conditions in the great western part of Canada, which I have not been privileged to see, demand special attention and sacrifices on the part of the older communities, so the faith may be kept by the immigrant settler, and the church enabled to do her work effectually.

"The Irish Catholic has always been generous with his goods for the universal works of the church. I hope that their best traditions may be verified here. This is the second time I have touched Canadian soil, and even since my last recent visit there has been a great change for the better. This is a great country, a great heritage, and I hope the Catholics who are so well equipped for its development, its spiritual and intellectual supremacy, will have a big part in the advancement which must assuredly come to it. I am delighted to have had the opportunity of again visiting the country. I am thankful for all the courtesies which have been showered upon me. I love the Canadian people; I shall always remember them and their country gratefully. May God abundantly bless Canada and her enterprising people!"

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