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TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 12 1909—TWELVE PAGES

29TH YEAR

N. ESSEX REDEEMED

Lib. Majority of 550 Pulled Down

WILCOX 75 AHEAD

Young Conservative Farmer Gets Majorities in Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, as Well as in the Country.

FRENCH-CANADIAN VOTE WAS TRUE TO LAURIER

WINDSOR, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—After thirteen years with a Liberal representative in the house of commons, North Essex to-day elected a Conservative member, Oliver J. Wilcox, a farmer residing at South Woodslee, defeated W. J. McKee, lumberman, by a majority of 75, with two polls to hear from.

Thus it remained for a comparatively unknown candidate of the Conservative party to turn a Liberal majority of 551, a year ago, into a glorious victory for himself under the most difficult kind of a handicap.

Indeed, at the Conservative nominating convention, many of the prominent politicians of the riding counselled letting the election go to McKee by default. Only the insistence of the rural delegates, and the willingness of Wilcox to make the run, resulted in a nomination. The election was to fill the vacancy in the house caused by the appointment of Hon. Mr. Sutherland to a judgeship.

To the greater majority of Windsorites, Wilcox was known by name only, but he carried the city by 135 majority over W. J. McKee, who was born in Sandwich and has lived in this vicinity all his life. The Town of Walkerville, which is invariably Conservative, was the banner municipality for Wilcox, piling up a majority of 149 in his favor. This was enough to turn the tide.

After McKee's Scalp.

The fight was really waged over McKee. He had served two terms in the legislature and was defeated by Hon. Dr. Reaume, present minister of public works, largely because McKee had failed to have the export of natural gas to the United States stopped until the supply gave out. The people of Windsor showed their resentment on that occasion, and duplicated it to-day.

There were other reasons why McKee was turned down. He was only nominated by the rankest machine methods. Many Liberals did not go to the polls for the by-election, some who did, very reluctantly marked their ballots for the candidate of their party, and a considerable number must have supported the sterling young farmer.

The remarkable run Wilcox made is shown by the fact that a year ago Sutherland defeated Fleming in Windsor by a few more votes than Wilcox downed McKee in to-day's battle. It meant a turnover of 250 votes or more in this city alone.

Defeat Cost $20,000.

The government fought hard for McKee. He was assisted in his campaign by two cabinet ministers, Graham and Murphy, Dr. Beland of Beauce, and T. Reaume, an imported French speaker, whose home is in Montreal. On top of that was Liberal financial support. It was currently reported to-night that twenty thousand dollars was spent in McKee's behalf.

Wilcox carried every ward in the city of Windsor, set a record for Walkerville, and ran well in the country, except in the French districts, where the name of Laurier is sacred.

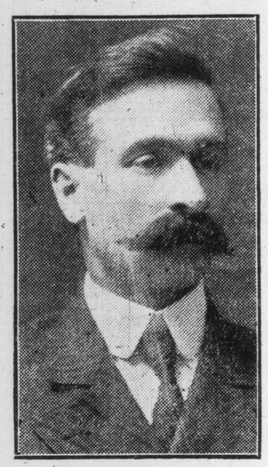
Early returns showed Wilcox elected by a substantial majority and his enthusiastic supporters took occasion to celebrate the event with a torchlight procession, the successful candidate appearing in a carriage. Windsor is jubilant over the result. Even Liberals who faint-heartedly supported McKee, are not very sorry that he has been eliminated.

The Liberal party in North Essex now is shot to pieces. The riding is now represented in both provincial and federal parliaments by Conservative members. Hon. Dr. Reaume is as strong as ever, and it is a foregone conclusion that Wilcox will be again returned when the next general election rolls around.

These were the majorities for the respective canaidates in to-day's election:

	Wilcox.	McKee.
Sandwich	—	83
Sandwich East	—	62
Sandwich West	—	129
Windsor	135	—
Walkerville	149	—
Maidstone	56	—
Sandwich South	8	—
Rochester	1	—
Totals	349	274

Wilcox majority 75.



OLIVER J. WILCOX
Conservative candidate who redeems North Essex.

FIRE IN NICKEL THEATRE

Films Ignite and Five Hundred Are in Panic—No One Hurt.

OSSINING, N.Y., Nov. 11.—Five hundred spectators, mostly women and children, narrowly escaped serious injury here to-night in a fire in the Olive Opera House, when films in a moving picture machine caught fire. Many who reached the fire escapes were compelled to jump a dozen feet to reach the ground, owing to the failure of the drop ladders to work properly, while others of the 300 persons who scrambled down the single narrow flight of stairs to the exits were bruised.

Meanwhile the fire burned itself out without much damage.

W.B.M.S. Officials.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The foreign missionary session of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario west was opened at the Adelaide-street Baptist Church. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. J. Firstbrook; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. John McLaurin; 2nd, Mrs. John Ross; Treasurer, Mrs. D. N. Robertson, Toronto.

LYNCHED, SHOT, BURNED BY AN ILLINOIS MOB

Negro Who Murdered Young Woman is Taken From Sheriff—Women Assist in Slaughter.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Will James, a negro suspected of being the murderer of Miss Annie Pelley, was killed here to-night by a mob. James was strung up to the public arch. The rope broke and at least 500 shots were fired into his body. He made a partial confession and implicated another negro, Arthur Alexander, for whom the mob is now searching.

James was lynched in the most prominent square of the city. Women present were the first to pull the rope. When it broke, the frenzy of the mob was uncontrollable and they fired volley after volley into James' body, shooting him to pieces. The mob then dragged the body over the streets for more than a mile and burned it where the murder was committed.

At least 10,000 persons witnessed the lynching.

James was found with Sheriff Davis between Karnak, Ill., and Belknap, by the Cairo crowd who went up this afternoon. The crowd overpowered the officers and took the negro frm them. Sheriff Davis had been fleeing the mob for 24 hours with the prisoner. Driven from town to town by menacing crowds he had taken to the woods.

Fully a thousand persons went out to find the negro, and when the pursuers arrived in Cairo with him they were met by a howling mob of 5000 others bent on slaying the negro. They marched the negro direct to the public arch. Many women were in the crowd.

Sheriff Davis pleaded for the life of the prisoner, but without avail.

The mob that has chased the sheriff and the negro was so large that it scoured the entire country from Karnak to Vienna, Ill., a distance of about sixteen miles. When found by the mob, the negro was handcuffed between two officers, and all three were lying on the bank of a creek. All three were so weak from hunger, exposure and the futile attempt to elude the mob, that they were not able to make much resistance.

The body of the girl murdered by James was found in an alley Monday morning, showing signs of terrible abuse. Indications were that she had resisted her assailant for two city blocks. Bloodhounds located the negro.

Henry Salzner, a white man, held for uxoricide, was lynched shortly before midnight by a mob which had failed to find the alleged accomplice of the negro James, who was lynched early in the evening for the murder of Annie Pelley.

WHEAT FROM FAR NORTH

Twenty Miles Above 60th Parallel—Grades No. 2 Northern.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—The trade and commerce department has received from Commission Perry of the North-West Mounted Police, a sample of wheat grown in 1908 at Fort Leard. Fort Leard is on the River Leard, which empties into the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson, and is situatel about twenty miles north of the 60th parallel and twenty miles east of the Yukon Territory. The grain inspectors at Winnipeg give the sample the grade of No. 2 northern.

The recent price of this grade is between 94 and 95 cents.

TIRED OF PUBLIC LIFE

Several Members of Alberta Legislature Will Retire.

MACLEOD, Alta., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Malcolm MacKenzie of MacLeod, M.L.A., for Claresholm riding, admitted to-day that he intends resigning his seat in the legislature, because of ill-health. He denied that recent cabinet appointments had anything to do with his retirement. He said Woolff, M.L.A. for Cardston, and other members of the legislature, would also probably resign.

Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Concert Massey Hall Thursday, Nov. 18, at 8.15 p.m. Sergei Rachmaninoff, composer-pianist, assisting artist.

CANADA'S DUTY TO PRESERVE PEACE

Prof. McCurdy Gives Thirteen Reasons Why We Should Not Launch on Career of War by Building of Navy.

(Editor's Note — The Toronto World will print the views of the people on the subject of the new Canadian navy. But communications need not be lengthy. Get your ideas in brief form, write plainly and on one side of paper only.)

Prof. J. F. McCurdy of Toronto University has written an open letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier setting forth the arguments against the government's proposal to build a Canadian navy. This is the letter:

The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada:

Dear Sir Wilfrid: I venture to address a few words to you, and to as many as may be of the people of Canada, upon the question of the creation of a Canadian navy, because as far as I have seen, no attempt has as yet been made to set forth in a succinct form the most obvious arguments against the immediate building of a navy, from the standpoint of the common people of our country. To be as concise as possible, I shall present the statement in a series of propositions:

Our First Duty.

First—In all our conferences with the imperial government, and in all legislation affecting matters of imperial concern, our first consideration should be regard for the well-being of Canada, for the sake of Canada herself, and also more remotely but not less really for the sake of the empire. Loyalty is good, but patriotism is better. We have no direct responsibility for the empire as a whole, whose policy we cannot control, and whose real and fancied difficulties we have done nothing to bring about. We are responsible to our fellow citizens for the destiny and fair name of Canada. Canada is the home of our people and our most sacred trust, and where our treasure is, there will our hearts be also.

Second—Expenditure upon Canadian war vessels such as will ultimately satisfy the demands of agitators in England and Canada that hold the popular ear, will go far to ruin our country financially, just as the present draft upon the people of England is bringing England herself to ruin according to the statement of the British premier. Let Canada avoid the maelstrom while it is plain sailing.

Motive of Demand.

Third—The motive of the demand for Canadian navy is not Canada's own needs, but the possibility of foreign wars, or rather of a foreign war in which England may be engaged. We do not need warships to protect our seacoasts or lake shores. "Our natural enemy," the United States, is now regarded as our natural ally. She has also been recognized as the inalienable friend of England in declarations recently made by the English Government in connection with the so-called two-power standard. On the other hand, we have constant occasions of friction with the Government of the United States, which warships in the place of revenue cutters would render much more serious and perhaps dangerously irritating.

Fourth—We have no voice in the making or unmaking of foreign wars or in the policy of the empire generally. All the more should we consider our moral obligations, both to ourseves and to the empire.

Fifth—Our obligations and our self-respect as citizens of Canada make it out of place for us to involve ourselves and our children in wars over whose beginning, conduct and ending we have no control. To do so is to forfeit our Canadian birthright.

Wars Not Always Just.

Sixth—The fact that some of the wars waged by England within our own recollection have been of doubtful justification makes it incumbent on us in every case to consider well the motives and grounds of England's wars before pledging ourselves to take part in them. To quote from an editorial in one of Toronto's dailies, "the brain and brawn of Canada must have her quarrel just."

Seventh—The power now dreaded is Germany. A war between England and Germany would be the greatest crime and folly in modern history. Both the victor and vanquished would be humbled and crippled almost beyond repair, and they would deserve and receive the condemnation of a war-cursed world.

Eighth—If England and Germany go to war, both will be about equally to blame, because, apart from other considerations, principles and motives of humanity and tolerance will play little or no part, tho these two countries have been the leaders of the world in Christian civilization. Canada cannot afford to aid and abet such a war, by practically intervening at a moment of only half abated national excitement.

England's Worst Foes.

Ninth—What England most needs from Canada is not ships and money, but respectful sympathetic counsel and possibly solemn warning. At this moment the best way for us to "think imperially" is to take account of England's obsessions of panic, and other signs of national weaknesses and lack of self-control, which no munitions and men-of-war can counteract. England's worst enemies are not her armed competitors. Her foes are those of her own household. If a modern Isaiah were to arise in England, he might say of her, "The whole head is sick and the whole heart faint." Millions of

Continued on Page 2.

ARGOSIES OF PEACE

THE WEST—I'd rather see a fleet of "prairie schooners" than a line of battle ships.

LESS STATELINESS AT THE HOUSE OPENING

But Brilliant Scenes Nevertheless, With Large Attendance of Members—A Beginning of Business.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Are the days of ancient pomp and pageant passing away? Are we to witness less of ceremony and display at the opening of parliament in the days that are to come? These are questions that are on everybody's lips to-night, for to-day saw a marked departure from custom.

The governor-general's carriage was drawn by four prancing steeds, but the gay-coated outriders of the past were absent. The procession was the less stately. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also discarded his rather modest uniform of state and appeared instead in the sombre frock coat of a private citizen. These two circumstances seem to be an augury of the future.

The day was warm and beautiful, and while ladies flitted hither and thither in scanty dress, and scarlet coated officers paraded in comfort beneath the hot sun, the rank and file of the Governor-General's Foot Guard sweltered in great coats and winter headgear.

There was an unusually large attendance of fashionable Canada at the opening of the second session of the eleventh parliament, and an exceptionally good muster of members. This is accounted for by the absorbing interest that the naval policy of the government has awakened. The first mention of matters connected with it was made this afternoon by Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, who asked for the report of the Imperial Defence Conference, and the premier assured him that the papers would be laid on the table next week.

The Speech From the Throne.

One hundred and seventy-five members were in the commons chamber at 3 o'clock. Shortly after three o'clock, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod tapped on the doors of the house of commons and with the customary obeisances to the speaker, summoned the commons to the upper house, where his excellency read the speech from the throne in both English and French.

His excellency congratulated the members on the prosperous condition of the country, referred to the great immigration, "drawn from the best elements," and to the increase of trade and commerce. The revenue had almost completely regained what it had lost in the recent period of depression.

His excellency promised that the papers of the Imperial Defence Conference would be immediately brought down and a bill introduced accordingly; also, that the members would be asked to confirm the new French commercial treaty.

The construction of the Transcontinental Railway had made substantial advance during the year. The western division had been extended 66 miles beyond Edmonton, completing a total distance of 861 miles west of Winni-

Continued on Page 7.

ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Is the break-up of an overwrought system in Canadian politics near at hand? To the old and trained observer, yes; the new man cannot say. But the former has seen and read, and all that men have seen or read in regard to politics goes to show that a tired out, a demoralized, an over-stayed-your-welcome condition of things collapses, and goes suddenly to the dustbin. The people are tired, oh so tired, of the two parties, tired of a solid Quebec and big expenditures, tired of government—rather of what only seems a parliamentary struggle, carried on by arrangement, by understanding between the administration and the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet grows less able, less possessed either of business tact, inspiration, capacity, or political wisdom. Sir Wilfrid has not made one clever pick of a colleague in his last half score ventures, and he has never developed the knack of dropping his lame ducks, and his departmental failures. So he is the head of a collection of weaklings, middlings, failures and ancients.

* * *

No one deplores this more than Sir Wilfrid and he says to himself, "I will do something to-morrow." But he doesn't. The worries of the day are his only angels of the night. Mr. Fielding, his ablest colleague, lacks backing in the cabinet, and he has probably abandoned any hope of the succession. Sir Richard Cartwright and the other ancient mariners are still in the forecastle of the ship. The army and navy are still in the hands of Borden and Brodeur. Sir Wilfrid is it all, and a solid Quebec his chief asset and his ultimate danger. The people of Quebec are tired of it, too, and they'd sooner see the strain of solidarity give way to a cleavage based on principles, ideals, policies. They, too, long for a new dispensation. What they are getting leads to political atrophy. Only the highest kind of political integrity will preserve the French-Canadian in the political struggles of years hence.

* * *

As for the opposition, where is it? Hopelessly involved. The leader, protege of the premier, recipient of a salary from the government that has made of him a political paralytic, finds lack of cohesion in his party, changes talked of at Ottawa, changes expected in the country. But, like the government party, it goes on in the groove that the hold-backs decided some years ago should characterize its organization. The re-decadents are still at the head. And yet the western Conservatives are getting tired, and they long for a break. They would prefer a flood. A cut-and-dried convention, and a cut-and-dried reorganization such as Wilson, The Toronto News editorial spokesman, suggests, will not do for them, or for Ontario. Dry rot is in both parties. The break-up must be at hand. The one danger lies in the fact that the railway chiefs would have the old system continue and Borden, in due course, in to repeat the same extravagant railway policy, the same system of exploitation of our national resources. Not that Borden ever said he would, but the railway bosses want to steer the change, whatever it may be.

* * *

The one thing Canada wants to-day at Ottawa is a big and everlasting extinguishment of the two moribund political organizations. Nothing would become them so much as their disappearance. Our federal politics wants a big wind and a big flood, a tornado and a great and merry interment of the wrecks that would be found in its wake.

Government for the people, democracy, simplicity, service, honesty, political imagination, devotion to high ideals must be called back. But the people must do the calling. Neither party here to-day wants to do it, or can do it.

* * *

And yet on the outside face of things, the opening of parliament to-day had all the air of a happy wedding party. The governor-general was a noble spectacle, buttressed by a cordon of colonels and admirals; a collection of handsome and well-groomed women on the floor and in the galleries; flowers, salutes, bowings, dignitaries, robes, and the clink of spur and sword which Sir John Hanbury Williams can so methodically impart; the aged senators with the dust of the political catacombs on their eyelids, and the light of other days in their ancient eyeballs; Sir Wilfrid, not in uniform, but phoenix like at the side of the throne. Sir Richard W. Scott as the ancient but sprightly pilgrim to the shrine of former days; and a great crowd outside, with military display and fife and bugles; a guard of honor obsessed with busbies of a stone each in weight, and overcoats that were supererogatory in the extreme; oriental diplomats on the floor and a Chinese lady and a petite Japanese lady in the benches of female beauty in the chamber; receptions by the two speakers—all a kind of shimmering cloud floating over the political hodgepodge, already referred to.

* * *

In some things Ottawa politics are improving, socially and otherwise; the idea of a coonskin opening of parliament in February has given way to a sensible and seasonable opening on a November day, with the last lingering look of our beautiful autumn; a parliamentary restaurant service in the finest dining room view in the world in the place of a basement meat shop; amenities, and a struggle after the amenities; the throbbing, restless movements of what is all going into the making of a mighty Canadian national life. Canada will come out all right, but after shaking and the quaking.

* * *

But what about the establishment of a Canadian navy? Some were talking, some were thinking and some had a journey to make, but North Essex, left to itself, sent a notable thrill thru the politicians, as they got the news of Wilcox's election.

SILK HAT FASHIONS.

There is only one good silk hat style and that is the English hat. It has the quality and the lines that make it attractive. There is one really exclusive English hat, and that is The Heath. Heath is maker to His Majesty King Edward. Dineen at 140 Yonge-street, solely represents Henry Heath in Canada. Visitors in Toronto will save fifty per cent. on an English silk by buying here.

Another Toronto Victim.

Andrew Tuttle, restaurant keeper at 866 Yonge-street, is a brother of Thomson Tuttle, who was killed in the Vancouver, B.C., wreck.

RICHEST CAR OF SILVER EVER SHIPPED

Twenty Teams to Take Out Thirty-Five Tons of Probably the Purest Ore Ever Sent to a Smelter.

GOWGANDA, Nov. 8.—(By the Man on the Trail.)—The richest carload of silver ore ever sent to a smelter from a mine in the north country, Cobalt or elsewhere, will be shipped from one of the mines in this camp during the next eight weeks. It is already mined, classified and in bags ready to be forwarded in sleighs over the winter roads.

The shipment will be sent to a Canadian smelter, probably to Deloro or Copper Cliff. I would not venture to say what the returns on this shipment will be, but it is the most wonderful collection of crude silver that I have ever seen in the ore house of a Canadian mine. The bags are filled with ore of such purity that the by-products are scarcely worthy of consideration.

"That ore will probably assay more than ten thousand ounces to the ton," I ventured.

The mine superintendent smiled and replied indefinitely: "Yes, much more than that." It is the most spectacular collection of ore I ever saw. There are great slabs of the metal that can scarcely be lifted. One, as a matter of fact, weighs 260 pounds. There are leaves of the white metal large as plates that had been flattened by nature's processes against the wall rock and were taken out in such purity that they could without the necessity of refining be thrown into the melting pot. Sacks of this metal are piled shoulder high in the ore house. Blocks of it are heaped upon the floor.

This carload of high-grade ore would pay for the building of thirty, or possibly forty, five thousand dollar homes in the City of Toronto. It would build several miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway or a 10-storey steel skyscraper. When one sees such a profusion of ore the sense of values becomes blunted.

It must not be understood that every mine in the Gowganda district is about to open its gates to flood the silver markets of the world. The property to which reference has been made is one of the great mines emerging from widespread development that has been marked with its failures and successes as in all mining camps.

Miller Lake Division.

In the Miller Lake section of Gowganda the smoke is rising from the tall chimneys of several mining enterprises. Private capital is behind them all and they have obtained wonderful results in a remarkably short period of time. Two of these properties have each two carloads of high-grade ore to ship and one company has already closed its contract for delivery on board the cars at Charlton. One of the enterprises is now rounding out its third carload, so that from the Miller Lake section alone five carloads of high-grade ore will be sent out to the smelters.

On the west side of Lake Gowganda are a group of mines which have taken out considerable high-grade ore incidental to their development work. From this section six carloads will be forwarded.

It may be said that the classification has been carefully made for, owing to the prevailing cost of transportation, the mines have decided for the time being to hold grades of ore that are now being profitably shipped from Cobalt for treatment as far west as Denver.

The marvel of it all is that such progress has been possible in view of the excessive cost of everything. The min-

Continued on Page 9.

HALF-PAY PENSIONS

Policemen Will Also Get Bonus for Service Over 25 Years.

The Police Benefit Fund committee has draughted a final plan for the status of the men under the fund with the addition of the city's grant when that is given and it will be submitted to the board of police commissioners at their next meeting, a week from Tuesday. Under the new regulation, if approved, men of 25 years' service, will receive half-pay pensions. Should they desire to do so they may serve up to 30 years, subject to the approval of the commissioners. For this additional service, they will receive half pay to which will be added one-nineteenth of salary at the time of retirement.

NO WORD FROM JAMAICA.

Late last night, no communication with Jamaica had been secured by the cable companies, who cannot explain what has happened. There has been no record of any earthquake on the seismographs.