

ENTY-SIXTH YEAR

TEN PAGES-THURSDAY DECEMBER 14 1905-TEN PAGES

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS ARE TRIUMPHAN

Saskatchewan Election Ends in Overthrow of Provisional Liberal Government---Standing is: Haultain 13; Scott 11; One Place to Hear From.

Regina, Sask., Dec. 13.—(Special.) turns at midnight indicate that Haulain and his provincial rights party, have defeated Premier Walter Scott and

his provisional government, The only definite result known is that nine provincial rights and seven coercionist candidates are generally con ceded, the remaining nine seats being in doubt. Extravagant claims are put forward by the machine, but these may safely disregarded. Premier Scott self is busy with the telegraph sending certificates broadcast that he calcus will sustain, for at least another day, his proud claim that he has made QUITE WILLING TO QUIT saskatchewan "swallow." The Result.

incial rights supporters, however, Boudhler : nfell—Argue. Shadd. ple Creek-Wylie. ose Jaw City-Wellington.

dossomin—Ellis. Frince Albert District—Donaldson. Qu Appelle South—Haultain. Regina City—Laird. Saskatoon—Munro. s—Brown. Scott party claim: leford—Champaign. leford—Stewart. lboldt— Neely(accl.).

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PREMIER-ELECT HAULTAIN.

Frederick William Gordon Haultain is the second son of the late Lieut. Col. F. W. Haultain, who, after retiring from the Royal Artillery, came to Canada and settled in Peterboro, Ont., in 1860. As Liberal candidate he was returned to the Canadian legislature. His son, the new premier, was born at Woolwich, England, Nov. 25, 1857, was educated at the Montreal High School and at the Peterboro Collegiate Institute; He received his B. A. with first-class honors in classics at Toronto University in 1879. In 1882 he was called to the Ontario bar. In 1884 he went to the Northwest Territories and was admitted as an advocate, being for a time crown prosecutor at Fort Macleod. In 1896 he was elected a vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association. On the resignation of Viscount Boyle in September 1887, Mr. Haultain succeeded him as a member of the old Northwest Council and was returned for MacLeod to the first legislative assembly, in 1888, by acclamation, having had same innor bestowed on him at every succeeding general election. He was entrusted with the duty of forming a new executive committee on Dec. 31, 1892, and at the general election his administration was sustained. Under the new act he became territorial premier in October, 1897. He continued as premier until the formation of the new provinces, when the powers at Ottawa forced him to become temporary leader of the opposition in Saskatchewan.

Regarding York County Loan Deal - Situation Same.

Humboldt— Neely(accl.).
Lumsden—Scott.
Moose Jaw District—Sheppard.
Prince Albert City—Lamont.
Qu Appelle North— Mothorwell.
Regina South—Calder.
Rosthern— E. N. S.
Salfocats—McNutt.
Yorkton—Garry.
This leaves Redberry not heard from where Hamilton and Langley ane the respective candidates.
In Regina City Laird (Con.) is elected by a narrow majority—15, it is thought.
One of the early bulletins furnished by the telegraph company said hat practically all points with which direct communication was available had been heard from.
At that time Haultain candidates were decidedly in the lead, indicating that at places on the railway line where the people were familiar with the issues, and where they had had opportunities of hearing the issues thoroly discussed, the provincial rights cause had swavet the Scott machine before it.

I mose Jaw District—Sheppard.
Prince Albert City—Lamont.
On Appelle North—Mothorvell.
Regina Couty—Lamont.
On the provisional agreement that was made between the York L. & S. Company and the Dominion Permanent Loan Company being carried out, nor is our company was appointed to look after the quose to appoint leaders at Ottawa and Quebec of the York Loan to decide.

So far as the Dominion Permanent Company was concerned, Mr. Holland said, it would much prefer not completing the tental provision of a federal leader would be ridicular.

F. M. Orland, Mr. Holland and directors of our company of the refusal of the gathering to follow the advice of Young Conservatives to appoint leaders at Ottawa and Quebec to Accompany and the Dominion Permanent Company said that practically all points with which direct communication was available had been heard from.

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Statement From Manager Holland Quebec Conservative Convention Turn Down Proposals of the Younger Element.

Montreal, Dec. 13.-(Special.)-The The Dominion Permanent Loan Company Montreal, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—The doesn't display any anxiety to continue in doesn't display any anxiety to continue and the deal with the York Loan Company.

F. M. Holland, managing director of the afternoon, after most harmonious and chasing company, said so, in effect, last enthusiastic session, with the adoption

PEDERAH FUHDS

THE GAME IN SASKATCHEWAN

POLITICAL CARD SHARP: And say, Haultain win-wid me holdin' a hand like dat.

BERGERON OF BEAUHARNOIS SPEAKS IN CITY TO-NIGHT



Alfred Mosely of London, Eng., at National Club, Discusses Present British Political Situation.

It was a return of hospitality when the National Club of Toronto last night gave a dinner to Alfred Mosely, C.N.G. of London, for when the Manufacturers' Association met in England last summer, Mr. Mosely, mong other kind acts, gave a garden party to the Canadians. He is a member of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff comnission, and has made unique contributions to the work of waking up the old country to the need for better education and greater commercial efficiency. He brought to Canada and the United States, at his own expense, two commissions, the first of labor leaders, who were shown how manufacturing is carried on westward of the Atlantic, and the second of educational experts. The reports of the commissions have

and the second of educational experts. The reports of the commissions have had marked effect on enlightened public opinion in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Mosely has been two months in the United States, and his sojourn in Canada is largely for the purpose of informing himself of Canada's attitude to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and the speeches last night all dealt with the predominant imperial issue.

President Noel Marshall was the chairman, and the sixty diners included the Hon. G. W. Ross, the Hon. G. E. Foster W. K. George, W. K. McNaught and Col. Denison sitting at the guest table.

The toast of the evening was proposed by Mr. George. Mr. Mosely's speech contained two features, besides a general statement of the case for tariff reform from the British point of view—a slashing criticism of the new Liberal cabinet, and a definite appeal for the supply to Mr. Chamberlain of campaign ammunition.

The New Cabinet.

The new cabinet, he said, was the old story of square pegs being put in round holes, and of men being placed where they were least fit to be. Mr. Asquith was qualified to be a judge of law, but not of finance. Mr. Lloyd George was a solicitor inexperienced in business, who was at the head of the board of trade. The Liberal government had done their best to squash the colonial conference, by limiting its discussions to subjects which would take away its utility. They had done their best to snuble to squash the poor poorer, and had stooped so low as to infer that he would curtail the expension of colonial industries for