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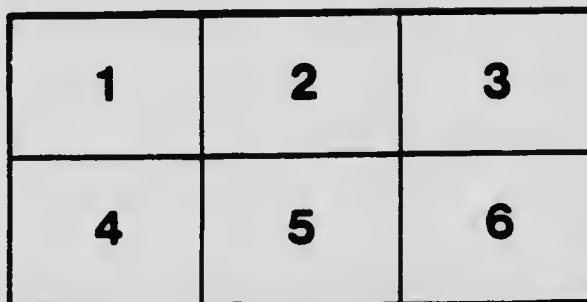
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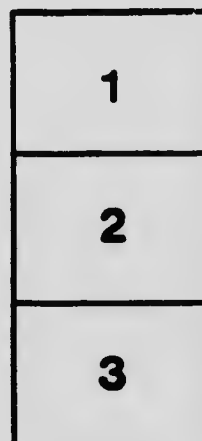
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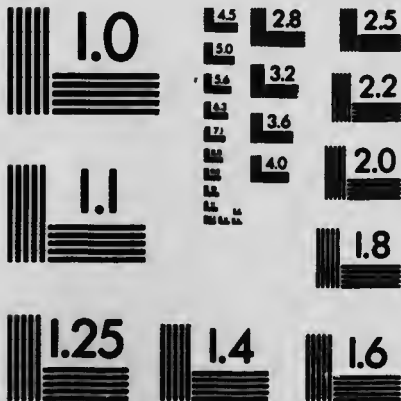
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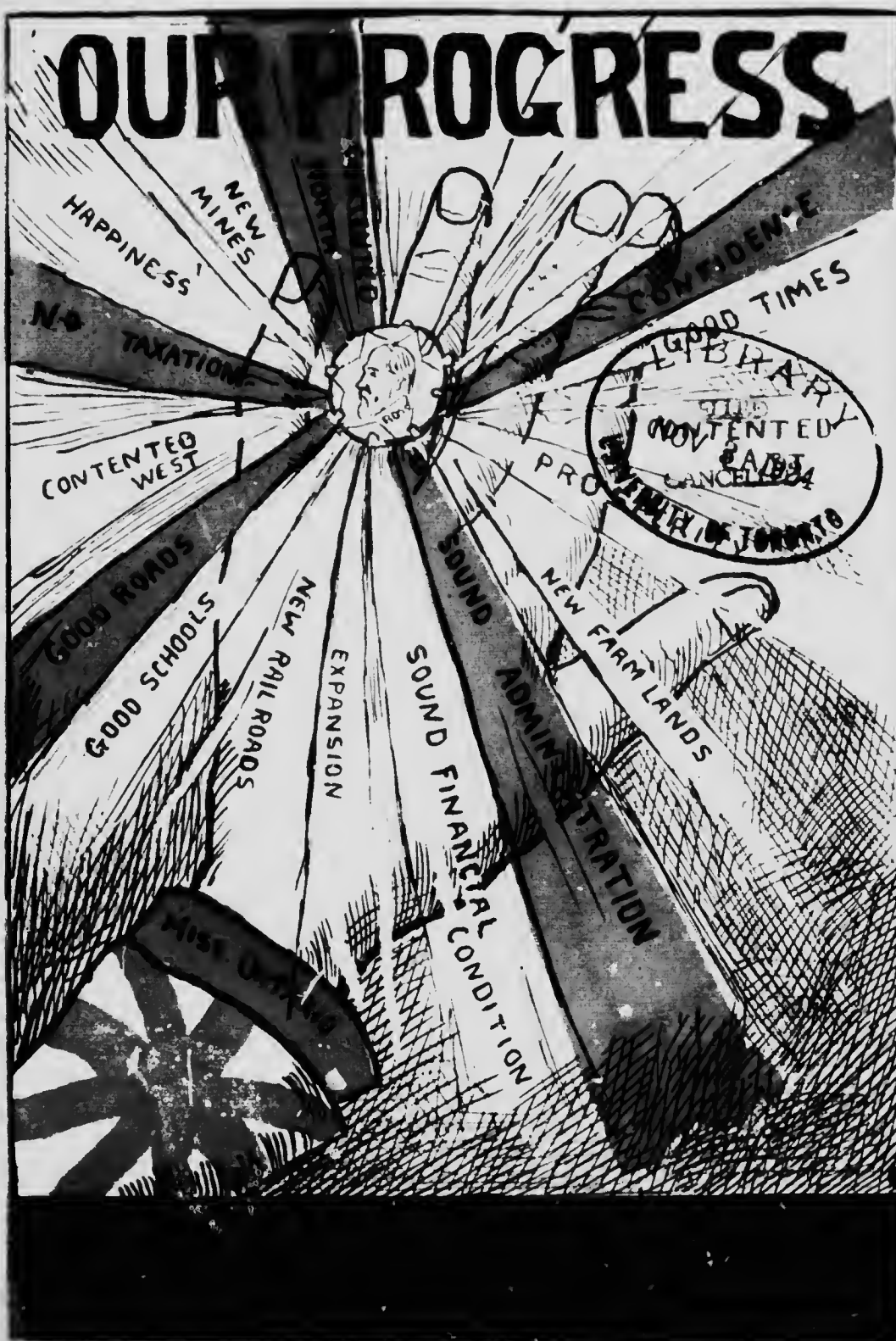
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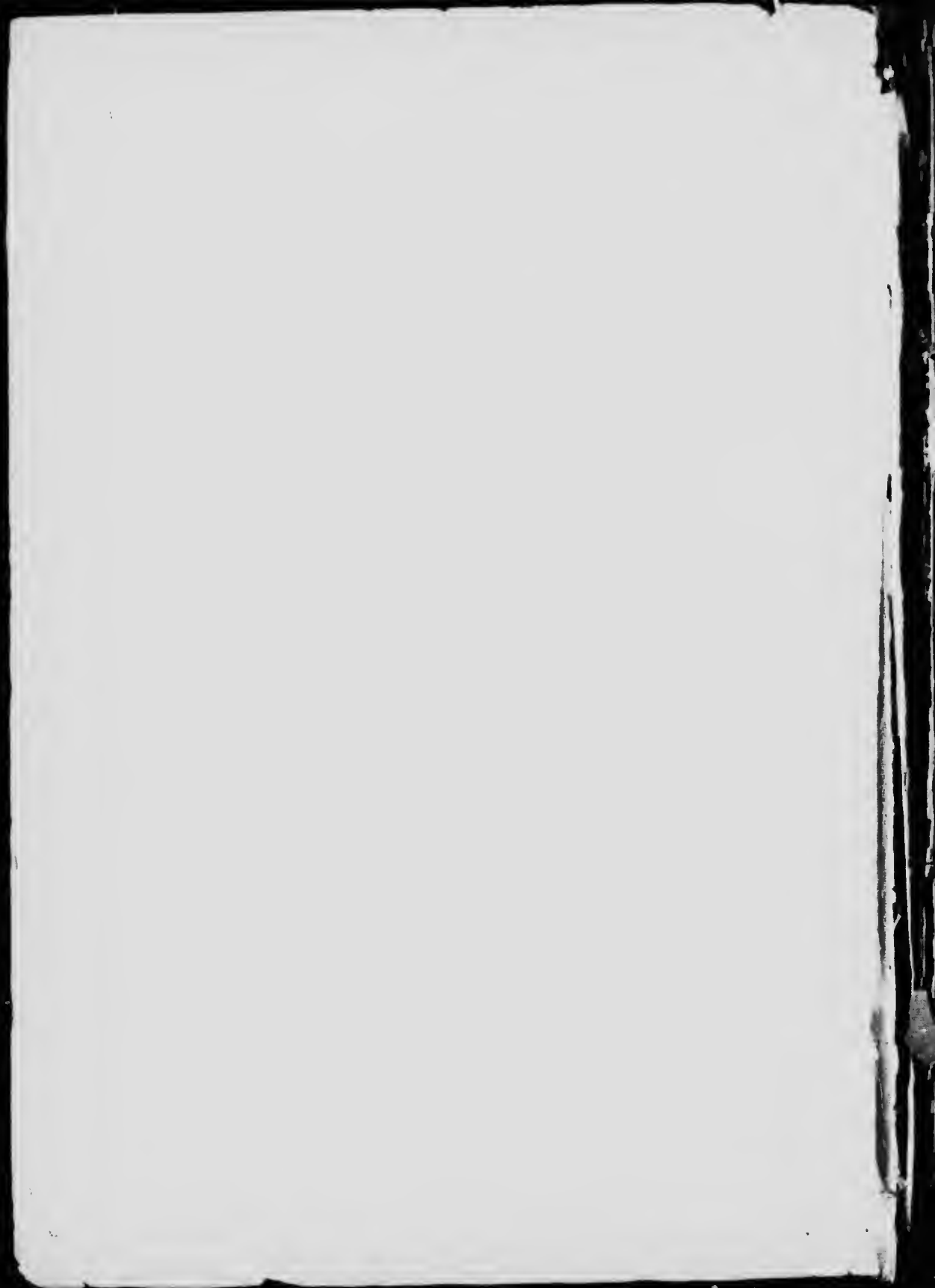


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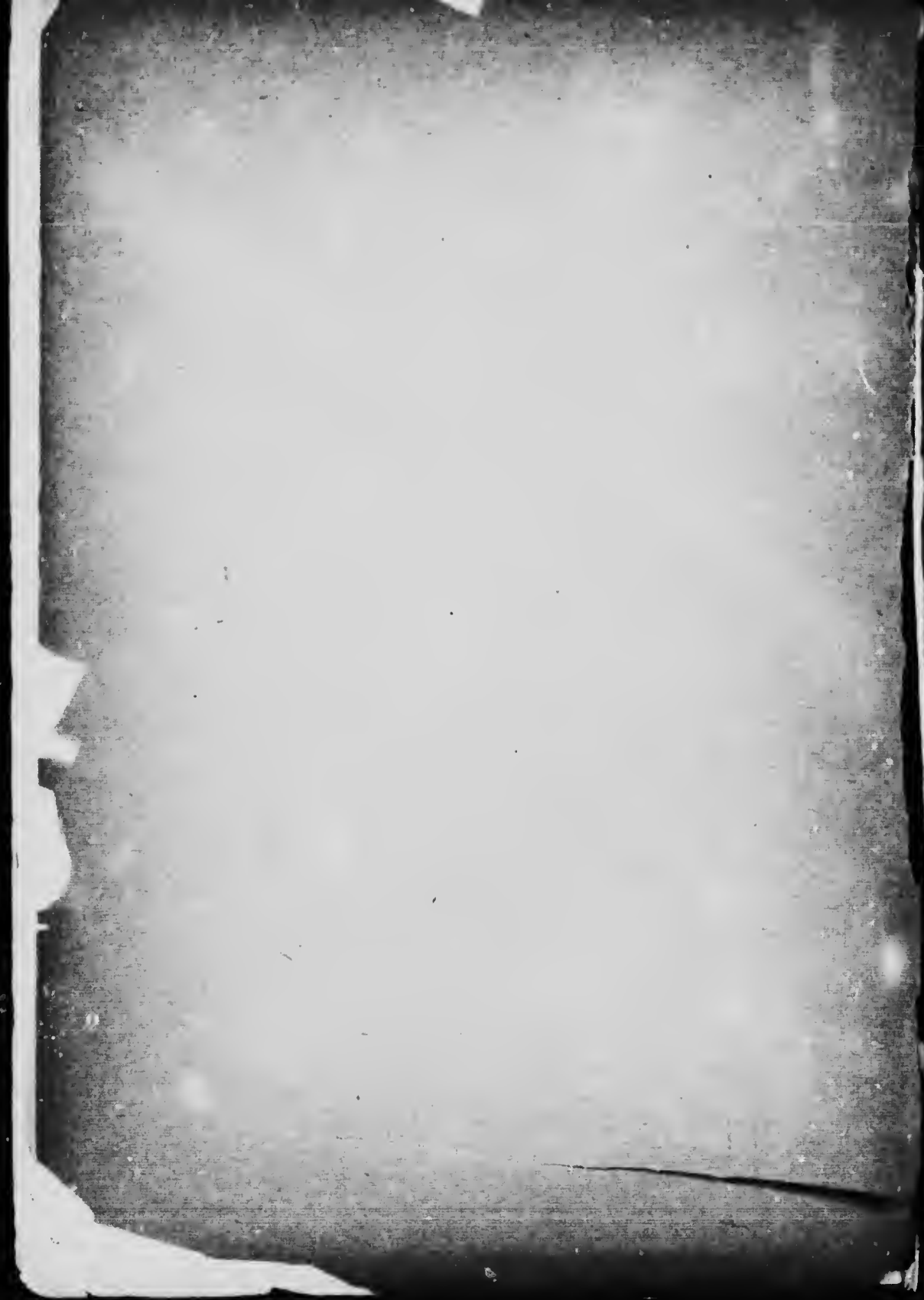


PROGRESS
OR
WHITNEYISM:
WHICH?

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
A CONSERVATIVE



TORONTO, CANADA



To the People of The Province of Ontario :

THIS little volume has been published for your benefit. For many years the citizens of Ontario have taken a keen interest in all affairs relating to the welfare of the Province ; but at the present time the situation is more critical than ever before.

On the one side we have a strong, honorable and progressive Government. One that has, during the past thirty years, been an honor to the Province, the Dominion and the Empire. On the other, we find one man endeavoring to elect himself without the consent of the people, and in opposition to the wishes of the members of his own party. It is this latter phase of the situation that we desire to make plain to the electors, although we realize at the same time that every elector in Ontario should know Mr. Whitney's record, especially since 1898.

In order that they might obtain this information from an unprejudiced standpoint, and from one who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, we have secured Mr. C. R. Mabee to compile and edit this publication.

Mr. Mabee has been a Conservative all his life, and has a wide acquaintance with prominent Conservatives and Conservative candidates throughout the Province.

THE PUBLISHER.

WHAT WHITNEY HAS DONE FOR HIS OWN PARTY SINCE 1898.

**What He will Do with the Province of
ntario if Elected.**

**TO EVERY VOTER AND ESPECIALLY TO EVERY CON-
SERVATIVE VOTER.**

This publication has been issued for the purpose of correcting erroneous ideas that have lately become current regarding the ability of the Conservative leader, the efficiency of the Conservative organization, the prospects of the Conservative party, and the results that would follow should the present Government of Ontario be defeated in the coming contest.

In order to do this we must first examine into the past record and business ability of the Conservative leader. Mr. Whitney's career, as all know, has been checkered, so much so that we need only to consider his conduct since he was defeated by the voice of the people in 1898.

Being the whole party himself, upon his arrival in Toronto immediately after the general elections in 1898, without ever consulting the other leaders, he stated to the *Mail and Empire* that it was the intention of the Conservative party to protest every constituency carried by the Liberals and that the result would be that in a short time he would be Premier of Ontario. In order to carry out this childish idea he, in opposition to the wishes of the sound-minded members of his party, called a meeting of the prominent and wealthy Conservatives, and upon promises and propositions which he knew he would



never be able to carry out, he wrung from the pockets of wealthy Conservatives, the sum of \$40,000.00, and from Conservatives in the country cash and notes for \$36,000.00 more, with which, as he thought, to make himself Premier of Ontario.

This money has since been expended under Mr. Whitney's personal direction, and where is his party to-day? The Government have a larger majority now than they had in 1898. Mr. Whitney's ideas amounted to ———. He is further from the Premier's chair to-day than ever before. The money he took from his backers is gone. Unpaid notes are now for collection in the banks of the Province. Men who cannot afford it are now called upon to pay for Whitney's nonsense. Some of these notes were endorsed by as many as six people. \$19,500.00 of this \$76,000.00 is now in the hands of Toronto politicians as profits. The executive committee of his party

do not know where this money went. Even the finance committee know nothing of its whereabouts. Wise men in his own party advised him to keep this money, as it would be a good start on a campaign fund of one half million dollars for the next general election. Mr. Whitney knew better. He knew that it should be spent at once.

When he found the people again repudiated him at the polls, what did he do next? He started the cry of bribery



Whitney—I've tried all kinds of warfare on these Grits, so I think I'll try to sink them out this time.

and corruption in order to palliate the wounded feelings of those whose pockets had been emptied. This he has kept up ever since with results that have been disastrous to his own party, because, as all Conservatives must admit, a portion of the \$70,000.00 was spent in hiring witnesses.

What next do we find him doing? Quarrelling with his finance committee; quarrelling with his organization committee.

He wanted these committees composed of his personal friends. Men whom he could handle as he pleased; men who would do anything he requested them to do. When he found

that he could not have his own way about these matters what next did he do? He threatened to resign. What kind of a man is this for the party that founded the National Policy to be following? Would you feel like helping a man like this into the highest office in the gift of the people of this great Province? Do you want him for your Premier?

What did he do next to complete his work of party destruction? He went into the Legislature and opposed every bill introduced by the Government to aid the progress of the Province. He opposed making Ontario a progressive commonwealth. He wanted no new railways, no New Ontario, no new farm lands, and thought our present public highways were plenty good enough for the farmer.

Where is his party to-day? Where is the Tory party of 1898? Where will the Province be in 1906, if he is elected



What Whitney would do if he had the lever in his hands.

in 1902? This is a question that all Conservatives are called upon to consider.

The Conservative party is disorganized and bankrupt and who is the cause of it? James Pliny Whitney of Morrisburg, who now asks the remnants of the party he destroyed to elect him Premier.

How can any sound-minded Conservative support Mr. Whitney for Premier? How can you get out and work for him? How can you advise others to support him? I am personally acquainted with many of Mr. Whitney's candidates and this is what they want to know. Out on the battlefield this is what the soldiers ask.

Little did these men know about the true situation or they would never have accepted the nomination. What can they profit should Whitney win? He will accept no man's advice. His history shows his every act to be for personal adoration and personal gain.

Here in a Christian country; in a country dotted with school-houses and filled with churches, in the richest and most fertile commonwealth in all His Majesty's Colonial possessions, in a country second to none in all the world, we want a man for Premier that will be true to the distinctive principles of our Government. At the dawn of a century, the meridian of which but few will see, let us elect a Premier who will be worthy of the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Whitney's latest business move since his defeat in 1898 was to enter a Loan Company of Toronto as its president. His management of this Company was just as unsatisfactory as his management of the Conservative party. The stockholders became so disgusted that Mr. Whitney was forced to resign. If his management of a small loan company was so unsatisfactory to the stockholders what can the people expect of his management of the Province?

Having always been a Conservative, when I first met Mr. Whitney I was tempted to support him, but having learned the true state of affairs I consider it proper that the people of Ontario, and especially the Conservative electors, should have an opportunity to know the present status of affairs as it truly exists. Not as it exists in the minds of those who place the individual before the party, and not as it exists in the minds of those who place party before country, but the cold facts, undiluted and unadulterated. Not as it appears to a man whose mind and conscience is fenced round with

TO THE CITIZENS OF ONTARIO.

Do you know, Mr. Citizen, what Mr. Whitney proposes to do if elected? Did you ever hear him define his policy? Has he any policy? Have you confidence in him? Did you ever hear him speak? If so, did he impress you as being a statesman? If Mr. Whitney is elected, do you know of any competent men in the Conservative Party of Ontario that could replace such men as Mr. Stratton, Mr. Latchford, Mr. Davis,



J. P. Whitney—Oh! If I could but ascend to that place or that place descend to me.

sound and progressive policy we have pursued in the past and not to destroy our present Government simply because Mr. Whitney and his followers desire to replace our present experienced and competent officers. What else can Whitneyism bring us, save new and inexperienced officials with a policy that for opposition purposes is naturally antagonistic to our present system of government.

Mr. Gibson, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Dryden? If Mr. Whitney is elected do you think he will be able to conduct the affairs of this Province in the same manner in which they have been conducted for the last 30 years? Is he not against our Government simply because he and his associates desire the officers that are now held by incompetent men and to the satisfaction of the vast majority of our sound-thinking citizens? The policy of all nations of the earth, and especially the great English nation, is to let well enough alone, and it behooves us to follow in the future the same

little, narrow, contracted ideas: not as it appears to the bigot or the bluffer, but the truth, the plain truth, and nothing but the truth.

Now let us consider the Conservative organization and the men that compose it. They are men who expect to profit at the expense of the electors should Mr. Whitney be elected. They are by no means the best men in the party. Good men, as a rule, will not follow a leader inferior to themselves. Mr.



Nesbitt—What will you do, James, if you get left again this time?

J. P. W.—What'll I do? Go out West and start up a cyclone opposition,

Nesbitt—I suppose I'll come in for a few shares!

Foy is President of Mr. Whitney's Association, and Mr. Osler, M.P., one of the directors of the C. P. R., is the chairman of the Executive Committee, and has been promised the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, provided he steps out of Dominion politics and into local. Mr. Robert Birmingham, the old Conservative organizer who, it is reported, attempted to coerce Sir Charles Tupper, and who was deposed from his position by Sir Charles, is now Mr. Whitney's personal

THEIR CRY.

Mr. Whitney and his discredited party, ignominiously expelled from office at Ottawa, have nothing to offer the people of Ontario except the cry that it is time for a change. What business man would discharge his foreman simply because another man wanted the foreman's position?



NESBITT—"TRY THE OTHER ARM, JIM; IT'S LONGER."

adviser, and looks after Mr. Whitney's personal interests, while Scott Griffin of Toronto is his private secretary. Messrs. McPherson and Bristol, Mr. Whitney's lawyers, whom the country Conservatives know well, are prominent in committee work. Messrs. Greer and MacDonell, the secretary and treasurer respectively of the organization committee, are active, while Dr. Nesbitt directs the combination. Geo. F. Marter has washed his hands of Whitney, while Corby, Flavelle and Perley's names merely appear on the stationery for effect.

The country people are now beginning to find out that the Conservative organization in Ontario has been killed by the great business ability of their leader. When Mr. Whitney spoke in the Orangemen's Hall on Queen east during the Exhibition, the hall was not one-third full, as all delegates will testify. All Conservative newspapers in the country were to issue supplements containing copies of his speech, yet not one Editor received a single copy.

The men whom Whitney bled in 1898 will not respond to his pleadings now. Thus the entire Conservative party in Ontario has been ruined for four years.

What are the Conservative prospects? We are told that they are good, but not by men who have been out on the field.

The country Conservatives have had no one from the Central Organization to call around and give them a word of encouragement, no one to give them any friendly advice or the glad shake of the hand that did so much for the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

Again, while there are a few people who will oppose the Government because they think the Liberals have been in power too long, yet there are many more who will support them because their general conduct has been good, and the affairs of the Province are in good condition generally. The people are contented and enjoying a season of prosperity such as they have not seen for many years.

The greatest factor in the coming election, however, is that many of the better class of Conservatives have become so disgusted with Whitney and the present management of the party that they have no confidence in him, and therefore will not support him. They consider him as a very noisy man, without any substantial foundation.

What can Whitney do for the people of Ontario that the

THEIR HISTORY.

THE history of the Liberal Party in Ontario show them to be deserving of future trust. It stands for all that is good and progressive. They are as able and willing to grapple with social, political and administrative reforms as on the day when the people's mandate first placed them in office.



Whitney—With these plank ends I swiped from Ross and that one on the Doc's shoulder, I guess we can make the people think we have a platform after all.

present Government cannot do? What does he say he will do for them? This is what the people want to know. Have you ever heard him say? He has not given promise of anything commendable. He has opposed the opening up of New Ontario. He opposed the grant to improve the highways. He opposed the development of our lumber interests and of our pulp industry. He has opposed the establishing of public slaughter-houses and cold storage elevators for the farmers. What has he not opposed? What has he advocated? What manner of man is he?

Should he be elected what will be the result? One of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or his agent, will take charge of the Department of Public Works. Every officer of the department will be turned out, no matter how efficient he may be. J. J. Foy, a corporation attorney, expects to get the position of Attorney-General, although this position has also been promised to Mr. Carscallen, of Hamilton. Mr. Foy is a very weak speaker and useless as a campaigner.

This will start a general scramble for office and Mr. Whitney will be kept busy sorting out his friends from his enemies until the Province is entirely upset from Windsor to Ottawa and from Cornwall to Rat Portage. What new legislation will be enacted no one, not even in his own party, ventures to say, but one thing is certain, and that is this—Individual selfishness will reign supreme and mismanagement will be apparent on every side. The Province of Ontario will suffer as the Conservative party of Ontario has suffered and the taxpayers will be compelled, like the stockholders of the Loan Company, to expel him from office.

It is, therefore, the duty of all loyal Conservatives to oppose these men who place the individual before the party and the party before principle. We want a government of all the people, for all the people and by all the people, not one of Whitney, for Whitney and by Whitney. Our reliance is in the love of liberty that God has planted in us. Our defence is in the spirit that prizes independence as the heritage of all men.

These facts concerning Mr. Whitney and his organization are absolutely correct and will not be denied by any member of the organization unless it happens to be a man who is ashamed of the plain and unadulterated truth. To substantiate my view of the present condition of affairs, following these introductory remarks, you will find many extracts taken

Whitney Forced Out of a Loan Company Before His Term Expired.

When over half of the Conservative leaders claim the main weakness of their party lies in their leader's lack of sound judgment and business ability, it is certainly not very encouraging to the rest of the Conservative party. The stockholders of a Loan Company deliberately forced Mr. Whitney out of its presidency before his time expired for no other reason except that he lacked business ability. If his management of a small loan company was so unsatisfactory to the stockholders, how can the taxpayers trust him to run the Province?



THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF ONTARIO.

from the four last issues of the *Ontario Tory*, the campaign organ of the Conservative party, and I request every Conservative to read these extracts carefully and judge for himself whether or not, in the opinion of the editor and correspondents of this paper, Mr. Whitney is worthy of the support of his party. Following these quotations by the *Ontario Tory* on the eve of a provincial campaign are other extracts and a history of the election protests. In the body of the book I have (in order to present the situation in as plain and concise a manner as possible) used the allegorical plan by placing in the mouth of the public questions that the people of Ontario would like to ask Mr. Whitney and by placing in the mouth of Mr. Whitney replies that he would be compelled to give in any court of justice provided he told the truth.

Mr. Whitney's career does not justify the Conservative voters of Ontario aiding him with their support. On the other hand, it is the solemn duty of every loyal Conservative in Ontario to either remain at home or to aid in the defeat of that man who has both ruined and wrecked the organization and left his party without a progressive and aggressive policy.

C. R. MABEE.

Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1901.



The Whitney Faction.

The Whitneyite faction of the Conservative party does not consist of the better class of Conservatives. On the other hand the better class of Conservatives will support Mr. Ross. They do not feel compelled to support a weak candidate when there are abler men in their ranks. Mr. Whitney will receive the votes of but few who know him.



THEY CAN'T GET THE BOY TO GROW.

That Secret Agreement.

The Whitney-Foster-Tisdale deal, although it fell through, should be a warning to all citizens. A man who will make secret agreements to kill his best friends for the benefit of others who would serve him better for purposes of personal gain is a dangerous man in a community, let alone in a Government.

WHAT THE CAMPAIGN OF AN

OF THE

Conservative Party of Ontario

HAS TO SAY OF

Mr. Whitney and the Conservative Organization.

THE LEADER UNPOPULAR.

The *Ontario Tory* of May 20th, 1901, in speaking of the Conservative party, says :—"The voice of the people may be the voice of God, but the voice of a party caucus is not the voice of the people.

"There is nothing more dangerous to the well-being of a party than the tendency of a few men to arrogate to themselves the control of the party organization and conduct it in their own interests without reference to the desires of the rank and file, or the desire of the party as a whole.

"Every organism, physical or political, must have a head, and should be directed from above, but the head should not touch with the body and act perpetually in harmonic unison with the innumerable other organs of the party, whose functions, if less conspicuous, are not less important than its own. The great heart of the party will not beat in sympathy with a head which ignores its existence and scoffs at its deepest emotions.

"This is the trouble with the Conservative party at the present time. The leaders are isolated from the rank and file. There is a great and yawning gap between the head and the body of the party, there is no apparent continuity of action or community of purpose between the mass of the Conservative electorate and the class who profess to lead and represent them. When the mass of the Conservative electorate are permitted to have a share in the govern-



Nesbitt—Say, Jimmy, play those faked parts a little faster so they won't recognize the tune.

ment of the party, they take an interest in the success of the party, but where the leaders say to the people: 'We are very important men, we can run this party ourselves, we won't trouble you to do anything but kneel,' the electorate lose that personal interest in the success of the party which comes from a personal participation in the formation."

CONSERVATISM ASLEEP

From the *Ontario Tory*, July 1st, 1901:—"The rising generation in Ontario will prefer an aggressive Liberalism to a stagnant Conservatism. The Conservative party must rest on its oars no longer. It is time to declare the new policy. The golden opportunity is here.

"It is time to move ahead. It is time to wake up. It is time to look alive and fling out a new banner."

NOT TRUE TO ONTARIO.

The *Ontario Tory*, of May 20th, 1901, says:—"Has the Conservative party been true to Ontario? The rank and file would like this question answered."

In the same column it also says :—
"Heaven help the leader that trifles with the people—but heaven will not help him."

HAS NO POLICY.

From the *Ontario Tory*, July 1st, 1901 :—"The Conservative party in Ontario should enunciate a constructive policy.

"We have had too much of this ditches-and-water-course business, too much small potatoes—it is time to throw the little cards away and play trumps.

"We want a policy in provincial politics which will be of the same service to the party that the National Policy was in Dominion politics. We want to show the people of Ontario that the Conservative party is still capable of conceiving great ideas—still capable of originating great enterprises."

ANYTHING AS GOOD AS WHITNEY.

From the *Ontario Tory*, May 20th, 1901 :—"Out of their decimated ranks a man arose to lead, at the request of those who knew him best and fought beside him—James Pliny Whitney took upon himself the mantle of leadership in Ontario. At first his accession to the premier place in the party excited no enthusiasm outside the House. The citizen of a small eastern town—a comparative stranger to Ontario and little known in Toronto, his advancement awakened little interest. Men said he was the best that could be found in a small aggregation of ordinary men. He was a good speaker, perhaps the strongest in a weak Legislature, but not the strongest in the Province. But what did it matter, the old flag lay drooping at the mast—misfortune dogged the steps of Conservatism, the party was out of power, and its leader was disconsolate—what did it matter whether Smith or Jones or Whitney led them now—anything would do them in defeat—anyone was good enough to perish."

MARTER'S VOTE APPROVED.

The *Ontario Tory* of May 20, 1901, in speaking of Mr. Marter voting against his party at the last session of the Legislature, says : "We believe Mr. Marter is perfectly sincere. We believe that he has a genuine grievance."

MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

SINCE the Liberals have been in power they have instituted many municipal reforms, none of which the Opposition are finding fault with to-day. Many of these have been copied by not only other Provinces but by States in the American Union. Mr. Whitney says there should be a reform in municipal legislation, but he does not cite even one specific instance where a reform can be made with advantage to the taxpayers and people in general.



IF IT COMES UP AS THICK AS HE SOWS IT
WHERE WILL THE PEOPLE BE?

NO POLICY—NO RESOURCE.

From *Ontario Tory*, May 20, 1901.

THE GHOST OF OLD JOHN A.

He came out of the grave at night
The ghost of old John A.
For he said "It's enough to wake the dead,
To see the way the party's been led
Since the hour I passed away.

"I left them high on a government hill,"
(Said the ghost of old John A.)
"They had the power, they had the till;
But somehow they didn't stay;
They had the place, and they had the will,
But they didn't know the way.

"I left them a sceptre of iron and gold
And set them in places high;
I gave them a policy brave and bold
And a motto 'Never say die,'
But they melted the iron and spent the gold
And the people said 'Good-bye.'"

GRITS HAVE GOOD IDEAS.

A prominent Conservative, in the *Ontario Tory* of May 20th, 1901, says:—"And such a progressive stimulus is badly needed in the Conservative party to-day. We must begin to assert ourselves on new lines. The old ideas have lost their usefulness. The Grits have outbid us in many directions. Their only defence, their only claim for support, is that they have beaten us out in patriotic measures and in national policy measures. So, if we are ever to displace them, we must go a good many steps forward and get right up and alongside of the new ideas. The Tory party must become again the reform party, the progressive party." "As for Mr. Whitney, he must shake himself into a more advanced frame of mind. He is under the influence of the back numbers. Don't let us deceive ourselves, we have not yet straightened ourselves out, we have not got rid of the old leaven. But the great rank and file of the party is alive, is clean, is honest, is patriotic. What it lacks is intelligent guidance and a few men of courage and who are not afraid to launch the future of the party on the sea of new ideas." "When the mass of the Conservative electo-

The Right to Vote.

When the Conservative Government was in power in Ontario they would not allow a man to vote unless he was an owner, tenant or occupant of real property to the value of \$400 in cities, \$300 in towns and \$200 in townships and incorporated villages. Thus a single or even a married man who boarded, or lived with parents, either in the cities or on the farms, was not allowed to vote. The Liberal Party saw the defects of this narrow-minded legislation and conferred the right to vote on all male British subjects who had arrived at the age of twenty-one.



THEIR LEADER AND HIS PLATFORM.

rate are permitted to have a share in the government of the party, they take an interest in the success of the party, but where the leaders say to the people—'We are very important men, we can run this party ourselves, we won't trouble you to do anything but kneel,' the electorate lose that personal interest in the success of the party which comes from a personal participation in the formation of its policy and the selection of its leaders. But no leader can afford to dispense with the assistance of the party electorate any more than the head can dispense with the body, and when he attempts to do so the result is defeat and disaster and utter confusion."

CORPORATIONS RULE WHITNEY.

The *Ontario Tory* of May 20, 1901, in speaking of Mr. Whitney, says:—"While there is certainly a disaffected element who claim that he is not in touch with the party in Toronto, and there are others who complain that he is too much subject to corporate influence, there is no reason to believe that these malcontents control the party at the present time. . . . If the elections are postponed the matter will doubtless be discussed in the party convention."

NO CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

The *Ontario Tory* of Sept. 1st, in speaking of Mr. Whitney's recent Toronto speech, says:—"The position for which Mr. Whitney is qualifying at the present time is not that of Leader of the Opposition, but that of head of the Government, and hence there was a reasonable expectation in the party ranks as well as throughout the Province that he would on this occasion reveal his capacity to build and govern nations by outlining a great constructive policy for the upbuilding of the Province which he aspires to rule. While hinting at the possibility that he might do so in the future, Mr. Whitney failed to enunciate such a policy in his Toronto speech, basing his refusal on the ground that the policy might be appropriated by the Government. . . . It must also be remembered that a party which has been thirty years in Opposition may be presuming too much on the credulity of the public when it asks them to believe that it is capable of formulating a constructive policy when returned to power, if



Elector—If you have one it's up your sleeve.

it gives no hint of its capacity to originate that policy while in Opposition or before appealing to the electorate. It has never been the habit of the Conservative party under the leadership of its ablest men to take any such risk in Federal politics, and we are somewhat at a loss to understand why they should venture to do so in the provincial arena. The success of the Conservative party in Federal politics was largely due to the promulgation of the National Policy, and it never failed to succeed so long as it was capable of creative statesmanship.

"However, the leader of the Conservative party in Ontario has been pleased to reveal himself—or a very considerable portion of his personality, to the public in his recent address. He stands before them just as he is with whatever strength and whatever limitations he possesses. It is well,

at the present stage of the game, that this outline of his personality should be clearly seen in order that every man may have an opportunity before the hour of battle to pass judgment upon him and pronounce him great or small according to his ideas of political greatness. So far as the policy of the Conservative party in Ontario is concerned, while doing full justice to the masterly review of minor issues delivered by Mr. Whitney we have no hesitation in saying that the better half of the policy has not yet been announced, that the critical portion should be supplemented by a platform of constructive measures, and that the success of this party in the coming elections depends on that portion of its policy which has yet to be announced and which will be awaited with profound interest by a party which expects creative statesmanship in its leaders."

WHITNEY'S SMALL IDEAS.

The *Ontario Tory* of Sept. 1st, 1901, in speaking of Mr. Whitney, says :—"To some it appears, perhaps, that he has carried the methods of the Opposition from one extreme to another—that if Meredith was too prodigal of ideas, Whitney is too parsimonious—that if one devoted himself to discussing large issues and abstract ideas, the other confines himself to small issues and matters of detail instead of appealing to the country on one great principle."

BARNACLES ON THE SHIP.

A Conservative commercial traveller writes to the *Ontario Tory* as follows :—"I know the feeling of the young Conservatives in Ontario. As a commercial traveller I have been all through this Province, and I tell you straight, TORY, that if Whitney don't cut loose from that old crowd of barnacles who have fastened themselves on the party, he won't have six supporters behind him in the next House."

FORGETS THE RANK AND FILE.

From the *Ontario Tory*, May 20th, 1901.—"The rank and file of the Conservative party have certain rights, and we desire to assert them right here."



"Try and get us on the right track, Whitney, for we've been wandering in this wilderness for 30 years."

"The rank and file, be it known, are the gallant boys and true who pull off their coats on election day and do the fighting for the party."

"Of course they do this purely for love of the party, for they are a lovable lot of boys—the rank and file—but it is not every one they love."

"They don't love a party that betrays them—they don't love a leader that forgets them."

THE TORIES ARE RESTLESS.

From the *Ontario Tory*, July 1st, 1901 :—"The communications which are daily arriving at this office from various

parts of the Province would seem to indicate a general desire on the part of the party workers for a journal of this character in which to air their views regarding the party policy and the party leaders. We regret that some of these letters display a bitterness of tone which would make it impolitic to publish them in a journal which is liable to be quoted by the Liberal press of the Province."

NO EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS

The *Ontario Tory* of July 1st, 1901, says: "But before the present leaders can expect any large degree of support financially or otherwise from the rank and file of the party in Ontario, they must give some greater evidence than they have shown, up to the present time, that they possess the energy, the intelligence and the vitality to carry the Province in the face of the powerful influences opposed to them."

ALL ARE ASLEEP.

A Conservative has asked the Editor of the *Ontario Tory* to write an editorial entitled "Wake Up, Whitney." A Brampton correspondent for the same paper writes as follows:

Brampton, June 20th, 1901.

"DEAR TORY,—Who is running the Conservative organization in Ontario anyway, or is there anyone running it at all? We read about an Ontario Conservative Association, but when we get into town there is none to be found. No one to give you information, no one to treat one decently, no one to give suggestions or directions and tell how things are going.

The party seems a sort of irresponsible affair without any central or directing energy."

DON'S OPINION.

He was a Meredith Candidate for the Local Legislature.

"Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Provincial Opposition, occupied the platform at Victoria Hall for three hours last Monday night, in order to set clearly before the delegates to the Ontario Conservative Association his exceedingly low

opinion of the Ross Government. The audience was small, and the speech was not of the large variety—in fact, added nothing to the copious literature developed on the hustings and in Parliamentary debates. Like the Liberals when they were in Opposition in the Dominion, he was able to draw up a lengthy and resonant indictment of the party in power, showing their sins as scarlet, but nothing was developed of a character which would make an elector 'pause and reflect.' No one needed to be told that Mr. Whitney and his colleagues in their own estimation have been the only statesmanlike people in the Provincial Legislature, nor was any one aching to hear how little Mr. Whitney himself thought of his opponents. Of course the old charges were all reiterated, together with the one now made against the Ottawa Liberals that all the good things in their programme were stolen from the Conservatives. It is really wonderful how little the Liberals have ever been able to think out for themselves, and yet with what judgment they have appropriated the best things produced by the gigantic and bulging brows of those who for many years have been unable to obtain power in Ontario and were not able to hold it at Ottawa. Mr. Whitney, as a precautionary measure, is not going to wash out the set of principles for his policy until it will be too late for the Liberals to rob his clothesline. It is said that some very pretentious people never have their washing hung out in the back yard till after dark, so that none of the neighbours will be able to see how little there is of it and how ragged that little is in important places. The leader of the Ontario Opposition, however, tells us that this is not his reason, but, like Hon. Joseph Chamberlain whom he quoted, the Opposition 'are not going to lend him (Ross) our prescriptions while he takes the fees.' I do not agree with the local Conservative paper which thinks this is a very smart saying. If Mr. Whitney and his followers have a policy which would benefit Ontario and have been concealing it about their persons for the last three or four years, they have not been doing their sworn duty to the constituencies which they represent, or the Province generally. Doing the greatest possible good to Ontario should be a higher aim than the obtaining of 'fees' by being able to seize office. If these men are in the Legislature in the hope of making money by snatching the reins of government, we have a right to suspect them of being

mercenaries, not patriots. It is well known that when the then Mr. Meredith was leader of the Opposition all his legal knowledge, foresight and ability were devoted to the obtaining of the best possible legislation and strict enforcement of laws. He never held back as if he had a patent right on his ideas of how the legislative and executive machine should be run. I have always contended that much of the good government we enjoyed during the time of Mr. Meredith's presence in Parliament was owing not so much to the ability of Sir Oliver Mowat and his colleagues, as to the high and statesmanlike attitude of the leader of the Opposition. True, he did not obtain office, largely because he was surrounded by men who took the same small view of their duties as is apparently held by Mr. Whitney. The latter gentleman tells us that Ontario is sick politically, financially and morally on account of the misdemeanors of the Ross Government. He also informs us that he has, and has had, a prescription which would restore it to health, increase its wealth, and result in the elevation of the moral tone of elections. This, however, he admits he is holding back in order that he may collect the fees if any cure is made or if the medicine sells well. If two doctors are engaged to look after the health of a patient, as Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ross both are, what right has the former to let the patient languish nigh unto death, as Mr. Whitney would have us believe Ontario is doing, rather than aid by his skill and knowledge of a cure for which his opponent would obtain the greater fees, though probably not the greater honors? Altogether this piece of smart repartee leaves a bad taste in one's mouth and makes us fear that Dr. Whitney is more or less of a quack who is looking more for office and fees than the good of his patient."

—*Toronto Saturday Night*, Sept. 7th, 1901.

An editorial which appeared in the *Toronto Telegram*, the personal organ of John Ross Robertson, Conservative ex-M.P., Sept. 4th, 1901, reads as follows:—

"TOO MUCH EMPTY TALK.

"Ontario is not to be won for Mr. J. P. Whitney by 'hurrah-boys' speeches to the effect that the Conservatives never failed to carry Ontario when they were united.

"Such talk is historically inaccurate and has the mischievous effect of stimulating that evil spirit of 'yellow dog'

partisanship which imagines that the party is bigger than the country.

“Again and again the Conservatives united under Sir John Macdonald to beat Oliver Mowat. They were routed horse, foot and artillery. They carried the Province in Federal contests with the help of a gerrymander.



Waiting for something to drop.

“The political history of Ontario indicates that this Province is not the chattel of any party. The Conservatives must get votes outside their own party if they hope to defeat the Ross Government, and the empty glorification of party for the sake of party gives the judicious cause to grieve.”

THIS IS A SAMPLE
OF WHAT
MR. WHITNEY'S BLUFF AND BLUSTER
HAS DONE FOR HIS OWN PARTY.
SOMETHING THAT WILL APPEAL TO ALL TRUE
CONSERVATIVES.

Immediately after the general elections of 1898 Mr. Whitney came to Toronto and, in an interview published in the *Mail and Empire*, he declared that the Liberals had carried the Province by means of an immense campaign fund used in bribery and corruption, and that the electorate had been bought up, body and soul. He said that it was the intention of the Conservatives to enter a protest against the return of every Liberal member-elect, that there would be no saw-offs this time, and that every protest would be fought to a finish. He assured the public that within a very few months the result of the election protests would be that he would be Premier of Ontario.

Carrying out this idea a meeting of prominent and wealthy Conservatives was held in Toronto, and a fund of \$76,000 was raised for the purpose of entering protests against Liberals, and Messrs. W. D. McPherson and E. Bristol were retained to do the legal work. About 32 or 33 protests were entered, and \$1,000 deposited in court in each case. The Liberals in self-defence also entered a like number against Conservatives. It was plain that, notwithstanding Mr. Whitney's bluster, a great many of these petitions were entered without any hope of success, or any intention of proceeding with them, and before very long a number on both sides were "dropped," and the \$1,000 deposited in each case was with-

drawn from court. This gave the Conservatives a large fund with which to prosecute the few remaining petitions. Out of a total of about sixty-five petitions entered by both sides, only twelve went to trial. One Liberal and one Conservative resigned before trial. Of the twelve which went to trial seven were against Liberals and five against Conservatives. Two Liberals and one Conservative were confirmed in their seats as a result of the trials, and five Liberals and four Conservatives were unseated. In the eleven Ridings where the candidate had been unseated or resigned, six had been carried by Liberals at the general elections, and five by Conservatives. In the bye-elections in these eleven Ridings the Liberals carried eight and the Conservatives three, or a net gain of two seats, or four on a division for the Liberals. This was very disappointing to the men who had put up the \$76,000 on the assurance by Mr. Whitney that the result of the election petitions would be to turn the Liberals out of power. They began to enquire about the refunds from petitions which had not been prosecuted, and found that the money was not only all gone, but that several local associations were being charged for legal work in connection with the petitions in their own Ridings. The only result of all this bluster and bluff on Mr. Whitney's part was that several good contributors to the Tory funds had been bled unmercifully, and the solicitors had made a "good thing" out of it. This has been one of the many arguments among leading Conservatives as to Whitney's utter incapacity and lack of executive ability as a leader. Subsequent events have shown where a great deal of the money went.

After the West Elgin trial, in which Mr. Macnish confessed that a number of indiscreet strangers had come into the Riding for the purpose of carrying the election by fair means or foul, Mr. Whitney saw in this a good opportunity to draw a herring across the scent and raise a howl which would have the effect of silencing the grumbings in his own ranks. Although he well knew that the misdeeds in West Elgin were by men who were entirely irresponsible and had no official connection whatever with the Liberal party, or the Liberal organization, he led the crusade against members of the Liberal organization, which the subsequent investigation proved to be entirely unjustified. This howl has been kept up ever since, in season and out of season, on the slightest provocation. The public have become heartily sick of it, and Mr.

Whitney is being forcibly told by his followers that a leader of a great political party should rise to higher themes.

When the effect of Mr. Whitney's fierce denunciations began to die away he and his co-workers in this peanut business realized that new fuel must be added to the flames or it would be necessary to get something else to yell about. As a result desperate efforts were made to connect some member of



Whitney's amusement—Trying to make something out of nothing, and always with the same results.

the Liberal organization or person in authority in the Liberal party, with wrong-doing in the West Huron and North Waterloo elections. A tirade of abuse was inaugurated by Whitney and the *Mail and Empire*, and nothing was left undone to blacken the characters of prominent Liberals. The mud-throwers all over the Province were enlisted in the unholy work, and some of the parties to this cowardly and nefarious scheme even went so far as to pay money to men to give man-

ufactured evidence against certain Liberals. As yet only the corner of the curtain has been lifted on this dastardly plot, but enough has been revealed to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest and fair-minded Conservative.

In the North Waterloo election trial a man, Allan R. Shantz by name, was put in the witness-box by the Conservatives. Shantz was a man who was at that time running a laundry, but was notoriously a man who had for years lived by his wits. He swore that he had been instructed in the mysteries of ballot-box stuffing by one Lewis, although he was only a poll-clerk, and had no opportunity to perform the sleight-of-hand feats he spoke of. He, however, was reluctantly forced to admit that he had written a letter to Lewis demanding \$150.00 blackmail, or "something would happen to somebody," as he had an offer from the other side. He also admitted that he had been promised \$50.00 by Ed. Scully, of Berlin, a brother of John M. Scully, the President of the Conservative Association, and that a cheque for that amount signed by J. M. Scully was on deposit for him when he had given proper evidence. At the subsequent trial of Wildfong and Cummings, at Berlin, for wrong-doing as Deputy Returning Officers, the Conservative Crown prosecutor brought this man 2,300 miles to give his evidence, with the result that he was utterly discredited by all the other witnesses who were present in the polling booth, Liberal and Conservative alike, and the two prisoners honorably acquitted.

Another man who gave evidence in the same trial was one Bossard, a Berlin hotel-keeper and a life-long Conservative. In fact, he was their star witness on the charges of bribery and corruption. He has since voluntarily made an affidavit in which he confesses the whole plot. He now swears that at the time of the election he was holding a two months' liquor license, which he was anxious to have extended for the full year, and that he was interviewed by the same Ed. Scully who dealt with Shantz and by other Conservatives, and told by them that Whitney was coming into power, and he would have to be on the right side to get his license, but that as the Grits were still in power he had better pretend to be with them and secretly work for the Conservatives. Being a Conservative, that just suited him. He was told by them to work in with the Liberal workers and try to get money out of them. Then follows his confession of how he tried to work leading Liberals, in which he sig-

nally failed. The Tories provided him with money to buy Tories to vote Liberal, who would take the money and vote Tory. This scheme he faithfully carried out. After the election he tried to work the Liberals for an extension of his license, but failed. He then made an affidavit recounting his work in the election, but of course failed to disclose his real reasons for what he had done. In consideration of this the same Ed. Scully promised him \$100.00, but after his evidence had been given in Court, paid him off with \$50.00 worth of clothes supplied by one Stumpf, a tailor. To cover up the transaction he gave notes for the amount, but the notes were never paid by him, and were taken up by Stumpf, and are now in the possession of the Liberals as an evidence of the whole crooked deal. The reason he was paid off with \$50.00 instead of \$100.00 as promised, was because he did not make his evidence strong enough to suit the conspirators, who wanted him to implicate several prominent Liberals, which he failed to do when put to the test. Another case of purchasing evidence to discredit a member of the Liberal party has come to light, and as "murder will out," it looks as if all the details of the whole plot would soon be laid bare.

In the West Elgin investigation before a Commission of Judges, one Pritchett, of London, who had gone to West Elgin during the election and personated a Deputy Returning Officer, was put forward by the Tories as a witness. He admitted that he had been a fugitive from justice in Detroit, and that while in exile he was approached by Mr. Sam Barker, chief Tory organizer, and one Fleming, a Windsor lawyer, and promised immunity from prosecution and a safe return to Canada if he would make certain affidavits. Of course he did so. During the course of his evidence Mr. Judge Morgan, of Toronto, said that he did not believe a word of what Pritchett swore to and referred to him as a "self-confessed liar." Pritchett has since then been flatly contradicted on oath by nearly one hundred reputable men. It is not known what financial consideration Pritchett received for his evidence, but it is a settled fact that he did infinitely better than Shantz, Bossard and the others.

It is on the evidence of such worthies as these that Mr. Whitney asks the public to believe his denunciations of what he is pleased to term the "Liberal Machine."

WHITNEY'S OPINION OF HIMSELF.

(SELECTED.)

Oh me,
Oh my !

Sit still, ye churls, whilst I orate.
Me. I. Myself, the Throne, the State ;
I am the Earth, the Moon, the Sun,
All rolled in one :
Both Hemispheres am I.

Oh my !

If there were three, the three I'd be—
I am the Dipper, Night and Day,
The North and Southern Poles, the Milky Way ;
I'm they that walk, or fly on wing,
Or swim, or creep—I'm everything.
It makes me tremble like the aspen-tree
To think I'm Me.
And blink like stars up in the sky
To think I'm I.
And drink in terror like a frightened elf
To realize that I'm myself.
Ye blithering slaves, beneath mine iron heel,
What know ye of the things I feel ?
Didst ever wake at dead of night
And stand in awe of thine own might ?
God took six days to make the land and sea,
But centuries were passed in making Me.
The Universe ! An easy task ;
But I !

Oh my !

I can't describe myself. Why, take
The speech that ancient people spake,
And then again take every tongue
By moderns spoken, writ or sung,
And every tongue that is to be,
Mix it with these—you cannot picture Me.
So do not try, ignoble worms, to grasp
A Greatness that can only make you gasp ;
But look, and silence keep, unless some whim
Compels an utterance, then whisper, " Him,"
An awesome " Him,"
Whilst I for evermore content will be
With " Me,"
The simple yet majestic pronoun " Me."

MR. WHITNEY ON THE STAND.

The Public—Your name, sir?

Mr. Whitney—James P. Whitney.

The Public—Where do you live

Mr. Whitney—Morrisburg, Ont.

The Public—What is your business?

Mr. Whitney—I am a lawyer.

The Public—Do you pay much attention to the practice of the law?



He Goes into the Box.

Mr. Whitney—No.

The Public—What are you doing if you are not practising law?

Mr. Whitney—I am endeavoring to be elected Premier of Ontario.

The Public—Why do you want to be Premier of Ontario?

Mr. Whitney—To satisfy my ambition.

The Public—You are simply asking the people to turn the Ontario Government out in order to satisfy your ambition?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—You want to be known as Premier Whitney?

Mr. Whitney—I do.

The Public—Do you feel competent to fill the highest office in the gift of the people of Ontario?

Mr. Whitney—Whether I am competent or not, I want to try it.

The Public—You want the people of Ontario to try an experiment? You ask them to elect you so that you can see what you can do?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—Have you any better men behind you now than you had in 1898?

Mr. Whitney—No.

ONT. ELECTION FENCE



Whitney—If it were not for this split stick I could get that rabbit all right.

The Public—In 1898 you gave as a reason for your defeat the absence of good men in the Conservative Party of Ontario, and endeavored to make a deal by which you could get three Conservative members of the House of Commons to resign and accept nominations in Ontario. Now you say the men are no better than in 1898. How then do you expect to be able to form a competent Ministry?

Mr. Whitney—I might not be able to get good men just at present, but in time they would become more competent.

The Public—When you found that the Conservative members of the Legislature were opposed to your importing Con-

servative members of the House of Commons into Ontario, what did you do?

Mr. Whitney—I let the matter drop.

The Public—You then decided to run for Premier again, whether you had competent men behind you or not?

Mr. Whitney—I did.

The Public—Are the majority of the sound-thinking Conservatives in favor of your being their candidate for Premier?

Mr. Whitney—No.

The Public—Why is this?

Mr. Whitney—They do not consider me competent, and claim I have no business ability.

The Public—How then did you obtain nomination?



Surprised that he should be asked such questions.

Mr. Whitney—Because I was thought at that time to be one of the most competent men in the Legislature.

The Public—There are Conservatives outside the Legislature that are far better men?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—If your selfish disposition works to the detriment of your own party, would it not be more injurious to the rights and wishes of the people as a whole?

Mr. Whitney—It would.

The Public—Is it not a fact, Mr. Whitney, that your party simply support you because you are their nominee?

Mr. Whitney—It is.

The Public—Members of both parties are disgusted with your speeches, because they are filled with vanity and self-

praise. You are continually talking of what you did and did not do, and speaking of yourself instead of your party.

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—Last June, when the matter of choosing a new leader was considered by the executive of your party, what reason was given for your continuance as party leader?

Mr. Whitney—They thought if a change was made it would weaken the cause.

The Public—Your party leaders admitted they had a weak candidate, but decided that even though you lacked tact and business ability they would keep you anyway, not for the benefit of the people, but to keep the party from going to destruction.



Bothered

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—You talk a great deal about your policy. Can you tell us what your policy is?

Mr. Whitney—I am opposed to the Government in every respect.

The Public—So the Ross Government never do anything right, eh?

Mr. Whitney—My policy, since I have been leader of the Opposition, has been to oppose all legislation enacted by the Liberals, whether right or wrong.

The Public—The rights and wishes of the people are not considered by you. You simply oppose everything on general principles?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—If elected, what do you propose to do concerning New Ontario?

Mr. Whitney—I intend to withdraw the aid given by the Ross Government to all new industries in Northern Ontario, and to allow the country to build itself up.

The Public—You admit, then, that you are an obstructionist?

Mr. Whitney—I could not be anything else when I oppose a progressive Government working in the interests of its people.



The People—What is the Government's policy regarding New Ontario?

Mr. Whitney—To open up New Ontario by trunk colonization roads and railways in order to make homes for the sons of Ontario, who might otherwise seek a home in another province, or under a foreign flag.

The Public—Is that not a good policy?

Mr. Whitney—It is certainly a good policy. Thousands of the younger people of Ontario have been going to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, the United States, and the opening of New Ontario will keep the vast majority in the Province.

The Public—What was Mr. Ross' policy regarding the construction of the new railroads?

Mr. Whitney—To apply a reasonable portion of the waste lands of the Province in aid of railways—the lands to revert to the Crown if not settled within a reasonable time.

The Public—Can any honest citizen find fault with this?

Mr. Whitney—No. The railways could not be built without Government aid, and the lands given are worthless without the railways.

The Public—How did Mr. Ross answer the charge of a deficit in the provincial treasury?

Mr. Whitney—He appointed a commission of experienced financiers and ascertained the exact financial standing of the Province.



He Gets Violent.

The Public—What did Mr. Ross do about the so-called election frauds?

Mr. Whitney—He had the courts make a full and impartial investigation into all charges of corrupt practices reported by the Judges at election trials.

The Public—Can you find any fault about the way these cases were conducted?

Mr. Whitney—None whatever. The investigations were made according to the regular rules of the court, the same as in other cases.

The Public—Why is it that you have been harping about West Elgin scandals until you have tired every one, even the leaders of your own party?

Mr. Whitney—For political purposes.

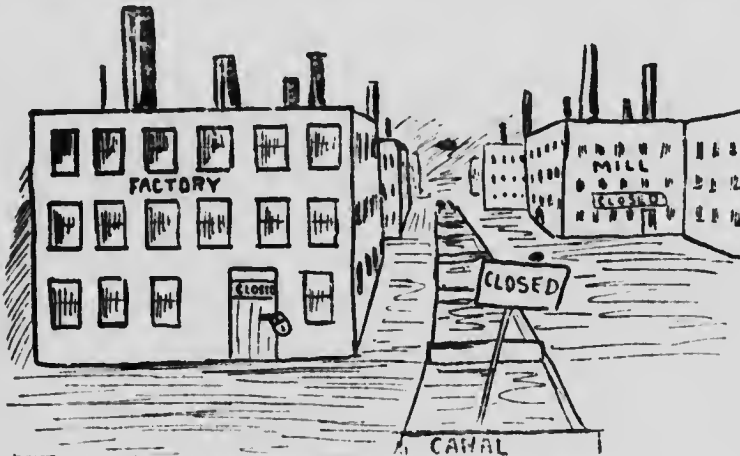
The Public—You are merely a politician seeking office and are not very particular about your methods so long as you can get into office.

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—What has been the Government's policy regarding the farming districts of Old Ontario?

Mr. Whitney—Their policy is to develop the agricultural resources of Old Ontario by encouraging better methods of farming, making larger grants to Farmers' Institutes, Dairy Schools, and by a more practical education in agriculture in the schools of the Province.

The Public—What has been Mr. Ross' policy regarding the markets for farm produce and manufactured articles?



Sault Ste. Marie, as Whitney Would Have It.

Mr. Whitney—To assist the Dominion Government in obtaining quick and cheap transportation of the products of the farm and workshop to the markets of Great Britain and to improve local transportation within the Province by means of good roads and cheap electric railways.

The Public—What more could the Government do in this matter than what they have already done?

Mr. Whitney—They have done all that is within their power to assist both the farmer and manufacturer and no more could be done without risk of public funds which the majority of taxpayers look upon as a questionable policy.

The Public—What has been the Government's policy regarding our manufacturing industries?

Mr. Whitney—To promote the manufacture of all natural products, such as lumber, nickel, copper, etc., into the finished product within the Province.

The Public—Can you find any fault with this policy?

Mr. Whitney—No.

The Public—Then why do you claim the Government is slow to aid new industries?

Mr. Whitney—This claim is made to catch the votes of the discontented element. There are always fault-finders and this claim will bring me a large number of votes from the dissatisfied element.

The Public—Your following is not composed of the better class of people, but consists of office-seekers, fault-finders, and those who would oppose any Government, no matter how perfect its policy might be?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—What has been Mr. Ross' policy regarding public franchises?



How Whitney would Aid Necessary Developments.
J. P. Whitney—You can have what's left.

Mr. Whitney—He has insisted upon the municipalities retaining control of all local rights and public franchises, so far as practicable.

The Public—What has been his policy regarding public morality?

Mr. Whitney—He has enforced all laws enacted for the protection of public morality, with firmness and impartiality.

The Public—What has been the policy of the Government regarding our schools?

Mr. Whitney—I have no fault to find with the schools.

The Public—If the prices of school books are too high, why do you not offer to furnish them to the Government at a lower price.



Hedging!

Mr. Whitney—I never took enough interest in the matter to look it up.

The Public—The truth of the matter is, you take but little interest in anything except yourself. Our educational system is the best in the world, and yet you are finding fault with it. Do you know what the Government's policy is regarding our great pulp forests?

Mr. Whitney—All permits granted in 1897 or the cutting of pulp woods on the Crown domain contain a clause that the pulp wood must not be exported, but be manufactured into pulp within the Province. This policy is in the highest interest of the workingmen and people in general, and affords another proof that the Government is, as it has

always been, zealous for the protection of the interests of the masses.

The Public—What is the cost of a well-equipped pulp mill?

Mr. Whitney—\$750,000.00.

The Public—Should not the capitalists who supply these large sums of money receive concessions from the Government in order to encourage the investments of money?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—Then why do you find fault with the Government's policy?

Mr. Whitney—Because the investments are mostly made by Liberals.

The Public—But there are many Conservative stockholders as well. The promoter of the Spanish River Pulp Co. was a Conservative member of Parliament.

Mr. Whitney—I would as soon oppose a Conservative M.P. as a Liberal M.P. if political capital could be made from it.

The Public—It is self-praise that you cater to, and not the interest of the people or the interest of your own party.

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—How long were the Conservatives in power in Ontario?

Mr. Whitney—Four years, from 1867 to 1871.

The Public—Was it not a Coalition Government with John Sanfield Macdonald, a Liberal, as Premier?

Mr. Whitney—Yes, but several members of the Government were Conservative.

The Public—How did the Coalition Government go out of power?

Mr. Whitney—The Government was defeated on a motion of want of confidence, and resigned. A Liberal Government, with Hon. Edward Blake at its head, came into power. Mr. Blake held office for 10 months and resigned. The Hon. Oliver Mowat succeeded him, and remained in office until July, 1896, when the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy became Premier.

The Public—What is the position of Ontario to-day after thirty years of Liberal Government?

Mr. Whitney—Ontario has no debt. She levies no general taxes. Her assets are steadily increasing in value. She has spent over \$20,000,000 on public works and effected a sound social and moral condition.

The Public—Could any Government do better ?

Mr. Whitney—It is questionable.

The Public—Do you know of any Educational or Municipal system in the world that is better ?

Mr. Whitney—No.

The Public—Then why do you decry these systems when you cannot refer to any that are better ?

Mr. Whitney—Because I desire to be elected Premier and cannot accomplish my desire without first prejudicing the people against the Government.

The Public—Who are the men behind you in your political ambitions ?



What next will He Dig Up!

Mr. Whitney—I have Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, Mr. J. J. Foy, a prominent corporation attorney, although he is a very poor speaker ; Dr. Pyne, a Toronto physician, to whom I have promised a Cabinet position, and several P. P. A. Candidates.

The Public—How do you expect to unite Foy and the P.P.A. ?

Mr. Whitney—That is easy ; for every P.P.A. nominated, I nominate a Roman Catholic. I will have a dozen Roman Catholic Candidates in the field by the time the election is on, and probably two dozen P.P.A.'s.

The Public—You have told the people that there are too many officers employed in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Whitney—I have.

The Public—Have you ever suggested a plan by which the number of officers can be decreased?

Mr. Whitney—No.

The Public—If your statements were true it was your business as leader of the Opposition to suggest a way by which the number of these officers could be reduced. Why have you not done this?

Mr. Whitney—Because the Government records show that there are but two more officers in this department now than there were the last year the Conservatives were in power, while the work of the department has increased three-fold.



Cornered!

In 1873 there were but eight public institutions in operation, while now there are twenty-five.

The Public—It is well for you that you make these childish statements at your own political meetings and not in the Legislature, where you would be immediately brought to task for your nonsensical talk. You will admit then, that the Government has been very economical in the matter of appointments?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—You attended a meeting in Toronto on the 14th of last August, at which Mr. Foy, Mr. Wright, Mr. Osler, Dr. Nesbitt and yourself were present. What was discussed at this meeting?

Mr. Whitney—These gentlemen advised me to leave the management of the campaign in their hands.



Nesbitt—There, I've given him the full pressure!

The Public—Did you agree to do this?

Mr. Whitney—No.

The Public—Why?

Mr. Whitney—Because it would give Mr. Foy and Dr. Nesbitt an opportunity to get possession of the machine.

The Public—What kind of a machine is this?

Mr. Whitney—A political machine.

The Public—Have you a political machine of your own?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—Then why do you denounce Mr. Ross for having what you call a political machine?

Mr. Whitney—Because people are opposed to machine politics.

The Public—You go to the voters with one cry, then turn around to your party leaders with one directly opposite?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—What has Mr. Greer, the Secretary of your Finance Committee, to say about your leadership?

Mr. Whitney—He favors Mr. Foy or Dr. Nesbitt for leader.

The Public—He is like the other party leaders ?

Mr. Whitney—Yes.

The Public—At this meeting, held on the 14th of August, you were told that your chances for election were very slim, as your platform was very weak and in opposition to the wishes of the people, and your leadership detrimental to the interests of your party. What did you have to say in reply to this ?

Mr. Whitney—I argued that if a new leader were appointed it would weaken the party and insure Mr. Ross' re-election.

The Public—But what did you say about your mismanagement of the campaign ?

Mr. Whitney—I said that I would resign if defeated, and leave the field open.

The Public—If your party leaders do not consider your ability sufficient to operate your campaign, what can the people expect of your management of the Province ?

Mr. Whitney—I cannot say.



He Leaves the Box.

The Public—At this meeting you were asked to state whether, if elected you would or would not, clear the Province of all its present office-holders, whether competent or not. Why was this demanded of you ?

Mr. Whitney—Because my slowness to act on matters pertaining to the campaign led many of my workers to believe that I would also be slow to expel the present officials, whose offices have been promised to Conservatives on condition that they support me with their time and money.

The Public—You have already promised innumerable offices to your campaign workers ?

Mr. Whitney—Yes, if I had not done this I would have but little assistance in my campaign.

EXTRACTS
FROM
THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD
OF
MR. J. P. WHITNEY, M.P.P.
LEADER OF THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION

**SHOWING HIS PERSISTENT OPPOSITION TO USEFUL AND
PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FROM
HIS ENTRANCE INTO POLITICAL LIFE.**

During the years Mr. Whitney has been a member of the Ontario Legislature, he has put himself on record as a non-progressive and reactionary public man. His vote has ever been given to thwart progressive legislation, to retard the scope of departmental administration and in other ways to set back the hands of the clock rather than to move forward with the times.



Since the Removal of the Old Platform.

The following extracts from his legislative record will prove the truth of the above statements. Many of the best legislative features of the Liberal Government of Ontario were opposed by Mr. Whitney; many of the reforms that public opinion has cordially sanctioned were opposed by him. His record in this respect shows how little fitted he would be to control the interests of this great Province.

HIS LEGISLATIVE RECORD REGARDING AGRICULTURAL AND KINDRED MATTERS.

Opposed the Appointment of a Minister of Agriculture.

During the session of 1888 a Government Bill was brought in "respecting the Department of Agriculture and other industries." It was moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Creighton, that "while this House concurs in the proposition to give greater attention by the Executive Government to the agricultural interests of the Province than has hitherto been done, it is of opinion that that end can be attained without incurring the expense of adding another member to the Executive Council, and the inevitable additional expense which will be consequent on such addition, and that therefore the said bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the third section thereof." (Page 136, Journals.)

The section of the bill which it was proposed to strike out reads as follows:—"The Act respecting the Executive Council is further amended so far as the same restricts the Executive Council to six members."

Had Mr. Meredith's resolution prevailed there could not have been a Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Whitney voted for this amendment and by doing so opposed the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. By this vote he clearly put himself on record in opposition to one of the most important and most beneficial moves the Government ever made.

Opposed to the Agricultural College.

Mr. Whitney's attitude towards the Guelph Agricultural College has ever been one of blind and unreasonable opposi-

tion, though the value of the establishment has been again and again proved by the farming community. On page 196 of the Journals of 1893 it is recorded that Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Kerns, "that the resolution respecting grant (in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out the proposed vote of \$1,500 for the salary of an assistant in the Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College." Mr. Whitney voted for this motion, and in so doing evidenced his antagonism to this most useful and well conducted institution.

Opposed the Algoma Pioneer Farm and Western Dairy School and Fruit Spraying Experiments.

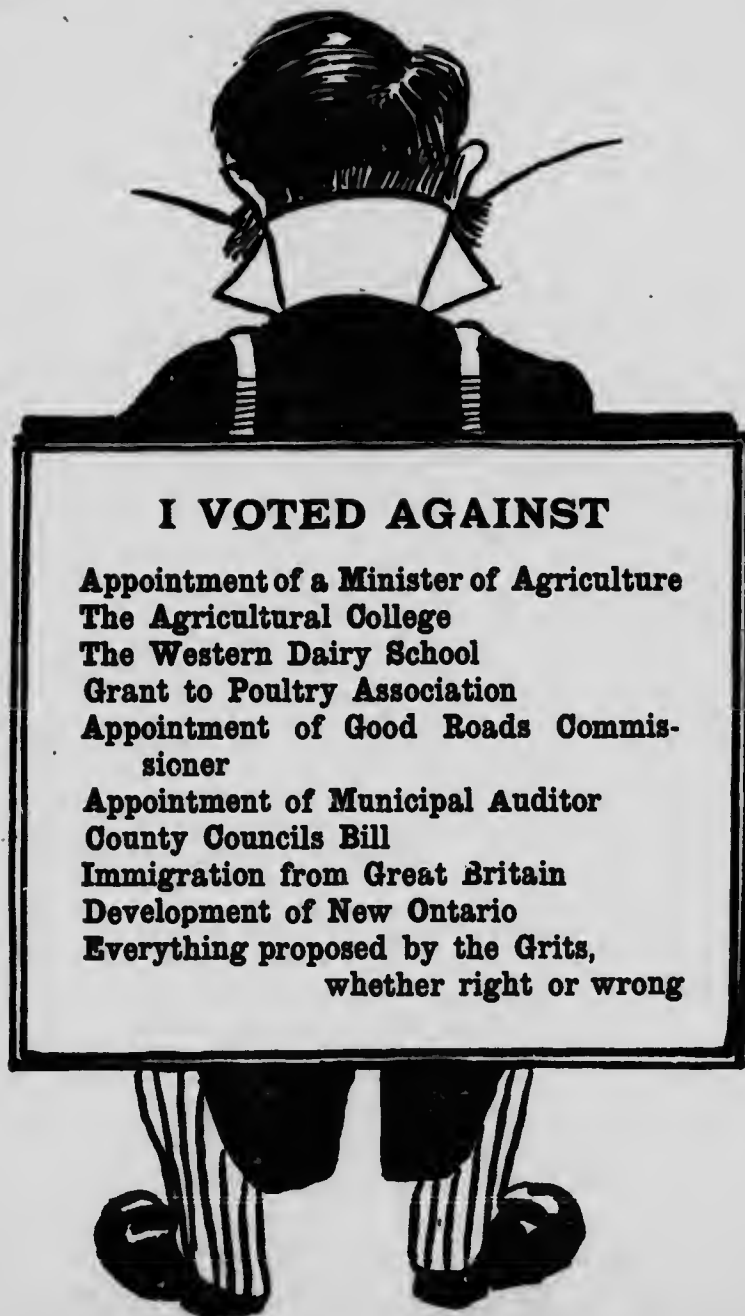
The Journals of the House of 1899 (page 264) show that Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Little, "that the resolution (respecting grants in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$8,100, being \$2,500 voted for instructions in fruit spraying, \$1,000 Pioneer Dairy Farm and \$2,600 Western Dairy School, and \$1,000 reduction in vote for printing." Here again Mr. Whitney proved himself to be an obstructionist in much that pertains to the development of our agricultural interests.

Opposed Grant to Poultry Association.

Page 152 of Journals, 1897, records the following motion: "Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Kidd, that the resolution (respecting grants in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000 for the farm proper of the Agricultural College and \$1,400 for the Poultry Association." Mr. Whitney's name is among the supporters of this motion, which is indicative of his attitude and that of his party toward agricultural interests.

Opposed the Appointment of a Provincial Road Commissioner.

True to his old-fashioned and non-progressive ideas, Mr. Whitney, during the session of 1896, voted for the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Meacham and seconded by Mr. Magwood: "That all the words of the motion after



the word 'that' be struck out and the following substituted — 'This House views with alarm the tendency of the Government to create new offices and is of the opinion that the office of Provincial Highway Commissioner with a salary of \$1,500, exclusive of expenses, is unnecessary, and places an additional and useless burden on the Province.' (See p. 185, Journals.)

The creation of a new office of Provincial Road Commissioner has been more than justified by the subsequent experience, and the Government has received more praise for their advanced policy in this than almost any other one act. And yet, as has been said, Mr. Whitney did all in his power to block progress in this direction.

Opposed Appointment of Clerk of Forestry.

Almost every new departure by the Government, which the country has again and again approved, was voted against by Mr. Whitney. On April 30th, 1894, Mr. Monk moved, seconded by Mr. Preston, "That the resolution respecting grants (in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000, being the salary and disbursements of the Clerk of Forestry, which office was now vacant, and in the opinion of this House should be discontinued." (See page 181, Journals, 1894.)

Mr. Whitney joined with the Opposition in voting for this resolution, and yet no branch of Government was more needed or has proved itself more valuable than the Forestry Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Whitney has never grasped the importance of the great subject of forest preservation and reforestry.

On March 29th, 1899, for the third time, Mr. Whitney voted to abolish the office of Clerk of Forestry.

Voted for the Abolition of the Public Works Department.

As late as the session of 1899 Mr. Whitney voted to do away with the Public Works Department, thus wiping out of existence this important branch of Government, which for 25 years has been under the control of a Catholic Minister of the Crown. On March 29th, 1899, (p. 249 Journals) a resolution of the Committee of Supply was opposed by an Opposition

amendment, which read, "That the resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by \$18,750, being the salary and expenses of the Public Works Department."

oted Against the Brockville Asylum.

On April 12th, 1892, (p. 199, Journals) Mr. Whitney voted against a resolution respecting a new Asylum for the



The Mainspring of the Tory Policy.

Insane for Eastern Ontario, afterwards located at Brockville, although it was soon filled with patients, showing the wisdom of increasing the accommodation for the insane at that time.

Voted to Abolish the European Immigration Agencies.

By reference to page 262 of the Journals of 1899 it will be seen that the Leader of the Opposition supported a Con-

servative amendment, "That the resolution respecting immigration be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by \$4,825, being immigration vote for agencies in Europe."

Voted Against a Plebiscite on the Temperance Question.

On May 2nd, 1893, (p. 98, Journals) a vote was taken on a resolution of the Government to take a plebiscite on the temperance question. Mr. Whitney recorded his vote against this method of ascertaining public opinion on the subject referred to.

Voted Against the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Government brought in a resolution on March 29th, 1899, voting \$2,500 for Lady Aberdeen's Victorian Order of Nurses (p. 269, Journals). Strange to say, Mr. Whitney voted against this small appropriation for such a deserving philanthropy.

Opposed Railway Bill of 1899.

Notwithstanding the fact that the electors have clearly evinced a wish that the opening up of New Ontario should be facilitated, Mr. Whitney opposed the important Railway Bill of 1899, by personally moving several detailed amendments, although he refrained from voting on the Bill as a whole. It will be remembered that the railway resolutions of 1899 provided for assistance to railways that would tap Moose River on James Bay, and that would bring within reach the Lake Abitibi region and the country lying west of Lake Temiscaming. It also provided for assistance to the Ontario and Rainy River Railway. Mr. Whitney, however, did all in his power to negative this assistance on the part of the Province.

Voted Against an Interprovincial Bridge at Ottawa.

Mr. Whitney moved an amendment to the Railway Bill of 1895 (p. 160, Journals) to strike out a grant of \$50,000 to an Interprovincial Bridge across the Ottawa River at Ottawa.

Opposed to Township Surveys.

Mr. Whitney is on record as voting against the yearly surveys of new townships in Northern Ontario—surveys that were absolutely needed as settlement advanced. On May



26th, 1893, Mr. Whitney moved
 "That a resolution (respecting
 Lands Department) be
 referred back to a Committee

led by Mr. MacCampbell,
 expense of the Crown
 incurred in, but be forthwith
 the Whole House with in-

ations to strike out an item of \$35,000 proposed to be used for surveys of townships in new districts." (See p. 197, Journals, 1893.)

Opposed the Making the Early Closing of Shops Compulsory.

By reference to page 137, Journals of 1888, it will be noticed that on the third reading of the Government Bill "to regulate the closing of shops and hours of labor therein," Mr. Whitney entered his vote against it.

Opposed the Appointment of a Drainage Referee.

During the session a Bill was introduced by the Government "respecting drainage under the drainage laws," and providing for the appointment of an expert drainage referee. Mr. Whitney opposed this under an amendment introduced by Mr. Meredith (p. 173, Journals). Mr. Whitney also repeated his vote on March 29th, 1899.

Opposed the Appointment of Superintendent of Neglected Children.

Mr. Whitney opposed the appointment of a Superintendent of Neglected Children—a branch that has fully justified its establishment and existence. Mr. Meredith moved an amendment to the bill "for the prevention of cruelty to, and the better protection of children," and Mr. Whitney joined with the Opposition in voting against it (p. 150, Journals).

Voted against the County Council Bill.

The public will recall the excellent and much needed legislation of 1896 to reduce the number of county councillors, thus effecting a great saving in time and expense in this realm of Municipal Government, besides simplifying the election and procedure. Mr. Whitney moved a six months' hoist of the Bill, thus opposing another legislative reform demanded and since sanctioned by the people (p. 166, Journals).

Opposed the Appointment of a Municipal Auditor.

On April 9th, 1897, on a resolution in Committee of Supply to vote \$2,100 for the purpose of a Municipal Auditor's salary and expenses, Mr. Whitney voted against it. The

published reports of this officer are the best evidence of the need of such appointment, which has saved municipalities thousands of dollars and effected a much needed reform.

MR. WHITNEY'S OPPOSITION TO EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Voted for the Abolition of the Office of Minister of Education.

Mr. Whitney voted for the abolition of the office of Minister of Education in the following amendment, moved by Mr.



Tory Hen—You've got all my chickens.
Reform Hen—The only one you ever sat on long enough to hatch out is the one on your back.

White, seconded by Mr. Clancy, on April 30th, 1891 (p. 163, Journals): "That the said Bill (consolidating and revising laws respecting the Education Department) be not now read the third time, but that it be resolved that it is expedient to place the Education Department under the control of a non-political head, and that the Bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the

same by providing for the abolition of the office of Minister of Education after the dissolution of the present House." Mr. Whitney was, therefore, then and is now in favor of an irresponsible oligarchy to control our educational interests, instead of the present system of Governmental responsibility. Again in 1894 (p. 148, Journals) Mr. Whitney voted for a similar amendment.

Opposed a Grant to the Ontario School of Pedagogy.

A vote was taken in the House on April 30th, 1894 (p. 179, Journals) to grant a certain sum for the Ontario School of Pedagogy. Mr. Whitney opposed the grant and voted against it.

Opposed a Grant to the London Normal School.

While in Committee of Supply in the House on March 30th, 1899 (p. 287, Journals), an amendment was supported by Mr. Whitney to do away with a proposed grant of \$22,000 to the new Normal School at London.

THE EXPORT OF SAW-LOGS.

In the Session of 1893, the question of inserting the condition in future sales that timber cut on Crown lands shall be sawn in Canada, was raised in a motion by Mr. Miscampbell, M.P.P. for East Simcoe. The motion was made in Committee of Supply, and so could not be amended:—

"That all the words after 'That' be struck out and the following substituted: 'This House disapproves of the policy of disposing of the timber reserves of the Province without its approval being first obtained, and is of opinion that the right to cut timber upon the present reserves should be sold under such conditions as will ensure the manufacture of the lumber cut therefrom within the Province, and more effectually guard against the unnecessary cutting and destruction of small timber growing in such reserves.'"

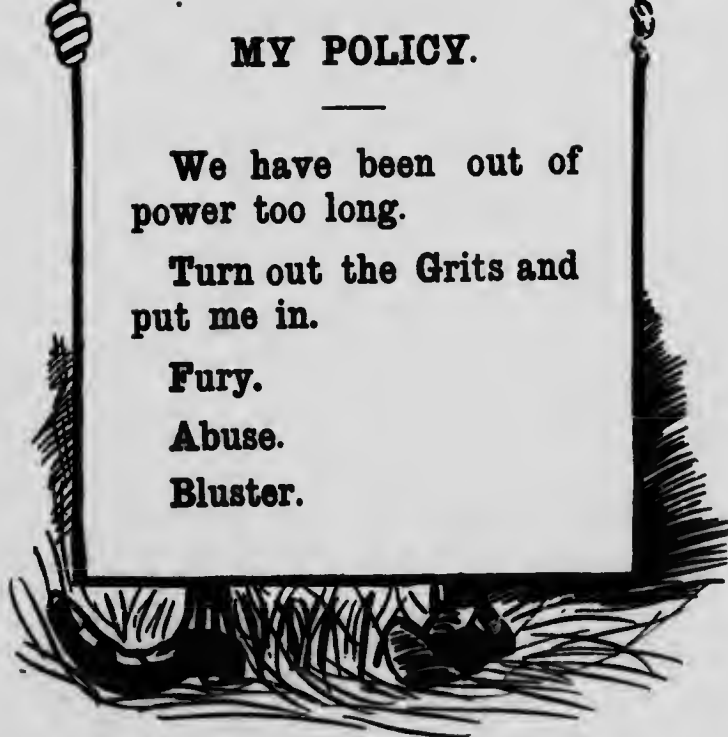
It might appear that this was the first move in the matter, but here again the Government were the first to take such a step. In the fall of 1890, the Government had a timber sale and inserted the condition, for the first time, requiring the logs to be sawn in Canada.

Then came the Ontario timber sale of 1892. In the meantime an agreement had been made between the Dominion Government and the United States, under which our trade in sawn lumber had expanded and had become more profitable; should that position be disturbed and the whole question reopened? The Government, therefore, concluded not to re-open so large a question for such a small and doubtful benefit, and did not insert the condition. The sale was held, and although an increase of 25 per cent. was made in the timber dues, the largest prices ever obtained were paid as bonus, and out of 633 miles sold only 78 miles went to Americans, and from these 78 miles down to this day not one log has been cut for exportation. One Canadian who purchased a four-mile limit has sold five millions of feet for export, and this is the entire quantity which has gone out of territory included in the timber sale of 1892. The Government pursued the wise course on that occasion.

It will be seen that Mr. Miscalpbell's motion dealt with two distinct questions. It condemned the sale of timber lands without a previous vote of the Legislature, and it proposed that, in future sales, the condition of manufacture in the Province of Ontario should be inserted. It mixed up two matters which had nothing to do with each other. Fires frequently occur which render prompt sale of the damaged timber necessary, otherwise it goes to waste, as the boring insects get into it. If this motion had passed, such timber could not be sold until the House met and a vote was taken. There were other strong reasons why the discretion should remain with the Government. The manufacturing condition was to be a narrower one than was ever proposed or thought of before. It was to oblige the timber to be manufactured in the Province, so that Quebec mill-owners, who might buy logs from Ontario limits, would be unable to do so any longer, unless their mills were moved into the Province of Ontario. It was discrimination against the lumbermen of a sister province. Of course, such a motion, which, owing to the time and manner of its introduction, could not be amended, did not commend itself to the House, and so was voted down by a majority of 21.

In 1894 the matter again became an issue, and the policy of the Government up to that point was approved by their return at the general election of that year.

Following this, the U. S. Congress conceded free lumber



MY POLICY.

We have been out of
power too long.

Turn out the Grits and
put me in.

Fury.

Abuse.

Bluster.

ditions in all future licenses, and making the Crown timber regulations conform thereto.

It will thus be seen that the Government took the initial steps regarding the manufacture of logs in the country three

years before the belated and contradictory motion of the Opposition, (and which was then only made for political purposes on the eve of a general election), and have since continued to deal with the important question promptly and effectually as circumstances called for.

A later development was the submission, by consent, of the constitutionality of the Act of 1897-8 to a Trial Court, at the instance of some of the Michigan lumbermen interested. Argument was made before Mr. Justice Street, who gave judgment on Nov. 24, 1899, in favor of the Province on every point in dispute, thus forming another great victory in the courts for Provincial Rights.

On the 26th April, 1900, Mr. Whitney voted to strike the sum of \$4,825 out of the Estimates, being the amount expended for maintaining an Emigration Office at Liverpool. This was done, notwithstanding the fact that what Ontario wants most at the present moment is the encouragement of farm laborers and settlers on her wild lands.

On the same day it was moved by Mr. Carnegie to strike out of the Estimates the sum of \$2,600, being the vote for the Western Dairy School, situated at Strathroy.

Mr. Whitney talks of establishing three or four Agricultural Colleges in Ontario, still, less than a couple of years ago, he voted for the abolition, practically, of a Dairy School which costs the Province a trifle and which has been the means of giving instruction in butter and cheese making to a large number of people.

On the 27th April, Mr. Whitney voted against the Third Reading of the Bill providing a land grant to the Algoma Central Railway. Mr. Whitney characterized this land grant as a "phenomenal steal," although he afterwards practically apologized for his vote at a meeting held in the Victoria Hall in the City of Toronto.

Mr. Whitney voted against all the Agreements submitted by the Government in the Session of 1900 for developing the pulp industries of the country. For instance, he voted on the 27th April against the grant to the Nepigon Pulp and Paper Manufacturing Company. On the same day, he voted against a grant to the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company. On the 10th April, he voted against a grant to the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. If Mr. Whitney had his own way, no progress would have been made in the development of the pulp industries of the country, which are promoting settle-

ment and which have already given employment to a great number of people, and in the course of a few years will form the nucleus of small towns in Northern Ontario.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Whitney represents everything that is backward in politics. He has opposed almost everything of any good that has been brought before the House, and has himself proposed almost nothing good, bad or indifferent. He and his followers have seemingly done their best to ensure that the Province shall not travel at a faster pace than their own. Hence, they are naturally in the cold shades of Opposition.



ROSS AND PROGRESS

SOME PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE POLICY OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

On the 13th of June, 1901, in a speech delivered at Lyn, near Brockville, Hon. George W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, showed the promises he had made (in 1899) in assuming the Premiership of Ontario and furnished the most conclusive proofs that those promises had been faithfully carried out. At the close of his speech he submitted the policy of the Government of which he intended to ask the verdict of the electors at the next general election. In the forefront of that policy he declared himself in favor of the development of Ontario as follows :

(1) The early settlement of the unoccupied lands of the Province by colonization, and by the projection of railways into New Ontario.

That part of the Province known as New Ontario contains about 117,000,000 acres of land and extends nearly 1,000 miles from east to west and about an average of 250 miles from north to south. It is four times larger than the area of the lands so far located or assessed in the whole Province. The vast territory abounds in mineral wealth of almost every description. Gold has been found in paying quantities in the districts lying east of the Lake of the Woods ; the iron belt is, at least, 600 miles long, varying in width from a few miles to 60 or 80 miles ; the best nickel mines in the world are along the southern border in the neighborhood of Sudbury ; copper has been found at various places to the north



Premier Ross nails the flag to the mast.

and east of Lake Superior. It is believed by some that the most valuable iron mines on the continent are to be found in New Ontario.

Besides the mineral wealth of the country, exploring parties sent out in 1900 reported that there were, at least, 16,000 000 acres of land rich and productive as the best land in Old Ontario, that its forests contained 3,000,000,000 feet of pine and 288,000,000 cords of spruce, with splendid water-powers and ample facilities for inland transportation by water. The Government has committed itself to the development of this great territory, and there is no project of importance to the Province that might more properly receive attention. The agricultural lands settled in the same proportion

as the land of Old Ontario could easily maintain a population of 2,000,000, and no one can place a limit on the population that might be required adequately to develop its mineral resources. Colonization roads are to be projected into this new country, and surveys are under way for the location of a railway to be constructed and owned by the Government, starting at or near North Bay and projecting to the head of Lake Temiscaming. The Government, having committed itself to this policy, should be allowed to carry it out. Would it not be a great mistake to imperil the success of this important scheme of development by the removal from office of a Government that has taken it in hand and has given such proofs of its capacity to carry it out?

The second plank in the Government platform is

(2) The manufacture within the Province, and so far as practicable by Canadians, of the products of our forest, such as pine and spruce, into lumber and pulp and the smelting and refining of our mineral products, such as iron, nickel and copper ore for the markets of the world.

Notice the comprehensive character of this proposition. The Government desires that the raw material of our mines and forests should be manufactured within the Province. The effect of such a policy would be to give

1. Employment to Canadian labor and thus prevent the exodus of our own people to other countries.

2. To find employment for those who come from abroad and thus increase our population.

3. To furnish a market for the agriculturists and manufacturers of the older parts of the Province and thus increase the circulation and expenditure of money within the Province.

4. To build up towns like Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and similar towns all through the northern district. The census shows that nearly all the increase in the population of Ontario took place in connection with the settlement of Crown lands and the development of our mineral resources.

It should also be noticed that the Government policy suggests the employment of Canadian labor as far as practicable, believing that our own people have the first claim upon the Government for advancement. Every stick of pine growing upon Ontario soil should be prepared for the markets of the world within Ontario, and every cord of pulp wood cut in

Ontario forests should as far as practicable be reserved for the pulp mills of Ontario. The Government policy, if carried out to its full extent, contemplates more than the manufacture of pine into lumber and pulp wood into pulp; its ultimate purpose is the production of the finished products in



Premier Ross constructs with the very best material.

both cases, namely, furniture, doors, sashes and blinds, from pine, and paper from pulp. A similar policy applies to our mineral products. Our ores of iron should be made the basis of a great steel industry and our nickel and copper should be prepared for the purposes for which such metals are required in the arts of manufacturers. The saw-mills on the east shore

of Georgian Bay are a guarantee of the good intentions of the Government in regard to pine. The pulp mills at Spanish River, Sturgeon Falls and Sault Ste. Marie prove the genuineness of the Government policy with regard to the manufacture of pulp. The smelting works at Deseronto, Hamilton and Midland and the Soo, attest what has already been done as a development of the iron industry, and the nickel works at Sudbury and Victoria remove all doubts as to the success of the efforts of the Government with respect to the development of her nickel mines. What more could Mr. Whitney do if he were in power? Why risk a change when so much has been done and where so much is involved?

The third plank of the Government policy is

(3) The increase of our Agricultural wealth by improved methods of husbandry, fruit-growing, dairying, cold storage and the production of beetroot sugar, and by reclaiming the undrained land of the Province.

(1) As to husbandry, apart from what the Government has done in connection with agricultural societies, no one will question the advantages derived by the farmers of Ontario from farmers' institutes and the successful management of the Agricultural College at Guelph. At the Convention of those interested in farmers' institutes, held at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition, the institutes established in Ontario were admitted to be the best, so far as known, in the world. Americans, who are not disposed to discount their own institutions, frankly confessed that the course of lectures was broader, and that for the same expenditure of money more than ten times as many people were reached in Ontario as in the United States. In spite of the carping of the Opposition the Ontario Agricultural College still holds the first position among the colleges of America for the practical character of its courses of study, and the value of its scientific investigations with respect to everything pertaining to the farmer's vocation. The Government assures the people of Ontario that its efforts for the improvement of agriculture will be continued in order that the wealth, and that means the comfort and prosperity of the farmers of the country, may be increased.

The subject of fruit-growing is increasing daily in importance as Canadian fruit becomes better known in the British

market. The competition at the Pan-American has shown that our fruit-growers have studied this branch of industry more successfully than the fruit-growers of the United States. The aid which they have received from the Ontario Government has been no small factor in securing this pre-eminence. The chief requisite now in order to make fruit-growing one of the most profitable industries of the Province, is to extend



Ross—If you would study our policy more, Mr. Whitney, you would appreciate it.

our system of cold storage throughout the fruit districts, and to secure cold storage continuously over our railways and steamships to the markets of Great Britain. The bonus of \$500 offered by the Government for cold storage plant, has had already some effect. For what has already been done in this respect the Government is entitled to the confidence of the people.

The success of the Government policy with respect to dairying is abundantly proved by the establishment of 1,203 cheese factories, and 323 creameries in 1899.

It was only at the last session of the Ontario Legislature that the efforts of the Government were directed towards the promotion of the beetroot industry. Canadians consume annually about 140,000,000 lbs. sugar, every pound of which is imported from some foreign country. Germany produces all her own sugar, and exports \$50,000,000 worth. France also more than supplies the wants of her own people. It has been found after the most careful experiments both as to soil and climate Ontario is even better adapted to the growth of sugar beets than either France or Germany, and the Government believed that by a moderate bounty the manufacture of sugar beets could be successfully established within the Province, and legislation to that end was carried through the House in the session of 1901. Already the capital seems to be found for two, and probably for three, large factories, each capable of producing from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar; this means the employment of much more labor on the farm, and the distribution within the Province of money now sent abroad for the purchase of raw and refined sugars.

Large schemes have been projected in different parts of the Province for reclaiming undrained lands since the Government promised assistance by the legislation of the session of 1900. Every acre of land so reclaimed will add to the assessment of the municipality and to the health and wealth of the Province.

The fourth plank in the Government platform is:

(4) The extension of our trade with Great Britain in all natural products, but especially in horses, cattle and dressed meats.

From the last available trade returns with Great Britain (see Statistical Year-Book 1900, page 110), it appears that Great Britain imported 503,504 head of cattle, of which 94,660 were from Canada, 321,229 from the United States, 85,362 from the Argentine Republic; of sheep Great Britain imported 607,755, of which 63,930 were from Canada, 121,030 from the U.S., and 382,080 from the Argentine Republic; of horses Great Britain imported 43,899, of which 4,792 were from Canada, and 25,169 from the United States. The Gov-



CHORUS OF ANIMALS The Exposition has given us a place in history.

ernment believes that a much larger trade than now exists could be established between Canada and Great Britain, and although trade and commerce come more immediately within the purview of the Dominion Government, it is believed that our Provincial Government can render assistance in promoting this trade, particularly in educating our farmers to raise such cattle, horses and sheep as are most in demand in the British market.

It is, however, in regard to dressed beef that the special effort seems most necessary. The transportation of live cattle, horses and sheep to the British market is both hazardous and expensive. With suitable abattoirs for the preparation of dressed beef the difficulties and expense of transportation could be greatly reduced and the profits of the farmer proportionately increased. In 1899 Great Britain imported 425,924,016 lbs. of fresh beef, of which only 10,106,656 lbs. were supplied by Canada, while the U.S. supplied 288,723,296 lbs., and Australia and New Zealand 83,288,016 lbs. The Government argues if the distant Commonwealth of Australia can place dressed meat on the market, Canada, less than one-third of the distance and more favorably situated as to climate, should be able to increase its market, and if need be the Government is prepared to encourage this trade directly from the Provincial Treasury. What Armour and Swift have

done for the U.S. ought to be done here, and can be done if undertaken in the proper way. The Province of Ontario is fairly well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep adapted to the markets of the world. If greater certainty were obtained for the sale of these animals the number available could be increased threefold. This would mean, as in other cases, more labor, more money in circulation, better fertilization of our lands and greater certainty as to results.



TEACHER—Jimmy, I am ashamed of you. You have no ideas of your own, and you are a poor copier.

The fifth plank in the Liberal platform is :

(5) The disposal of our forest wealth with a view to its perpetuation by re-forestry timber reserves and Parks.

In the last few years 1,250,000 acres have been withdrawn from timber license with a view to the reproduction of pine.

OUR PROGRESS

A reserve of over 1,000,000 acres of virgin pine has been made in Lake Temagami. The Algonquin Park set apart about ten years ago also contains over 1,000,000 acres. The pine lands of Ontario have yielded annually for the last thirty years a revenue of over \$1,000,000. With careful management there is no reason why the pine lands of our Province should not be made to yield a similar amount for many years to come.

The sixth plank of the Government platform is :

(6) The improvement of transportation by the better construction of highways and the removal of tolls.

Several years ago the Government appointed a Good Roads Commissioner for the purpose of instructing municipalities in the construction of highways, with the most beneficial results. Last session (1901) \$1,000,000 were set apart for the improvement of highways, and provision was made for the purchase by the municipalities of toll roads. If the municipalities avail themselves of these provisions of the law, as it is to be hoped they will, every county in the Province will have better highways, and the expense of bringing agricultural products to the market will be very much reduced. The abolition of tolls will be hailed by every person who has occasion to use the highways of the Province.

The seventh plank of the Government policy is :

(7) The regulation of rates for passengers and freight on all railways subsidized by the Province, and the ultimate control of such railways at the option of the Legislature.

Under the Railway Act of the Dominion all railways connected with the Dominion system of railways are under the control of the Dominion Government as to rates for passengers and freight. In view of the importance to the producer of cheap transportation, the Provincial Government could render great service in securing control over railways subsidized by the Province. This could only be done by an agreement with the railway company conditioned upon the granting of a subsidy. In the charters granted for the construction of the Algoma Central and the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, the Ontario Government has reserved to itself this power—a power which it is proposed to continue with

respect to all future charters. It has also reserved to itself the right of purchase in the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway at the end of fifteen years. Unless some control is obtained over transportation, the railway companies can absorb more than a proper share of the profits of the manufacturer and the farmer, and any government that protects these classes in this respect is certainly protecting the interests of the whole people.



Ross—I always trust the people.

The eighth plank of the Government policy is :

(8) The application of public revenues to the development of the Province and the relief of the taxpayers.

The Government proposes not to stand still with regard to the development of Ontario. If we have ore, let us encourage capital to bring them to the surface of the earth and smelt them; if our soil is good, let us spend money in training our people to make the most of it; if we have lands fit for settlement, let us open them up and find settlers to cultivate them. Development means wealth and increased population. Ontario must be kept to the front. By the relief of the taxpayers is meant substantial grants for education, the administration of justice and the maintenance of asylums, hospitals, and charities. That the Government has not been unmindful of the taxpayer is clear, when it is stated that more than half the entire revenue of the Province is applied for the purposes just mentioned.

The ninth plank of the Government policy is :

(9) The revision from time to time as the public interests may require of the laws governing the municipal and political institutions of the Province, and the improvement and enforcement of all laws affecting public morality.

Ontario has already an excellent municipal system, but with the growth of the Province new wants arise, calling for amendments to the Municipal Act. Similarly, our election laws may require amendment from time to time. And so with the liquor license laws and other laws affecting the morals of the people. A Government that has done so much on these lines already may certainly be entrusted to advance them to still greater perfection.



Ross—Say, Mister, that is only a rough lab you have.

The tenth plank of the Government policy is :

(10) The maintenance of the independence of the Legislative Assembly as the guardian of the Constitutional rights of the Province.

The Government is determined that any legislation within the competence of the Provincial Constitution shall be enforced, and that the Legislative Assembly shall not subordinate its views to the Dominion Government, nor allow the Dominion Government to interfere with its rights and privileges. Corporations shall be allowed no privileges to which



Ross—He must have something, so he takes the plank ends of my platform.

they are not entitled in the public interest, and no lobby shall be permitted to affect the proper and honest course of legislation. The sanctity of the ballot box and the independence of the electorate shall be fully protected, and every man shall be allowed to exercise the right of franchise freely and without undue influence as far as Acts of Parliament can protect him in the exercise of this right.

The eleventh plank of the Government policy is :

(11) The application of sound principles of education to the courses of instruction in all our schools and colleges, including Technical schools or those

concerned in industrial pursuits, Agricultural schools or those concerned in husbandry, and schools of Mining and Engineering where a wider range of scientific knowledge is required.

It would be impossible in the limits to which this statement is confined to discuss so large a question as the school system of Ontario in all its departments. Its success is best seen in the intelligence and good conduct of the people who have come under its influence, in the skill which our workmen display in all the industries of the Province, in the success of our farmers in their daily pursuits, and their superiority in competition with the farmers of other countries, in the high standing of our colleges and universities, and in the reputation which Canadians have made for themselves all over the English-speaking world. A school system cannot be very defective that produces the results above specified, and which has called forth the most flattering testimonials from those who have studied it and compared it with the system of other countries.

MR. MARTER VOTES AGAINST MR. WHITNEY.

Mr. Matheson, M.P.P., speaking for the Opposition, denounced the concession to the Keewatin Pulp Company as an "outrageous and criminal" proposal. This retrograde action on the part of the Opposition was so hostile to the true interests of the Province, so unpatriotically obstructive, that Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., North Toronto, a prominent and able member of the Opposition, and formerly leader of the Conservative party in Provincial politics, was compelled to break with his party and support the advance development policy of the Government, which he did when he voted with the Government on the Keewatin Pulp Concession. He had voted, he said, with his party against the Spanish River Concession, but he did this as a party man and against his own convictions. He had tried to bring his fellow Conservatives to his own way of thinking, but failing in this he had concluded not to bind himself down to party lines contrary to the interests of the Province, which were, he declared, represented in this manner by the forward policy of the Government. This defection of Mr. Marter derives its chief importance from the fact that it shows that the development policy of the Ross Government is in the interests of the country, and that the policy of the Opposition is a standstill, stagnating policy which has driven from its ranks one of its most prominent members and former leader.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ALSO.

Not only has Mr. Marter practically condemned the retrograde policy of the Conservative Opposition, but candour compels the *Toronto News*, a thorough-paced Conservative journal, to applaud his action, and incidentally condemn the Opposition, which for party reasons, it in the main cordially supports.

In its issue of April 15th, 1901, the *News* has the following:—

"The rapid progress that has been made in the new territory since the Clergue Company, and the two or three other corporations established there began operations, in our judgment justifies the stand Mr. Marter has taken, and proves that he has a clearer understanding



WHITNEY—It is not in my line, but it may benefit me, as well as the rest.

of the needs of North Ontario than the other members of his own side who oppose such concessions as those made to the Keewatin Company. It is possible that the concessions in this case are more generous than any that have been made previously, but we must remember that there was considerable opposition to those also on the same grounds, yet no one will say now that the Province did not act wisely in giving Mr. Clergue and others engaged in developing the north country every privilege or grant they received. It is only by a policy of generous concessions that we can bring into full use the immense wealth that is lying locked up in that country. The region is of immense size, and the value of its products almost incalculable, but that value can only be realized through manufacture. It is not a poor man's country, and we venture to say that unless it is brought about by great capital it will remain for ages almost the same wilderness it is to-day. Mr. Marter

knows this, and as a good citizen he is compelled for once to turn his back on his party. He deserves all the more honour for his independence and public spirit, and Liberals, as well as Conservatives, instead of misrepresenting his motives, would do well to remember his example when their conscience is divided between their loyalty to party and their duty to the public."

MR. WHITNEY'S BIG BRIBERY BID.

Hon. J. R. Stratton, speaking on the floor of the House on Feb. 27th, 1901, among other things, said: "But that is not the only way he proposes to cut off our revenue. He would cut off another \$25,000 income from the Niagara Falls power franchise. Speaking at Niagara Falls on December 10, 1900, during the Welland bye election, Mr. Whitney made a remarkable bid for votes. We all remember how in this House the hon. gentleman denounced the concessions granted to pulp companies, and denounced them in the most violent language as an iniquitous alienation of the public domain. But while he is so extremely jealous of the public interest he seems to be capable of a heroic subordination of the public interests to the interests of his party. At Niagara on the occasion referred to Mr. Whitney is reported in *The Mail* newspaper as follows:—

'He agreed with Mr. Ross that the town should have the power, but Mr. Ross had been careful not to say that the power should be free. Mr. Whitney declared his opinion that it should be free, and anything that was ever in his power to make it free should be done.'

"Was there ever a more direct, unblushing and corrupt appeal for votes made by any public man on a public platform than the brazen bribery bid made by Mr. Whitney on this occasion? The hon. gentleman plays the high moral role in the House. He denounces corruption with righteous indignation, and demands the punishment of bribers on the distinct understanding that only bribers who are Liberals should be so dealt with. While he has been bitter and vindictive against Liberal offenders, I defy the hon. gentleman to mention a single occasion on which he has demanded the punishment of Conservatives guilty of corrupt practices. (Applause.) Mr. Whitney, speaking in the House on February 3, 1899, condemned Hon. Mr. Hardy as bribing the electors by appealing

to them at St. Thomas not to place themselves in opposition to the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto, and he declared Hon. Mr. Ross guilty of bribery because he announced that legislation would be passed remitting the liability of the Townships of Dunwich and Dutton, amounting to \$2,500. Yet after this and after fairly splitting the rafters of the House with his denunciation of bribery, at Niagara Falls he



The struggle for office.

makes a bid to bribe a whole constituency with a promise of free power. (Applause.) Has Mr. Whitney one code of morals for the Legislature and another for the stump? No man ever made a more brazen bid and a more corrupt offer to the people than Mr. Whitney made at Niagara Falls when he sought to bribe a riding by making the power free to that town, thus depriving the Province of an annual income of

\$25,000 a year, or the interest on an investment of \$800,000. That is one of the ways he would go about getting the finances 'right,' as he puts it. If Mr. Whitney would make



THE ELECTOR—Why, Whitney, these are newspaper bogies, but you have real skeletons in your closet.

Niagara Falls power free, he must, to be consistent, make our pulp-woods and our mineral deposits free to all comers. The logical outcome of his policy would be Provincial disaster."

OPPOSITION HYPOCRISY.

"And a word in reference to West Elgin. The leader of the Opposition has expended a large amount of energy and eloquence in denouncing the alleged election irregularities in this riding. He, however, fails to mention the fact that the present member for West Elgin (Mr. Macdiarmid) secured his seat at the general election of 1898 by personation. (Applause.)

"Mr. Macdiarmid—Who was the personator?

"Mr. Stratton—John Taylor was the personator.

"Mr. Macdiarmid—In whose name did he vote at that election, and at whose request?

"Mr. Stratton—He voted, of course, for a man of the same name as his own, and the trial Judges unseated Mr. Macdiarmid in West Elgin on account of personation. Yet we do not hear from Mr. Whitney a single chirp of condemnation of this personation, of which his party was guilty of profiting in West Elgin, and one of the most vicious forms of political corruption. Mr. Whitney has been very severe in this House, and upon many platforms, on bribers who happened to be Liberals, but I defy him to point out or cite any speech of his in which he condemned the action of 'Billy' Smith, a Conservative ex-M.P., in South Ontario, a Conservative corruptionist who, at the trial of an election petition, admitted under oath that he had distributed at least \$1,200 for bribery, whose evidence, Judge Ferguson said, was, 'the most brazen piece of corruption he ever heard.' And yet Mr. Whitney had no word of condemnation for him. On the other hand, Mr. Smith was selected as the Conservative candidate, and, more than that, he was banqueted, and the member for West Toronto, who sits at the back of Mr. Whitney, regretted that he could not do himself the pleasure of being present. We never heard of Mr. Whitney denouncing this 'brazen' briber, any more than he has denounced the 'Brawling Brood of Bribers,' who attempted to buy up a whole Legislature with money in the shape of \$1,000.00 bills. (Applause.) Mr. Whitney will never get the people to take any stock in the honesty and sincerity of his denunciation of political corruption applied to Liberal offenders only, when by his silence he gives consent to and endorses the glaring corruption practised by members of his own party in his own and his party's

interests. Neither does Mr. Whitney condemn the evident attempt of the Conservative party at the last election to buy up the electorate. Mr. Whitney's posing as a political purist and champion redresser of political wrongs, and his countenancing and tacit, if not expressed, approval of the unspeakable political corruption of his party associates, constitutes the most transparent hypocrisy in the annals of political transactions. (Hear, hear.)"

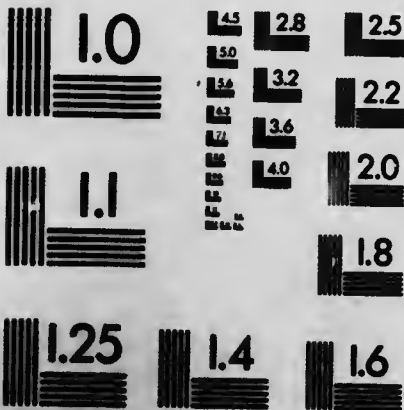


WHITNEY—If I only could get this melon to grow to these vines.



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"HE WAS A FIRST-CLASS MAN."

It was proved before the Public Accounts Committee, Ottawa, that wholesale frauds were perpetrated throughout Canada during the Dominion general election of 1896. The conspiracy was hatched in the Tory headquarters, King Street, Toronto. One, Freeborn, went up from Ontario to Manitoba, stating that he came from the Tory organization in Toronto. Mr. N. Boyd, the Conservative candidate in Marquette, to whom Freeborn was sent, telegraphed to Toronto and received in answer:—

"He was a first-class man in North Bruce."

Freeborn was thereupon employed in the elections, and his employment was for the express purpose of teaching deputy returning officers how to manipulate ballots. In this nefarious business he was helped by two men named Anderson and Waller. These three worthies went through the Province into several constituencies, and it was proved by incontestable evidence that they instructed many deputy returning officers, through whose crimes hundreds of Tory ballots were substituted for Liberal ballots. Several of the criminals confessed their guilt; prosecutions were entered against others. A few were tried at the assizes at Winnipeg, and some of them were convicted.

This man Freeborn swore that he got certain instructions from one Turner, who told him they were from the Conservative headquarters in Toronto. These instructions read:—

"We have the printing of the ballots, therefore a sufficient number should be printed extra to enable the deputy returning officer to have them marked for our candidate and ready to use after the count, to replace those read out wrongly to the scrutineers. Or the deputy returning officer can have them marked and folded in his pocket to slip into the box in place of an opposition ballot if the opportunity happens. This, of course, will occur quite frequently if we have control of both scrutineers.

"To get control of both scrutineers have one of

our men, not a prominent one, but a supposed kicker, for instance, apply to the opposition to be put on as scrutineer inside. They are generally short of workers, and a few plausible men will turn the election in a close constituency. Or the man can write to their headquarters for scrutineer papers if he lives in the country.

"Efforts should be made to make these methods work in wards that give the heaviest opposition vote.



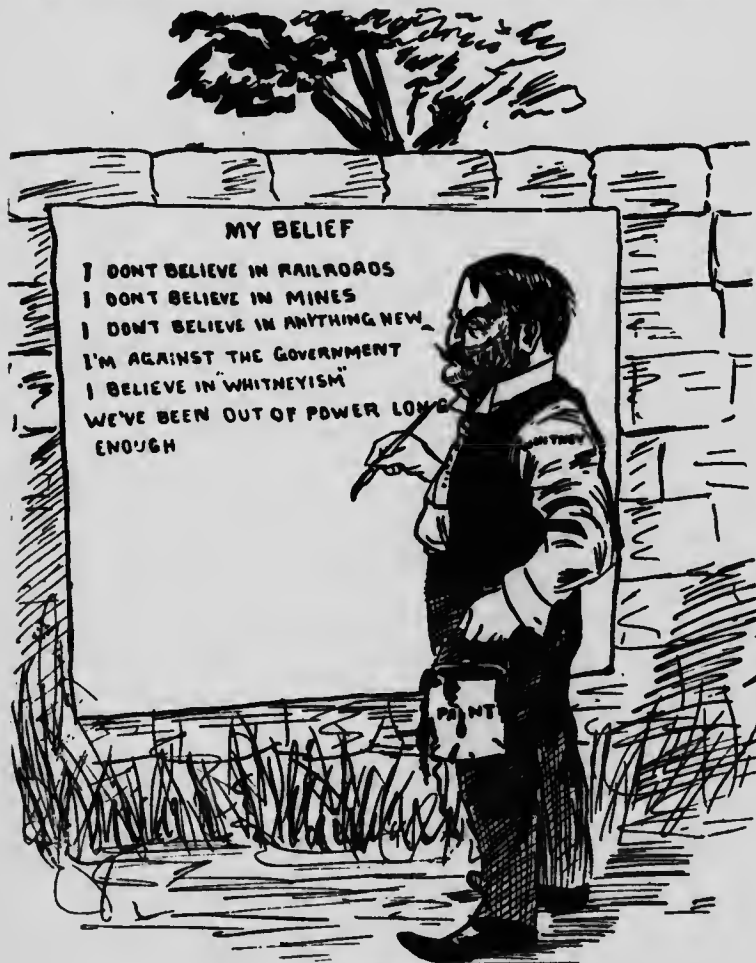
Whitney's Policy.

"Having control of both scrutineers, a large vote can be polled—dead and absent voters, etc., can have their ballots marked—there is no redress; if both scrutineers were present.

"A friendly constable should be present to keep the poll clear of loungers and inquisitive people.

"The deputy returning officer should be a reliable, sharp and plausible man, so that if we do not get control of the opposition scrutineer, he can,

when the counting time arrives, ask both scrutineers to take a piece of paper and record the vote of their candidate as he reads the ballots, which have been emptied on the table. He will then have a chance to read out wrongly, so that a majority can



Whitneyism !

be secured for our candidate. The ballots should be put back into the box as quickly as they are read. The extra ones will do to fix things correctly when he goes home.

"Spoiled ballots can be made sure by a little doctoring. Opposition ballots can be spoiled by the lead out of a lead pencil fastened under the little finger with beeswax, drawn across opposite our candidates' name in opening the ballot.

"If you cannot get control of opposition scrutineers, have your deputy returning officer announce that he is against you, so as to lead him astray if possible."

THE OPPOSITION POLICY.

"The Ontario political menagerie is increasing in freakishness and quantity. Putting Mr. Mowat's last wonderful contribution first, it now concludes:—

An old war horse seated in a saddle.

Another old horse that took the blind staggers on hearing Mr Ross speak.

A calf with a cough.

An old white bull without a tail.

The ram Dan without a progeny.

The cholera-stricken inmates of the Ross piggery at the Humber.

The horse with the blind staggers is a loan contribution for one day only. For the rest the Province paid, and it did not get value for its money."—*Gazette* (Conservative) Montreal.

The *Gazette* has collaborated the different policies on which its friends in Ontario have appealed to the electorate during the memory of most of us. Funny as it may appear to this Montreal paper, some of these issues it mentions in ridicule have formed the basis of hours of speeches by its leaders in Ontario, and even the *Gazette* shows symptoms of trying to inject some equally silly twaddle into its party's platform for the coming fight. The people will not listen to such rubbish. Ontario is Canada's leading Province, with immense possibilities before it, and to make the most of its resources is the duty of the hour. Let the *Gazette* and its friends regale themselves with the stench from the carrion of past issues, so called, if they choose, but the public are not interested in them. What is in store for us and how best to achieve it is the question before the people, and Hon. G. W. Ross is the only man who has laid down a plan for the accomplishment of the people's desire. They will assist him to carry it out.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS!

**WITNESSES PAID TO GIVE FALSE EVIDENCE.
WAS THIS PART OF THE \$76,000 RAISED
TO FIGHT THE GOVERNMENT IN
THE ELECTION PROTESTS?**

Mr. Whitney never makes a speech but he raises a loud howl about the alleged election crookedness in West Elgin and North Waterloo. As a Conservative I was at first inclined to believe that all of Mr. Whitney's allegations were true. Later on I began to notice that all of his statements were generalities and broad denunciations of every Grit in general and of nobody in particular. I decided to look more closely into these alleged frauds and have come to the conclusion that Mr. Whitney does not substantiate a word of what he alleges. The Government appointed a commission of three county court judges to enquire into the alleged irregularities in West Elgin and every opportunity was given Mr. Whitney to prove his allegations. The judges' report is a death-blow to Mr. Whitney's charges. In North Waterloo the Government caused the prosecution of the two men who were alleged to have done the crooked work and the prosecution was placed in the hands of a Conservative lawyer and the matter thoroughly investigated with the result that both men were honorably acquitted.

In the North Waterloo election trial, the Conservatives had two star witnesses, whose names were Allan R. Shantz and Albert Bossard. Shantz gave evidence of alleged ballot

stuffing and Bossard had a weird tale of bribery and corruption. No doubt the judges at the trial were influenced to a certain extent by the stories told by these men and all of Mr. Whitney's denunciations have been based on their evidence. And now it transpires that both of these men were bought to give their evidence *and it is proven out of their own mouths.* Here is what Shantz was forced to admit on oath :

Q—What bargain was ultimately made as to your telling ?

A—I was to get paid for it.

Q—How much ?

A—That was left to them at the time.

Q—Who do you mean by them ?

A—Ed. Scully.

.
His Lordship (Meredith)—How much were you to get
What was the bargain afterwards ?

A—They deposited a cheque for \$50.00.

His Lordship (Osler)—Who ?

A—Mr. Reid has the cheque.

Q—Whose was the cheque ?

A—It was signed by Mr. J. M. Scully (President of the
Conservative Association.)

.
Q—(Reading from letter written by Shantz to one Lewis)
“As I have been fooled so long, I must have the same in 24
hours or I will close the deal with the others for more. I am
determined to sell.” Sell what? Your evidence you mean?

A—I suppose so.

And Bossard in an affidavit since made by him voluntarily,
and read in the Legislature by Mr. Graham, M.P.P., gives the
whole plot away. The affidavit is quite lengthy, and I will
only give extracts from it here. The whole affidavit was pub-
lished in the *Toronto Globe* in March, 1901. Among other
things Bossard says :

“That John H. Stumpf, Edward Scully and other promin-
ent supporters of the Conservative candidate interviewed me,
stating that the Conservative party would be in power and I
would have to look to them for an extension of my license,

and further that Messrs. Randall & Rose for merchants, and other influential Conservatives controlled the License Board of Commissioners of said district and could procure an extension of said license. In view of said circumstances I promised them my support with the understanding that I was openly to pretend that I was supporting the Liberal candidate. They also told me to try and work in with the G. organizers and get all the money I could out of them."

"That my license was not extended at the expiration of the said two months, but was subsequently granted after the said Edward Scully paid me a visit and promised me that if I would make a certain affidavit or declaration, which I did, as to the election and give evidence at the trial he would, through prominent friends, get an extension of my license, which was carried out."

"That the said Stumpf and Scully individually saw me on different occasions about my evidence and instructed me what to say, and informed me that they had been told by Mr. W. D. McPherson what I had to say. . . . They also told me the story Shultz, Boce, Waucke and Polonskie were going to swear to at the trial, and that if I told the same story and asked for the protection of the Court I would not get into any trouble, and that if I did not I would be fined and sent to jail."

"That, in consideration of my making the affidavit and giving evidence at the trial as before mentioned, the said Edward Scully and William Reade, apparently acting on behalf of the petitioner and the Conservative organization of North Waterloo, further agreed to pay me the sum of \$100. A day or two afterwards the said Scully came to me and said, '\$100 is too much. We will help you in your business and will see that you get your license, and you ought to be satisfied with \$50.' I said, 'All right.' Scully then showed me a bank cheque for \$50, signed by the proper officers of the Conservative Association, as I was informed. Scully then said, 'This cheque will be placed in the hands of Stumpf and held by him

until after the election trial when it will be handed over to you."

"A few days afterwards I saw Stumpf when he said, 'You need some clothes and you better take that \$50 out with me in clothing.' . . . Between the election trial and the first of April of the present year (1900) I received clothing from the said Stumpf to the extent of \$50 which has been paid for by said Stumpf as agreed."

Mr. Whitney challenged the Government to investigate the West Elgin election, and assured the people that they would never dare to do so. The Government, however, accepted the challenge, and appointed a Royal Commission of these judges with power to enquire fully into any alleged acts of wrongdoing on the part of any official connected with the election. The Judges were His Honor Judge McTavish, of Carleton County, His Honor Judge Barron, of Perth County, and His Honor Judge Morgan, of York County. Mr. George H. Watson, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed as Counsel. The Commission sat for days taking evidence, and everybody, including Mr. Whitney, was invited to produce evidence in support of any charges of wrongdoing. Every polling subdivision was carefully enquired into, and the famous Pritchett was subpoenaed by the solicitors appointed by the Government (not by Mr. Whitney or the Tory party), and gave his evidence. He cut a sorry figure in the witness-box. He admitted that he had been a fugitive from justice, and had lived in Detroit for months afraid to return to Canada. He said that he had been visited there by Mr. Samuel Barker (then Tory Organizer), and Mr. Fleming, a Tory lawyer residing in Windsor, and induced to swear to an affidavit in connection with the West Elgin election in consideration of immunity from prosecution if he should return to Canada. A pretty bargain indeed! Pritchett told a tale of wrongdoing which was denied by a number of respectable men, and His Honor Judge Morgan referred to him later as "a self-convicted liar."

Following is an extract from the unanimous report of the three judges:—"It is impossible for the Commissioners to make any finding as to facts, the existence of which depends

on the uncorroborated testimony of the said Pritchett, distinctly denied as it is as aforesaid."

And yet Mr. Whitney pretends to believe what the judges could not, and wants the people to do the same. He also asks us to believe Shantz and Bossard, both of whom have admitted that their evidence was bought. I for one, and a life-long Conservative at that, am not prepared to do so.

I am a Conservative, and I believe in the principles of the Great Liberal Conservative Party, but like very many more in the party I cannot follow the leadership of Mr. Whitney. Some of my reasons for lack of confidence in the present leader of the Opposition are embodied in the foregoing pages, and these I submit to the electors of the Province of Ontario, relying on their calm deliberation and wise decision.

Toronto, Ont.

C. R. MABEE.



DESTRUCTION



