



Liberal Weekly



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OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 16th, 1917.

TWO CENTS

MEMBERS OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT ATTACK BORDEN ADMINISTRATION.

General Mewburn, the new Minister of Militia stated at Hamilton:

"I received a very bad legacy when I took over the Department of Militia and Defence.

Abuses have been going on whereby officers and men have been allowed to remain in Canada for months and years.

I found in one battalion 22 officers, 32 bandsmen, 16 corporals and 110 men. This was no fault of the officers but of the rotten system."

Hon. F. B. Carvell, the new Minister of Public Works, stated:

"True, the voluntary system may not have had a fair chance."

The rich men up to the present time have contributed comparatively nothing.

It has been my ambition to see the day come when this dirty business of patronage would be eliminated and a business Government placed in control.

In joining a Union Government I am not going to try to white-wash those things I said were wrong."

POLICY OF TWO MINISTERS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.

Militia

vs.

Agriculture.

General Mewburn,
Minister of Militia,
at Hamilton, Nov. 2, 1917.

Hon. T. A. Crerar,
Minister of Agriculture,
at Ottawa, Nov. 7th, 1917.

"The Military Service Act is not just to my choosing but it is better than nothing."

"We are in this war, or should be, not with one, two or three Hundred Thousand men, but to the very limit of our resources."

"The men needed for Farm work will not be taken."

"The man on the Farm to-day is needed and the government and Militia Department will see that he remains there."

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THE COMMON PEOPLE.

To the Editor,

The 'Liberal Monthly'.

Dear Sir:—

When the 'Old Chief' was in Toronto a remark made by a friend has given me much food for thought. He said, with a disparaging air, that he had noticed not a single man of prominence had called upon Sir Wilfrid while here—that his visitors were only the 'common people.'

I have been thinking what a great compliment it was to the head of the Liberal party that there were no barons or baronets; no knights or bankers; no heads of railways, seeking millions; no heads of packing houses, seeking protection—that in truth his callers were none but the 'common people' who came to show their respect their confidence and their affection.

It brought to my mind Abraham Lincoln's saying—

"I know that God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them."

And then the analagous position held by the great Sir Robert Peel in his time, and that of Sir Wilfrid to-day, occurred to me. Peel was successful in removing the duties on foodstuffs so that food should be within the reach of the 'common people.' Laurier endeavoured to do the same but the Interests prevented him—and we have the result with us to-day in the high cost of living.

After Sir Robert Peel's annulment of the Corn Laws, the revengeful Interests defeated him, and, in his speech in the House of Commons after his downfall he said—

"I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist who maintains protection for his own individual benefit, but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of goodwill in those places that are the abode of men whose lot it is to labour and who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

It was said of Peel that he had lost a party, but won a nation.

Is not Sir Wilfrid in the same position?

One of the 'Common People'.

CANADA'S JUNKERS IN POWER.

In these strenuous times, when the world is convulsed with the struggle for a free democracy and the right of the people to rule themselves, and when the press and leaders of all nations point to Germany as the terrible example of an autocracy where the bureaucracy control the very life springs of the people, it is interesting to see ourselves as others see us. It may surprise many Canadians to

learn that in other countries Canada is now regarded as on a plane with Germany in a political sense. And the humiliating part of this conception is that the press and people of these countries do not express either astonishment or regret at Canada's loss of responsible government; they take it as a matter of course, just as though Canada were not fit for any other form of government than the one we now possess in the so-called union administration.

Perhaps the best illustration of this lamentable reputation which the Dominion has unfortunately acquired is given in a recent editorial in the New York Evening Post in connection with the manifesto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Says the Post:

The announcement that the Canadian elections will be held on December 17 brings to a head the campaign across the border. It has at once called out a pronouncement from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Upon this we shall defer extended comment until the entire statement is in our hands. It is plain, however, that by proposing a referendum upon the issue of conscription, Sir Wilfrid places this question at the forefront of the campaign. He promises that the Canadian troops abroad shall be upheld in men, money, and materials, and it will be difficult, therefore, for Sir Robert Borden to accuse the Opposition of disloyalty to the troops in the field. While Sir Wilfrid touches upon other issues, and returns to questions of tariff, this conscription issue will remain the dominant one. It should be a most interesting and exciting political battle, with the odds favoring those now holding office, who have revised the franchise to suit themselves, giving the vote to those women only whose support they count upon, and have scored a political success by forming a Coalition Cabinet. But, despite his years, Sir Wilfrid is not an adversary to be despised.

What have Canadians—real Canadians—to say to the conception, which is strictly correct, that "the odds favor those who now hold office, WHO HAVE REVISED THE FRANCHISE TO SUIT THEMSELVES GIVING THE VOTE TO THOSE WOMEN ONLY WHOSE SUPPORT THEY COUNT UPON?"

Is it not humiliating to have the impression go through the United States that Canada is helpless politically, that the party in power can manipulate the franchise, as the Prussians do, to keep themselves in power? How hollow and insincere must all our vaporings for democracy and the rights of free people sound in the ears of nations and people who know that we in Canada are no better off than those we affect to despise, who are ruled by the Prussian Junkers in just such fashion as the political junkers constituting the alleged union administration are determined to rule this country.

NOT 100,000, BUT THE "VERY LIMIT."

Gen. Mewburn, the new Minister of Militia, in a speech at Hamilton, said he was opposed to the limitation of the call under the conscription law to 100,000 men. "We are in this war, or should be," he said, "not with one, two, or three hundred thousand, but to the very limit of our resources."

If the war goes on, and the present Government is returned, there is no doubt that the first call will not be the last. Repeated calls will be made until practically every man physically fit is called to the colors, and the work in field and factory left to women, boys and cripples.

—From Toronto Weekly Sun.

MR. FIELDING AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

WE have read with considerable interest Mr. Fielding's recently published statement regarding the New Borden Government as well as the general political situation.

This statement contains several of the strongest arguments against this so-called Union Government, and indicates that the acts of the Borden Administration are largely responsible for the deplorable state of affairs in Canada. In fact Mr. Fielding states that the **Union Government "has come too late to affect the main purpose for which Union has been regarded by many people as desirable."** It should have been "formed in the early days of the War as in England."

With this we agree in so far as a Union Government is at all desirable or necessary.

Can any stronger argument against the present Union be conceived than that presented by Mr. Fielding when he says, "If there was any new situation requiring co-operation on the day on which the Union Government was announced, it has not been disclosed." Has it been disclosed yet? What reasons have been given by Sir Robert Borden for dismantling his own Cabinet? Does he admit failure? Was he afraid to face the electors in the record? Did he feel that he and his Government could not stand the test at the polls? Why did he up to the last moment hang on to his old associates who stuck to him, through thick and thin—and then suddenly as the day of the elections dawned, calmly proceeded to add new material to his Cabinet after providing the deposed Ministers with the most lucrative jobs in the Public Service.

Was it to win the war that this action was taken or to break in upon the Liberal ranks and win re-election? Was it to promote harmony throughout Canada and united effort on behalf of the boys at the Front or to try and weaken the forces of his opponents, and succeed in retaining the power

that for the years from 1911 to 1917 he has so much abused? Does any Liberal who is supporting the new Government for one moment consider that Sir Robert Borden is any stronger or better as the Prime Minister of this Dominion than he was two months ago?

No wonder Mr. Fielding says "No new situations calling for co-operation has been disclosed." Such being the case it must have been pressed upon Sir Robert Borden with crushing force that to bring in a few Liberals and get rid of some of his old colleagues by placing them in fat positions at the country's expense was the only way to save his party.

TORIES WANTED GENERAL ELECTION.

Speaking at Brockville on Wednesday, November 1st, Sir Thomas White asked, "Is this a time for Party controversy. Is this a time for Parliamentary strife."

We ask Sir Thomas White whose fault is it that this country is plunged into a general election? The very essence of Sir Robert Borden's coalition proposal to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was that a coalition Government should be formed and an immediate appeal made to the country.

What does Sir Sam Hughes say of his own party in regard to general elections:

"On three different occasions the Borden Government itself planned elections in war time. Once immediately after the session of 1914, again about the time of the sinking of the Lusitania; third, when Mr. Rogers made his famous and inspired Montreal address. It is understood there was still another occasion."

And now Sir Thomas White is posing as an ultra-patriot and suggesting that the people should not be consulted, and if they are to be consulted it is the fault of the Liberals. We accept the responsibility.

A Fight for Democracy and Free Government

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HONOURABLE MESSRS. CRERAR, CALDER AND MEIGHEN'S WINNIPEG MEETING.

What Labour has to Say of these Gentlemen.

WE reproduce herewith an editorial appearing in "The Voice" of Winnipeg, the official organ of the Labour Party of Western Canada:

"The first occasion on which members of the new union government representing the old regime and the Liberal recruits appeared together was at the meeting held in Winnipeg Monday night. Despite the cold a large audience filled the convention hall of the Industrial Bureau. These are trying times and many people are torn by conflicting ideas, hopes and fears. They are eagerly looking for some authoritative voice speaking with full knowledge and inspired by breadth of vision which will dispel the lowering clouds of uncertainty and give leadership such as befits a democratic people. It was this desire to perchance hear something virile, strong and true which impelled many to go to the meeting. Others went through curiosity."

"Although the first speech of the evening, that of Hon. T. A. Crerar, the new Minister of Agriculture, was the least applauded and the least embellished by attempts at "platform speaking", it was really the only utterance which contained any promise of real and tangible help to the people of Canada struggling under the burden of war. Mr. Crerar dealt largely with the need for increased production, for he is a representative of the farmers, but he intimated at one stage of his address that steps were being taken to control the packing houses and to regulate the spread between the price of live hogs and the price of bacon. This may mean something for the struggling artisan who at present prices cannot afford bacon and it may not. It must be remembered that Mr. Crerar is a representative of the farmers and they are not interested in any decline in the price of bacon. They are interested, however, in the price of live hogs and the regulating which they will expect their representative to achieve in regard to the "spread" will be to bring up the price of live hogs. The farmers will certainly demand a share of the outrageous profits which are being made from the sale of bacon. The workingmen and women of the cities and their children should not build too much on the announcement of Hon. Mr. Crerar."

"However, it was Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. James A. Calder who nearly "spilled the beans" and showed how thin a crust cover the supposed wholesome union. Mr. Meighen, even in the opinion of many who were disappointed over his utterances and eagerly hoped for something different, made a fighting Tory speech. His partisan spirit seemed to thrust itself out at all times. He threw down the gauntlet with some heat and declared he had no apology to offer for the record of the late administration. He intimated quite plainly that he thought the late government had been a good government and that it would go down as such in history."

"Hon. James A. Calder, following later, was not disposed to flunk the challenge. He de-

clared with some heat that if Mr. Meighen had kept his ears open he would have heard some serious rumblings of protest against the doings of the Borden government. Then Mr. Calder passed on but his remarks had touched sparks and a few more of such occasions and the tinder will be alight."

"Mr. Meighen went on to berate Sir Wilfrid Laurier because the latter cannot forsake his life-long principles and get in behind the conscription movement. This young minister, Hon. Arthur Meighen, has the courage or will we call it nerve to berate and to seek to belittle a man who has grown gray in the service of his country, and who stands out against the fastening on this Dominion of a principle which is foreign to the spirit and the ideals of democracy."

"Hon. Arthur Meighen proceeded to declare that the new government was built on the rock of compulsory military service. He didn't mince matters. He then proceeded to paint a gloomy picture of the war and prophesied that unless conscription was applied the Prussian officers would soon be swashbuckling about our streets."

"Hon. James A. Calder told of the negotiations which had led to the formation of a union government. He gave a rather fishy reason for the failure to do anything on the first visit of himself and the other western men to Ottawa."

"And so the meeting may be summarized in the attempts of three men to justify conscription of men for war in this young country. One of the speakers claims to represent the farmers and as he calls for conscription he is also calling for greater production. He would no doubt declare his belief that the farmer were needed more urgently in Canada than abroad."

"The conscriptionists are looking to the workingmen of the cities and towns for the new battalions and yet this is the class which up to date has furnished the bulk of the voluntary army. If the other classes of the country had sent as many private infantrymen to the front as have the laboring classes of the cities and towns there would be a full complement there from Canada."

"The first meeting to be addressed by members of the new government while large and courteous was by no means enthusiastic. Some who went expecting a wonderful demonstration were bitterly disappointed. The crowd seemed to be waiting, waiting for some utterance that would drive home to their hearts a belief that conscription is right in principle even at this time. But they waited in vain for there was none of the resounding contagious applause that would have marked such a conviction. The audience was loyal, loyal to the core. That was easily discernable. Most of the crowd came kindly disposed toward the speakers. They came eager to be convinced and they went away as unconvinced as they came.—From "The Voice", Oct. 26th, 1917."

THE NEW BORDEN GOVERNMENT AT WORK.



VALUATORS OF C. N. RAILWAY STOCK.

“ Stop, thief, stop! ” said the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, when discussing the C. N. Railway legislation passed at the last session of Parliament, and now we find Mr. Lemieux fears were absolutely justified.

Mr. Phippen, for years senior counsel of the Canadian Northern Railway has been appointed by the Government, as one of the arbitrators to say what \$60 000,000 worth of worthless C. N. R. stock can be valued at. Senior Counsel for the C. N. R. to say what worthless C. N. R. Stock is worth? What chance have the common people and the tax payers? Who is protecting them? We suppose the “Union Government.” And this is the way they are doing it. Practically asking the C. N. R. to value their own stock.

Sir William Mackenzie controlled Mr. Phippen.

We reproduce herewith a copy of a telegram sent by the Hon. Robert Rogers in 1915 to Premier Roblin which proves conclusively that the C. N. R. magnates controlled Mr. Phippen.

Winnipeg, April 21st, 1915.

Sir Rodmond Roblin,
Winnipeg.

Have arranged with Sir William (MacKenzie) that Phippen leaves to-night, taking with him a Mr. Tilley whom Meighen and Lash and every person else claim to be the ablest lawyer in Ontario. Phippen's

idea is to have Tilley take the case in the court and he will work from the outside. This, I presume, will be satisfactory. Tilley undoubtedly very able. No doubt if absolutely necessary Phippen would go in as well.

(Sgd.) R. Rogers.

And now this same gentleman along with Sir William Meredith is to protect Canadians from paying too much for valueless stock. What chance has the ordinary man? We ask did the Hon. Mr. Rowell, who represents Toronto in this new government, approve of this appointment?

QUEEN'S COUNTY, P. E. ISLAND

WIN-THE-WAR
LIBERAL CANDIDATES

A. B. WARBURTON
JOHN E. SINCLAIR

Send for a parcel of “Liberal Weeklies” for distribution at every Public Meeting

WHO IS YOUR LEADER?

"Who is your leader?" asks Sir Thomas White to his electors assembled at Brockville on the evening of November 7th, "Under which flag, Borden or Laurier?"

This is a momentous question and we repeat to the electors of Canada, "Who is your leader?"

"LAURIER" or "BORDEN."

The people or The Big Interests.

Do you favor

The soldier or The profiteer.
The worker or The trusts.
The consumer or The food manipulators.
The tax payer or The pork barons.

Shall we have

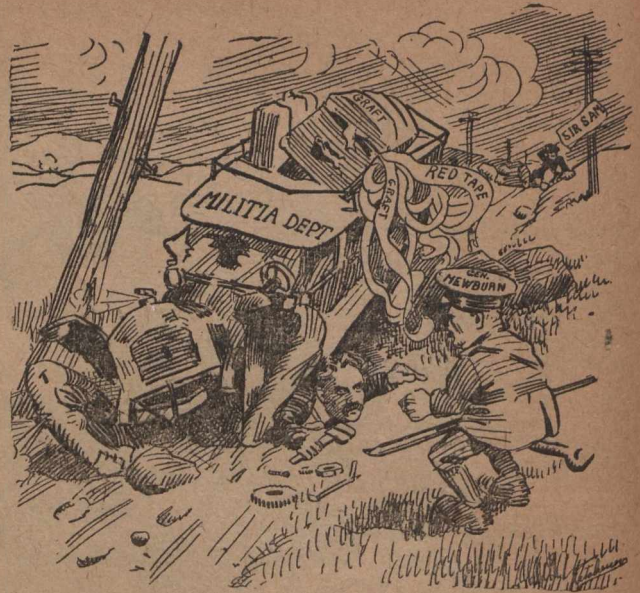
The people consulted. or The people ignored.
Cheaper food or Higher tariff.
Honesty or Grafting.
Economy or Extravagance.
Direct purchasing or Middlemen's profits.
A United Canada or A divided Canada.
A people's Government. or A millionaires' Government.
A Government utilizing its national workshops or for the state. A Government leaving its National workshops to partisan supporters for private gain.
A National Government. or A "Union Government."

Shall we be under the flag of

Liberty or Bondage.
Democracy or Autocracy.
Free people or Organized privilege.

Sir Thomas White has registered his vote in the "Borden" column. Where will yours be found?

"MY LEGACY".



General Mewburn:—

"I received a very bad legacy."

"Thy system was rotten."

ARE THEY AFRAID TO FACE THE ELECTORS.

The aim of the new Borden Government is to secure as many elections as possible by acclamation. Failing this, an effort will be made, to secure between nomination and polling day, the withdrawal of the straight Liberal candidate, thus leaving the Borden Government candidate supreme. We warn our Liberal friends to beware. We ask:—if the Borden Government is so sure that they are voicing the true sentiment of the people why are they afraid to permit the people to go to the polls and cast their ballot? A brave man is always willing to face his foe. A sound Government should not be afraid of the election.



Alex. E. May
Liberal Candidate

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Economy
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MEMBER OF UNION GOVERNMENT AT-TACKS BORDEN ADMINISTRATION.

General Mewburn is reported to have stated at the Hamilton conference:

"I know of the abuses that have been going on whereby officers and men have been allowed to remain in Canada for months and years."

"I received a very bad legacy when I took over the Department of Militia and Defence."

"New Brunswick was the worst Province from this standpoint, and now it has been created into a new military district. Previously thirty-two officers held positions there and had not been overseas. Now six returned men are in charge of the district and the others have been discharged."

"I might mention a case of two Western battalions which were brought to an Eastern point. I found in one of these battalions twenty-two officers, thirty-two bandsmen, sixteen Corporals and 110 men. I at once, on learning this, amalgamated the two battalions and discharged thirty-four officers."

"This was no fault of the officers, but of the rotten system."

"Within a few days I had more than 100 letters from Cabinet Ministers, members of both sides of Parliament and other people protesting. My answer was that the Canadian militia was no charitable institution."

These bold remarks of Canada's Minister of Militia have caused considerable comment. The Hon. Mr. Rowell has issued a statement in defence of General Mewburn, stating that the criticism of the Militia Department referred to a date prior to the time Sir Edward Kemp took charge of the Department, obviously when Sir Sam Hughes was in control.

Is Mr. Rowell playing with the intelligence of the people of Canada or is he sincere? Sir Sam has been out of the Department exactly a year. Surely these two Western Battalions have not been in this position all this time. A whole year, one battalion with 110 men, 16 corporals, 32 Bandsmen and 22 officers. That is what Mr. Rowell says, and he is now undertaking to defend it.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

In Saskatchewan:

The general impression throughout the country seems to be that the electors in the Province of Saskatchewan are strongly in favour of Union Government. Within the last forty-eight hours this has been proven absolutely contrary to the facts. The difficulty in the Province of Saskatchewan is that the political organization of that Province has been chloroformed by some of the Members of the so-called Union Government. The electors, however, cannot be suppressed and they are strong in their denunciations of the present Borden Government and are thoroughly aroused to the fact that unless they immediately exert themselves there is no hope of having the lower tariff policy of the West adopted for several years. Here is what the people are saying:

From the Federal constituency of Prince Albert:

"The majority of the farmers in this district favor

the straight Liberal Win-the-War Candidate."

"Feeling strong against Borden Government in this Province. If straight Liberal candidate put into every constituency would have a good chance to winning."

From Qu'Appelle:

"I am not in favor of the present Union Government. Farmers generally are divided."

From Humboldt constituency:

"In this district farmers emphatically against allowing Borden candidates to be returned unopposed. Very strong feeling exists here that straight Liberal candidate should be nominated."

From Saltcoats constituency:

"A large majority of the farmers here opposed to the Union Government. A straight Liberal candidate would carry four-fifths of the vote."

From Kindersley constituency:

"A large number of the farmers are opposed to the Borden Government and are not in favor of accepting Tory Unionist candidates."

From Weyburn constituency:

"The farmers in Saskatchewan and the Liberals generally feel that a pure Prussian deal has been put over. Our suggestion is that a straight Laurier candidate be put into every constituency in the West."

"Farmers are by no means unanimously in support of Union Government under Borden. We are calling convention of Liberals to select straight Liberal candidate."

"Election by acclamation not satisfactory to the farmers. Liberal candidate should be run in every constituency and I believe could be elected."

From Assiniboine constituency:

"Farmers are not unanimous in favour of Unionist candidate. Strong committee should be appointed to tour the Province to appoint Liberal or grain grower candidate. Committee should have assurance that grievance of the West should be remedied. No reason why Saskatchewan should not return straight Liberal."

"We do not want Borden Government candidates elected by acclamation. Ninety per cent of our people for Laurier."

North Battleford constituency:

"The farmers of this district are not unanimous that Borden Government candidates be elected by acclamation."

"Northern country people strong for a straight Liberal candidate. Borden Government has no chance of being returned, if candidate put in."

From Swift Current constituency:

"No Borden Government candidate will be elected by acclamation. A straight Liberal candidate should be put up in every constituency."

From Maple Creek constituency:

"Farmers are not in favor of Borden Government. Liberal convention to be held when I think the straight Liberal will be nominated."

"Farmers by no means unanimous for Borden Government. We must not have election by acclamation."

RECENT TORY APPOINTMENTS.

While Sir Thomas White and some members of the Government are preaching economy and abolition of patronage, the Premier and other members of the Cabinet are rushing through appointments of prominent Conservatives to highly remunerative positions in the Government Service.

Practically every position thus filled has been vacant for the last two years and no inconvenience has been experienced and the public service has not been impaired. Why on the eve of an election the country should be asked to assume the burden of adding over eighty thousand dollars annual expenditure to accommodate some twenty-three hungry office seekers at a time when economy is needed, is going to be difficult for the Government to explain. And let it be noted that not a few of these appointments were made by the so-called Union Government. Here are some of the appointments recently made:

J. H. Fisher, Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to Senate at salary of.....	\$2,500
Richard Blain, Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to Senate at salary of.....	\$2500
Lendrum McMeans, a prominent Conservative, appointed to the Senate at salary of..	\$2,500
D. O. Lesperance, an ex-Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at salary of.....	\$2,500
G. G. Foster, a Conservative, and Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
R. S. White, a Conservative, and owner of the Montreal Gazette, appointed to the Senate at salary of.....	\$2,500
R. H. C. Pringle, a Conservative, appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
A. C. Macdonnell, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
Aime Benard, a Conservative M. L. A., appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
Clarence Jamieson, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Civil Service Commission at salary of.....	\$5,000
Hon. W. J. Roche, a Minister in the Borden Government, appointed as Chairman for the Civil Service Commission at salary of	\$6,000
A. A. McLean, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed as Controller of the Royal North West Mounted Police at salary of.....	\$5,000
G. H. Barnard, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
J. D. Taylor, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$25,00
F. L. Schaffner, a Conservative Member of Parliament appointed to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
W. B. Willoughby, Conservative Leader of Saskatchewan Legislature, appointed	

Soldiers of Leeds and Brockville Vote for Arthur C. Hardy

Avondale Farm

Opposed to the Borden Government

Vote for a RESIDENT of your
OWN RIDING

Not for a Toronto intruder representing
The Big Interests and Pork Barons

to the Senate at a salary of.....	\$2,500
E. N. Lewis, a Conservative member of Parliament, appointed as Junior Judge at a salary provided by statute.	
E. J. Hearn, a prominent Conservative, appointed as Junior Judge at a salary provided by statute.	
A. C. Boyce, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed to the Railway Commission at a salary of.....	\$8,000
G. H. Brabazon, a Conservative Member of Parliament, appointed Supt. of Reservoirs, Upper Ottawa System.....	\$2,500
Hon. F. Cochrane, a Conservative Member of Parliament, to be appointed Chairman C. N. R. Board at.....	a good salary.
Hon. J. D. Hazen, a Conservative Minister in the Borden Government appointed Chief Justice of New Brunswick at a salary of.....	\$7,000
Hon. Geo. H. Perley, a Conservative Minister in the Borden Government, to be High Commissioner for Canada in England, at a salary of.....	\$10,000

From Manitoba comes a Letter:—

"A lot of people have been stampeded and have lost their bearings—Just as in 1911 with "NO TRUCK OR TRADE WITH THE YAKEENS." I don't think the "Union Government" will last long. Oil and water will not mix. I noticed, however, that Sir Robert Borden in choosing his Liberal colleagues in the East, succeeded in getting a majority of "Protectionists" Liberals of which there are a great many in the country."

From Ontario:

"The Borden Government has been in power six years and I would only compare it to the old Italian statesman referred to by Macaulay on Machiavelli where he refers to them as follows:—"THEY REMIND ME OF THE PHANTOM OF THE FORTRESS OF HELL IN MILTON, HALF DIVINITY, HALF SNAKES, MAJESTIC AND BEAUTIFUL ABOVE, AND POISONOUS AND GROVELING BELOW."

"Borden has associated for six years with his partner Bob Rogers who was found by the Manitoba Courts steeped to the lips in fraud and corruption. He has associated with the grafters who have been robbing the Country for six years and is now forced to adopt the tactics of the criminal by appealing to the people under an assumed name."

"It is very fortunate that Premier Borden allotted to Mr. Rowell the position of Chairman of the Privy Council. It seems to be the only seat that he is able to get in Ontario and he is assiduously wandering about the Province looking for one."