INDIGNATION!

London's Disfranchised Voters Discuss Their Grievances.

Over 1,600 Electors Cut Off in This City Alone.

Yet Dead Men and Residents of the United States Have Votes—The Resolution Passed.

The notice calling a meeting of disfranchised voters drew a crowd of between 500 and 600, chiefly young men, to Albert Hall Monday night. As they came into the room in twos and threes, an onlooker could not but be impressed with the magnitude of the offense which robbed these intelligent and robust men of their right to use their voices in the government of their country. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. J. Lewis, the position of secretary being filled by Mr. J. C. Niles. Among the others on the platform were Messrs. John S. Moore, George C. Davis, J. D. Clarke and W. L. Burke.

Mr. Lewis in making a few introductory remarks explained the object of calling the meeting—that young men who had attained their majority since June, 1889, or others who had become residents of the city since that date could in some way express their feelings at being forced off the voters' lists by the Dominion Government.

Mr. John S. Moore, one of the disfranchised young men, was the first to speak. After in general terms strongly condemning the use of such ancient lists he instanced the case of a man who had been a resident of London for eight years, yet through the peculiar construction of the Dominion Government's Franchise Act had been robbed of his right to vote. This and the many hundred of similar cases beyond doubt would not be without their effect as they but served to show in a decidedly favorable light the Ontario Government's simple system of manhood suffrage and one vote for one man. Mr. Moore then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. E. J. Harper:

The disfranchised citizens of the city of London desire to express their entire disapproval of the iniquitous, disloyal and unpatriotic Franchise Act of the Dominion Government, which the present canvass shows deprives over 1,500 duly qualified voters from the exercise of the franchise, leaves the names of over 300 persons deceased on the list, as also the names of over 1,200 who have since left the city.

And whereas no explanation has been given by those who have decreed dissolution at the present time in the face of the solemn pledge of the Government that no election would take place on the 3-year-old lists, this meeting of di-franchised citizens respectfully requests Hon. John Carling, one of the men responsible for the outrage, to explain by what right over 1,500 citizens of London, chiefly young men, have been deprived of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the law of the land, while many hundreds of former citizens of London, now living in and having their entire interest in the United States, may return and vote.

We hereby instruct the secretary of this meeting to transmit a copy of this resolution to the late member for London, with the request that at the earliest opportunity he will do us the justice of fully explaining the anomaly by which we and over 100,000 legal voters in the Dominion are deprived of our rights as citizens of Canada.

The reading of the resolution was received with long-continued applause.

Mr. George C. Davis said that although he had a vote himself he was with the young men of the country in this expression of indignation. This action of the Dominion Government was indeed unpatriotic and disloyal, and it was especially to be regretted inasmuch as the questions now before the country were extremely important, and on the present lists only a partial verdict could be obtained inasmuch as a large proportion of those entitled to express an opinion were without votes. (Applause.) In this city alone nearly 1,600 young men who had become of age recently were disfranchised. How could an expression of public opinion be obtained when men were deprived of their votes? "The queer anomaly exists," said Mr. Davis, "that young men who have gone to the United States can come back and cast their votes in this election, yet you residents of the city having every lawful qualification are not allowed to exercise that right. When Conservatives of this country lay charges of disloyalty against the Liberal party they are themselves exceeding beyond all limits the disloyalty of any party ever known. (Cheers.) You are all thinking men—the bone and sinew of the country—yet 116,000 just such young men as yourselves in this Dominion are without votes. These are men of intelligence and I feel sure the vast majority of them would have placed their support with the Liberal party. (Applause.) The present Government of Sir John A. Macdonald was returned to power at the last election by a popular majority of but 5,000 votes, yet in the present contest over twenty times that many have been disfranchised. Nevertheless, young men without votes have their work to do in bringing other men to vote properly—by educating your fellow-electors. Beyond doubt, there are hundreds of votes for unrestricted reciprocity which the Government's action has vetoed, and the only excuse that can be given is that they would have been beaten out of their boots. (Cheers.) They will be beaten anyway. (Renewed cheers.) I can tell the Conservative party that this will not go unpunished. These 116,000 voters will resent this insult of taking away a man's right to a say in the government of this country, and these will cast their entire lot against the rotten and corrupt Macdonald Administration." (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. D. Clarke was received with applause. He had lived in London ten years ago as an elector, had gone to Hamilton for a few years and nearly two years ago returned. Yet those two years of residence had not, in the eyes of the Conservative Government, been sufficient to qualify him as an elector. He was like many young men on both sides of politics, who found themselves without votes, although unquestionably entitled to express their opinion, no matter what it might be. Such occasions as the present often reduced men to forsake the party of their fathers and support what they considered proper between man and man. One of the objections to politics in this country was that men stuck too close to parties, but whether we are on one side or the other we have a right to demand that these autocrats shall give us an account of this unjust act. Mr. Clarke then read the following extract from Sir John A. Macdonald's address to the electorate of Canada on dissolving Parliament:

The momentous question now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament.

Mr. Clarke had been a careful observer of public events during the term in office of the present Government, yet he failed to see that any subject of such great importance was before the Government that time could not have been taken to revise the voters' lists. Certainly in the manifesto of the Conservative leader no valid reason was given for breaking faith with Parliament and disfranchising a large number of the people. These men who are disfranchised have a right to bring out a full vote against those who did this dishonorable deed. (Applause.) The average resident or former resident of the old country, he felt sure, would no more condone such an outrage in a Gladstone or a Salisbury than he would attempt to justify wholesale pilfering from the public treasury. (Cheers.) The Government solemnly pledged itself to revise the lists before another vote of the people was taken. There must have been some very strong inducement that had influenced these men to go to the country in the face of such a promise. There were some Conservatives who claimed that the Government were anxious to take a new expression of opinion in order that their "steps towards reciprocity" might be ratified. Others, among whom was Hon. John Carling, claimed that the old system of a high "protective" tariff was the policy still, and would continue to be the policy. Others again plainly stated that there was no excuse for going to the country in such an abrupt manner. (Applause.) "In this campaign," continued the speaker, "you are called on by these men to be British—to be British in all things. All I can say is that never since the confederation of the Provinces has such an un-British act stained Canada's record as this disfranchisement of thousands of its electors. (Cheers.) The present would seem a proper time for the clergy of our country to take a hand in arousing the people to the sense of this great injustice. Of the ministers in this city and suburbs only one out of three has a vote, although every one of them is fully qualified. (Cheers.) Of the 8 Methodist ministers only one has a vote, 2 Presbyterians cannot exercise their franchise, neither of the 2 Congregationalists, neither of the 2 Baptist preachers, and so on throughout the list. (Applause.) Many of you are now 23 years of age and if it is five years until the next election you will be 28 years old before you have a vote although the law gives you a right to it at 21—and this in the face of the fact that 300 or 400 dead men can vote, as long as they present themselves." Mr. Clarke then told of an instance in the Haldimand bye-election, where a Conservative fugitive from justice came from Buffalo, was smuggled into the polling booth and recorded his vote and was smuggled back over the border. (Cheers and hisses.) It was, indeed, a peculiar state of affairs that gave such men a vote when the honest bone and sinew of the country were deprived of the right. Such an iniquitous measure as admitted of this should be swept off the statute books altogether. (Cheers.) He urged the necessity of having residential manhood suffrage. The speaker had a vote in Hamilton because he owned a lot there, but what right had he to go there at considerable expense and loss of time to, perhaps, annul the vote of some mechanic justly placed on the list? It was wrong to let non-residents vote. One man one vote was the only honest principle. (Cheers.) In looking over the pages of one division in this city he had seen the names of men who had gone to Vancouver, Butte, Chicago, New Mexico, New York, Rochester, Detroit and Grand Rapids, and the same story was told throughout the other city lists. (Applause.) As one of the disfranchised he again recorded his disapproval of the Government's action, and he hoped Hon. John Carling would do as much as was asked in the petition and offer some explanation, which, as citizens, this meeting had a right to demand.

Mr. L. W. Burke took the position of next speaker at the request of the chairman. His name was on the list, but it was only due to his own watchfulness and not to the Franchise Act. He intended to use that vote, too, on March 5 to aid the Liberals to defeat the Government which had violated so many pledges made to the people. (Applause.) It was said that this act was passed in order to establish uniformity at the elections. If uniformity meant wholesale disfranchisement then the Government had accomplished its purpose, for out of 1,000,000 electors in the Dominion 200,000, or one out of every five was without a vote. (Applause.) This was evidently one of the reasons that the young men of the country should be appealed to by Sir John Macdonald to pity the sorrows of a poor old man. (Laughter.) "What has he done to deserve the support of our young men? (Voices—Nothing.) Is it because he has bribed certain constituencies with public money? Is it because he has so greatly increased the public expenditure? Is it because he has been dictated to by the combines of the red parlor? Then on March 5 he will find himself sadly disappointed. (Cheers.) Suffice it to say we believe that there are three things necessary to Canada's future prosperity: (1) natural resources, (2) a market, (3) foreign capital with which to develop the country. The object of the Liberal party is to get that market and of necessity the foreign capital would come to supply the demand. (Applause.) The high tax advocates were shouting about disloyalty, yet they had shouted exactly in the same manner when the Liberals attempted to secure representation by population and on the occasion of other reforms. No such disloyal act as disfranchisement had ever stained the Liberals' record. (Cheers.) Young men and others are deprived of votes, but you can make your influence felt. By energetic application constituencies have been redeemed, and I am confident you can redeem London. (Cheers.) The Government will find that throughout the country they will be weighed in the balance and found wanting." Mr. Burke was loudly applauded.

Mr. John Campbell was loudly cheered as his name was mentioned by the charman. What was wanted, he thought, was not speech-making, but work, and if the latter were the policy of these young men then the victory would be won in this city as it was sure to be throughout the whole country. (Cheers.) Sir John A. Macdonald's Government had first infamously gerrymandered the constituencies and then passed this Franchise Act, which was even worse. But no matter what the high tax advocates did it was quite loyal from the combine standpoint. They could shout about the old flag and use it to cover their own sinfulness, but still it was loyal. (Applause.) In response to a question from the audience about carriages Mr. Campbell showed how the N. P. had glutted the Canadian market and many firms had failed, while prices were now lower by 25 per cent. than on the other side of the line. Hacks which the speaker sold here for $800 demanded $1,200 in Buffalo and Detroit, yet he could not have the advantage of that market because of the so-called "protection." These were facts and there was no gainsaying them. The number of old stand-bys who had gone to the wall proved beyond a doubt that the Canadian manufactories must have a larger market. Mr. Campbell then gave an instance of a young tailor who used to go around among the people of Lobo making clothes, and who went to Detroit and changed his calling to carriage-making. That young man was today worth $1,000,000, although in all his trade he had never done nearly as much business or employed so many hands as the speaker. This man received much of his manufactured goods from the Eastern States, and would buy exclusively from the speaker were there no duty barriers. Where the manufacturers were well off the men were well paid, and where the number of articles produced was greater the number of men employed was increased. What the country was undoubtedly in need of was access to the markets of the United States. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was put and carried by a unanimous standing vote of the large audience

Cheers for the Queen, C. S. Hyman and votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers brought the meeting to a close.

FACTS FOR VOTERS.

IT WOULD BE $30 BETTER ON EACH HORSE.

To the farmer and horse dealer: Under Unrestricted Reciprocity you would get an average of $30 more for every horse you want to sell. Vote for the Liberal candidates and Unrestricted Reciprocity.

LET US STOP THE EXODUS BY VOTING FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

To my mind the most deplorable thing at present is the exodus of Canadians. Last week three boys went from our shop, and they are going continually as fast as we make men of them. We are keeping our raw material in the ground, but we are driving our young men out of the country. —[C. H. Waterous, jun., manufacturer, Brantford.

MR. CARLING REFUSES RELIEF—HE THINKS THINGS "WELL ENOUGH."

Sir John Macdonald's policy was to sustain the National Policy and let well enough alone.—[Hon. John Carling at London, Feb. 7, 1891.

THE LONDON "TIMES" DOES NOT SEEM TO THINK IT A BIT DISLOYAL.

It is at this very moment a matter of discussion in Canada whether a treaty of reciprocity should not be concluded with the United States, and the result of the deliberation may very possibly be an admission of the manufactures of New England into the Dominion under lighter duties than the manufactures of Great Britain. If the Canadian Ministry come to the conclusion that such an arrangement is for the benefit of that country will the Colonial Office advise the Crown to disallow the negotiations? Assuredly not.—[London Times.

THE SELF-SUPPORTING INDUSTRIES HAVE NO FEAR OF RECIPROCITY.

We are not afraid of the competition of United States manufacturers, and we believe their larger markets would be of benefit to us.—[C. H. Waterous, sen., Waterous Engine Works, Brantford.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY WOULD BOOM THE PRICE OF CITY AND FARM PROPERTY.

A Liberal victory on March 5 would increase the price of real estate in every part in this Province, and revive the inland cities and towns which, with one or two exceptions, are now stagnant.

NO CHANCE FOR ANYTHING BUT UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY, AND THAT IS JUST WHAT WE WANT.

There are no negotiations whatever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and you may be assured that no scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion confined to natural products will be entertained by this Government.—[James G. Blaine.

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"The Piano arrived on Saturday, and I wish to tell you it is considered by us a very handsome instrument. The workmanship does your establishment infinite credit, and the tone is beautiful throughout. I shall take great pleasure in showing my friends what our own Canadian manufacturers can do. You must accept my thanks for the care you have taken to make me such a handsome instrument, and I trust it may be the means of your disposing of a great number.
"I remain, yours very truly,
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SERVIA	Saturday, March 14, 8:30 a.m.
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, March 18, noon.
ETRURIA	Saturday, March 21, 2:30 p.m.
AURANIA	Saturday, March 28, 7:30 a.m.
GALLIA	Wednesday, April 1, 10 a.m.

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