

# Electors of East End Honor City's New Cabinet Minister

## Great Gathering of Workingmen Hear Mr. Hyman's Splendid Speech.

## Sir Wm. Mulock Shows What Liberal Government Has Done for the Working Classes.

## Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., Assiniboia, Tells Electors That Northwest Is Satisfied with School Clauses.

## One of the Greatest Political Rallies Ever Held in London—Rain Did Not Keep East End Electors Away—A Series of Convincing Addresses.

Last night was not by any means a propitious one for a political meeting, but despite the heavy rainstorm which set in early in the evening and continued almost incessantly until this morning, the Liberal rally in the Jubilee Rink was a grand success. The audience which greeted Hon. Mr. Hyman, Sir William Mulock and the other speakers was one of the largest ever assembled at a political gathering in London. The great downpour of rain had its effect upon the attendance until 8 o'clock, when, apparently realizing that it would continue all night, and desiring to hear the new Minister of Public Works at all hazards, the voters of the East End began to pour into the big rink in hundreds. For twenty minutes the influx lasted, until

completing political ends, will not hesitate to arouse race and religious feeling in a mixed community, such as exists in Canada. Particularly effective was his exposure of Mr. Borden's lack of candor and the equivocal character of his alleged policy on the school question. Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor, was also well received. His address was appropriate, for he briefly pointed out the legislation passed by the Liberal Government since 1896 for the benefit of the workingmen, and challenged the Conservatives to show in a single instance where they had passed a law for the benefit of the working classes. Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., for Assiniboia, held the close attention of the audience. In forceful language he assured them that all the line and cry regarding the autonomy bill is being raised in the east for political purposes. The people of the west, he declared, are satisfied with the school

in his very flattering allusions to me, but I think I can say that during the years I have lived in the city of London I have always endeavored in every possible way to further the best interests of the city. I had the honor of being elected as an alderman in 1881. That was my first public service. I also served as alderman in 1882 and 1883, and in 1884 I had the honor of being elected mayor of the city. "In 1891 you were good enough to accord me your suffrages and elect me as your representative in Parliament, and since 1900 I have represented you in the House of Commons. No one can doubt that I have been a member of the House of Commons for a number of years occupied that position as a personal friend of mine, a man whom all Canada delighted to honor, and his unfortunate removal is deplored from one end of the Dominion to the other. The circumstances under which I am now before you are caused by the death of Hon. Mr. Sutherland. No one could sorrow more than I do for him, and no one could more respect his memory. "Mr. Chairman, I quite understand and realize the responsibilities of the high office to which I have been called. For the last year, owing to Mr. Sutherland's illness, I have been acting Minister of Public Works. I can only say that if you do elect me and I am permitted to continue in that position, that while I realize the responsibilities and the greatness of the undertaking, I will endeavor to carry on that department without bringing any blush of shame to any constituent of mine in the city of London.

### More Than One Issue.

"We are told that this election campaign in London is to be fought only on one issue. I take exception to that. There are material issues to be fought in this campaign. The people of London are not to be deceived by a single issue in this campaign. "Is it nothing to the people of London that the trade of this country has more than doubled since the Liberal party went into power? "Is it nothing to the citizens of London that the Laurier Government have undertaken the transportation problem and are bringing to a successful issue that problem? "Is it nothing to the citizens of London that the tariff amendments have added materially to the business wealth of the people of this country? "Is it nothing to the people of London that the years of deficits—many and large deficits—have practically passed away and that the years of surpluses have come, and the surpluses continued to increase until last year they reached something like \$1,000,000? "Is that nothing to the citizens of London? "Is it nothing to the citizens of London that the manufacturers have never been as prosperous as they are under the present Government? "Is it nothing to every man in the city of London who has employment at good wages and at good hours? "Is it nothing to the city of London that the immigration policy of the Government has had the effect of helping to fill the Northwest Territories as they were never being filled before? "Is it nothing to the people who are going into the Territories, not by hundreds and thousands, but by hundreds of thousands? "Are all these material things nothing to the city of London? "Is it nothing to the city of London that from the Atlantic to the Pacific the transportation policy of the Government was almost universally endorsed, as shown by the large majority given the Government at the last election? "Is it nothing that the Government has taken hold of the Grand Trunk Pacific and is putting it through? "Is it nothing to the city of London that the Government has established a railway commission—in a word, that it has put the shippers and railway companies under a commission that can in a few hours or days step in and settle them without them having to drag on for indefinite periods? "Yet, Mr. Chairman, we are told that all of these matters amount to nothing—that so far as the material welfare of the city is concerned they are to be considered as nothing and that we are called upon to meet the only issue that our opponents care to discuss.

Not Afraid of School Issue. "I am not afraid of that issue," declared Mr. Hyman, amid applause, "but I do want the people of the city of London, I do want my constituents to thoroughly understand the question and not to take it as it is being handed around from house to house by those who seem to care nothing except to stir up race and religious difficulty amongst us. "I want just one moment to refer to one or two matters. I desire to refer to one matter which was a somewhat heated question in November of 1904, and I want to ask this large audience tonight if since that time events have not justified me in the course I took at that time. I refer to the Grand Trunk provision bill. I was accused of opposing that bill. The accusation was based on the fact that the measure had been adjourned from time to time, but the reason the bill did not become law as soon as many people would have desired it, was because of the fact that a most important and necessary amendment had been made to it. This amendment was to the effect that the supreme court should be asked if the bill had been passed before it was known that Parliament really had the power to pass it. My reason for asking for this amendment was that if the bill had been passed before it was known that Parliament really had the power to pass it, any employee who began an action against the company, because of an accident, would have been confronted by the company with the statement that the bill was ultra vires and would have been compelled to fight the company from court to court until it was decided that the act was legal, and this would mean the carrying of the case to the Privy Council in England.

### Mr. Hyman's Amendment.

"I would ask if there is any employee here who would be ready to put up \$25,000 or \$25,000 in order to win his case, I think not. But few men are ready to fight such a case as this. And herein lies my justification. I can tell you all that Mr. Harvey Hall, only three weeks today, asked me if I would use my influence to have the bill passed by the Government, and also to have it passed upon by the Privy Council, so that no railway will have the power or the excuse to put up as a defense, when it is being sued, that Parliament had not the power to pass the bill. (Hear, hear.) This I say is my justification for the amendment which caused the delay in the passing of the bill. "And I can promise you, and Sir William Mulock, the Minister of Labor, who is present with me tonight, will join with me in this promise, that we will carry the bill to the Privy Council.

cell, so that a workman may sue the company for damages under the provisions of the bill without fearing that the company will set up the defense that the bill is ultra vires. (Applause.) The supreme court of Canada has already decided that we have the power to pass the bill. And now to settle the matter for all time and protect the workman, we shall carry it to the Privy Council at the expense of the Government.

### Pere Marquette Investigation.

"I may be also permitted to make a slight reference to another matter which is of interest to the workmen of London. I refer to the Pere Marquette matter. Some time ago I was informed that the Pere Marquette was importing men from the United States to take the places of good Canadian workmen. I at once wrote to Sir William Mulock and asked him to take immediate action under the alien labor law. I do not know that I am in love with the alien labor law, but the Government of Canada were practically forced to put the law into operation. It was through no feeling of hostility toward the Pere Marquette that we did this. It was simply to protect the workmen of Canada. (Cheers.) AS Continued on page 7.

## "KNOCKER" THEN; "JOLLIER" NOW.



Workingman—It's the glad hand, now, is it Mr. Gray? But you had the hammer out for us not so long ago. Let's see your other hand.

Five days have elapsed since the charge was made that Mr. William Gray, the Conservative candidate, knifed the union men of London the time of the street car strike in this city.

Since the charge was made Mr. Gray addressed a meeting of workingmen at East London, but he evaded the question.

The workers of London know where Mr. Gray, who has dubbed himself the friend of labor, now stands.

In 1899 he went to St. Thomas and essayed the role of strike-breaker without being asked.

Now he needs the votes of the workingmen and he is attempting to foist himself on the voters as a friend of the workers.

At the time of the second street car strike in this city, it was proposed to hold the Old Boys' reunion at Springbank Park.

The old boys in other towns were corresponded with, and Mr. J. T. Marks, editor of the Industrial Banner, went to St. Thomas to induce the Old Boys of that city to stay away from Springbank, unless they should see fit to drive down.

The same night the St. Thomas Old Boys were meeting, and Mr. Marks dropped in on them, only to find Mr. Gray on hand. Mr. Gray, who now poses as the friend of the workingmen, urged the St. Thomas Old Boys to ignore the strike and patronize the Springbank car.

On the other hand, Mr. Marks did his utmost to have the Old Boys to stay away from Springbank, but he was opposed by Mr. Gray for the better part of two hours. In fact, Mr. Gray was as good as told Mr. Marks that he was a curse to the city.

Mr. Gray also tried to lead the St. Thomas Old Boys to believe that Londoners were not in sympathy with the strike.

These are absolute facts. Mr. Gray knifed the union men of London in 1899.

In November last he succeeded in misleading some of the labor men. But if any labor man in London doubts the charge let him ask Mr. Marks or any one of the men who took part in the strike.

### THE WEATHER.

#### Tomorrow—Fine and Cool.

London, Friday, June 2. Sun rises, 4:38 a.m. Moon rises, 4:38 a.m. Sun sets, 7:52 p.m. Moon sets, 7:14 p.m.

The weather today has been fine throughout the Dominion, except in Alberta, where there have been thunderstorms. The temperature has been above 80° very generally in the Northwest Territories and southern Ontario, and about 70° in Manitoba and in most districts from Ontario eastward.

### LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 5 p.m. Thursday were: Highest, 77°; lowest, 60°.

## AS SEEN BY AN ONLOOKER

The big audience in the Jubilee rink last night proved that London is not to be daunted by bad weather when it's a case of listening to one of her favorite sons talk on a live issue. The temper of the meeting was shown when the chairman made a passing allusion to "Charlie Hyman."

A great gust of cheering swept through the assemblage when the new Minister of Public Works was spoken of in these familiar terms. It was an acknowledgment that London has a warm spot in her heart for the man, and that cabinet rank doesn't make any sort of difference when the chap who gets it is a good fellow. Man and boy, Mr. Hyman has lived here for fifty-one years. London has seen him grow up and has watched him develop. He wears no honor that he hasn't earned. He has worked for all he has got, and jealousy of his success is disarmed by the fact that he has deserved it. His career has not been meteoric. He never asked anybody to take him on suspicion. When quite young he got into the habit of doing things first, and coming around for the reward—which was the esteem of his fellow-citizens—afterwards. He began at the foot of the ladder in public life and climbed up, rung by rung—thus differing from some other people, who would like to begin at the top and fall down. Without any drum-beating or horn-blowing, he has proved himself equal to all his opportunities. Although a convincing speaker, he has permitted his actions to do most of the talking.

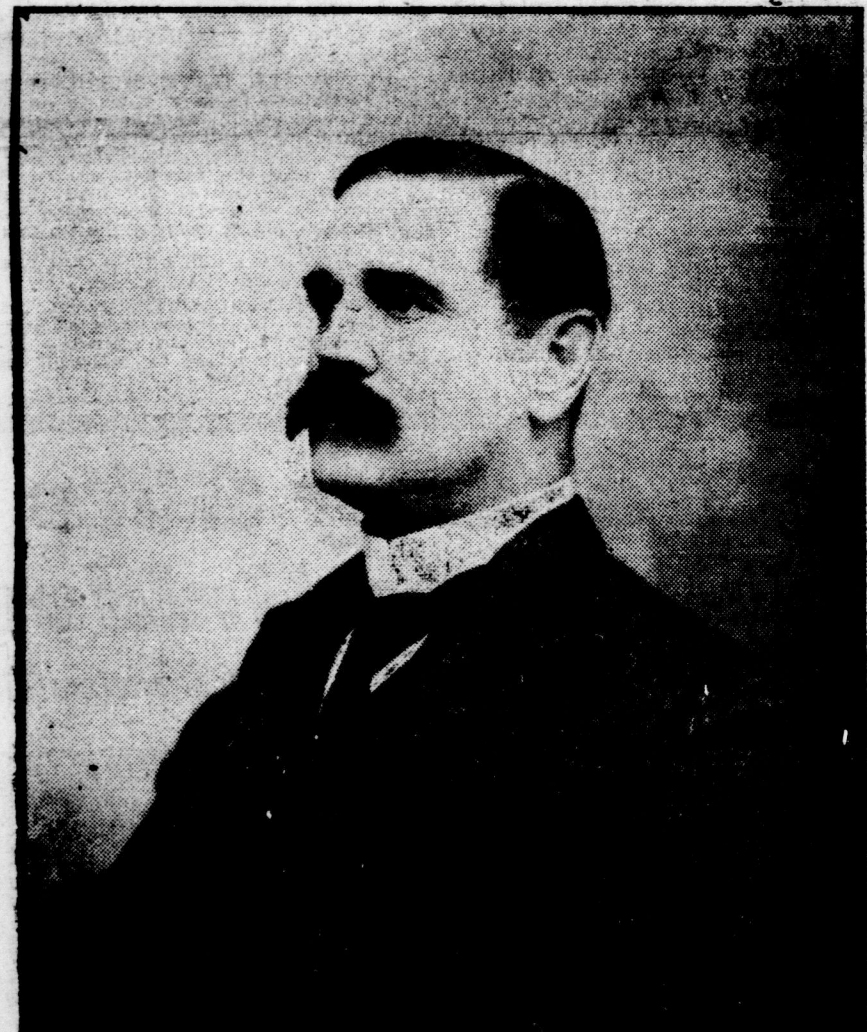
A cheer may be a small thing on which to build a sermon, but cheers are much desired by everybody, and heroes take off their hats to them. It is all in the way they are given. When they come straight up from the depths of a genuine enthusiasm there's no mistaking them. They are the finest music in the world. That cheer for "Charlie Hyman" in the Jubilee rink last night was a splendid tribute to his personal equation. It means that the people know a strong man when they see him, and take an interest in him, and put him on a friendly footing in their minds. It will be "Charlie Hyman" to the end of the chapter.

Of course, there were other cheers at the Jubilee rink—plenty of 'em—but they were drawn out by the arguments, mere acknowledgments that reason saw the point. The discerning person chooses rather to dwell on this particular one, which seemed to carry with it the affection of the people, and the homage due to a long period of faithful and intelligent public service. There may have been some pride in it, too—pride that London is to have a cabinet minister in the councils of the nation, flesh of her flesh and bone of her bone, and a worthy representative of the city's best activities. But pride, though a very human weakness, is, we are told, a deadly sin. The Opposition newspapers say that it is very wrong of London to have such thoughts, and that it is even more heinous to entertain the idea that with one cabinet minister at Toronto and another at Ottawa, this city can hardly get the worst of it. Sooner than have two cabinet ministers for London, the Free Press, and the Toronto World, and the Toronto News would sacrifice—Mr. Hyman. It is said to be low cunning for any town to think of playing both ends against the middle and selfish to boot. No doubt it is but the fact that the Conservative papers mention it seems to indicate that the thought will intrude on the severest moralists. We feel quite sure that nobody at the Jubilee rink harbored these crafty notions, which must be the jaundiced imaginings of hypersensitive critics.

Mr. Hyman excels in business statement. His speech last night was followed closely, even by the jaded political correspondents, who are sick of the sound of Autonomy Bills. Into a little over half an hour the Minister of Public Works compressed a prodigious amount of information and argument. As one Ottawa correspondent remarked, it wasn't jammed so tight that you couldn't see what was in it, but at the same time there was nothing in it that could have been cut out. To newspaper men who had listened to or read long-winded speeches in the House of Commons on the same subject, it came as a surprise that a clear, forcible and entirely adequate presentation of the school clauses could be compassed in twenty minutes. And yet that was what Mr. Hyman succeeded in doing. He traced the history of the school question in the Territories, explained its status just previous to the introduction of the autonomy bill, and gave a remarkably lucid exposition of the tenor and effect of the school clauses in the bill now before the House. Mr. Hyman is not a lawyer, but he has a mental grasp which enabled him to disentangle the intricacies of the law on the question in a manner intelligible to the dumbest man in the audience. This is no small task when one considers the hair-splitting and quibbling that has been going on in press and Parliament for some months now over the bearing of Section 93 of the British North America Act on Clause 16 of the Autonomy Bill. After Mr. Hyman had finished, everybody must have had a clear idea as to what it all meant, and enough insight into the constitutional aspect of the case to give a street-corner argument force and cogency. Three or four things stood out plainly—that the so-called separate schools in the Northwest are genuine national schools under national control, should, in fact, be named Roman Catholic public schools, since they conform in all respects to the Government's standards as to curriculum, examinations, inspection and qualification of teachers; that the system has been in vogue in the Northwest for fourteen years with satisfaction to all concerned; that it is considered by the people of the west a better school law than we have in Ontario, one of the best school laws, indeed, in the world; and, finally, that the school clauses of the Autonomy Bill do not add one work to or take one word from the law, which has been given such a long trial, and shown such excellent results in the Northwest Territories. Incidentally, Mr. Hyman showed that Mr. Borden was dodging the question, and that an amendment which makes a specious plea for provincial rights, "subject to the constitution," that is subject to the limitations and restrictions of Section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, is sheer humbug. It is a piece of humbug, and is not intended to do anything except mark time. The amendment leaves provincial rights where they always were, that is, in Section 93 of the B. N. A. Act, whence they cannot be dislodged without a two-thirds vote of the British Parliament. Mr. Borden's amendment does not add anything to provincial rights. All the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan would get out of the Opposition policy would be a crop of lawsuits. It is this fact that the Borden amendment means nothing which allows Mr. George E. Foster and others to say that it is mental reservation, it is not hard for the politicians who tried to coerce Manitoba in 1896 to feel they are not doing anything which derogates from that position now. Otherwise Mr. Foster couldn't eat crow with the straight face he does now.

At any rate, Mr. Hyman left no misunderstandings on the school question. His handling of the subject was a splendid example of pith and vigor. The main topic was not confused by digressions and rhetorical excursions. Like Mr. Sifton's speech, it was addressed to the man on the street, and had the advantage over that mastery effort of being shorter and more easily carried in the head. There were people in the Jubilee rink, so it is said, who doubted if Mr. William Gray could have done as well in as few words. In some quarters it is alleged that Mr. Gray is merely going through the motions of debate without thinking deeply enough on the subject to get a head-ache.

What Mr. Hyman said on the more local issues, the Pere Marquette depolarizations, the Grand Trunk provision bill and his vote on the union label bill will be found in another column. The main thing to be gathered is that, without making any fuss, Mr. Hyman has been quietly at work doing what he can for organized labor, and not saying much about it, because he considered it all in the day's work of a public man trying to do his duty toward all classes. Mr. Gray, we know, has a record as a strike-breaker, and his conversion to the side of the masses is almost as sudden as that which overtook Saul of Tarsus. But then, Mr. Gray does everything suddenly. Mr. Hyman rose to a cabinet minister, through intermediate stages of alderman, mayor, and member of Parliament. Mr. Gray has no tedious, plodding past. A good mixer, he has shown more in club and social than he has in public life. He has no political record but the genius of statesmanship rocks not of a past. Mr. Borden was made leader of the Conservative party because nobody could say anything about him, and Mr. Gray naturally cannot see why he shouldn't be elected member for London for the same reason. Besides, as the Free Press says, a vote for Gray is a vote for King Edward.



HON. C. S. HYMAN.

Finally there was not a vacant chair to be had and hundreds of men stood along the side of the rink and at the rear. In the audience were also very many ladies, whose presence, in spite of the elements, was not overlooked by the speakers in their addresses.

It was the opening gun of the Liberal campaign, and the interest in the speeches was intense. The address by London's distinguished son was frank, open, straightforward and to the point. Mr. Hyman dealt in a mastery way with all the issues now before the public, and the enthusiasm he aroused was at times unbounded. After dealing with the progress and prosperity of the Dominion under Liberal rule, he took up the Grand Trunk provision bill, his attitude upon which was so misrepresented last fall; the deportation of the Americans who had been brought into this country to take the places of Canadians, the union label bill and other matters affecting the workingmen, and finally, in a convincing manner, he explained the school clauses of the autonomy bill. In unmistakable language he pointed out, and he proved his assertions by references to the different acts, that the Dominion Government has not in the slightest particular attempted to force upon the people of the west any school legislation. He showed that the system which the Government proposes to guarantee the new provinces is a system of national schools—a system which was adopted by the people of the Northwest Territories themselves in 1891, and which for fourteen years has given complete satisfaction to both the Protestants and the Catholics of the Northwest. In a manly manner, Mr. Hyman denounced those who, to ac-

law, which they framed for themselves and which they have tried with the greatest satisfaction for fourteen years. Mr. John Stevely, who acted as chairman, made a very happy speech, and his eulogies of the new Minister of Public Works were seconded by loud and prolonged cheers of all present. Among those on the platform were: Sir William Mulock; Mr. Ed McDonald, M. P. for Pictou, N. S.; Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works; Dr. W. Blackwell, Alex. Stuart, K. C., E. J. Masurel, Major Hume Cronyn, F. G. Inwood, Jesse Welford, F. G. McCracken, W. H. Braddon, Dr. Hugh A. Stevenson, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, J. R. Adams, James D. Tylter, Alfred Croden, E. Fitzgerald, M. S. Davidson, W. G. Murray, J. C. Park, R. W. Bennett, George Heaman, St. John Hyttenrauch, John McCready, J. W. Coussé, and Alf. Red Torry.

Chairman Stevely and the speakers ascended the platform shortly after 8 o'clock, and as Mr. Hyman appeared he was tendered an ovation of such magnitude that it was plainly seen he keeps a warm place in the hearts of the workingmen of East London.

A MASTERLY ADDRESS. Liberal Candidate Deals Fully with the School Question and Other Matters.

Mr. Hyman was the first speaker called upon by the chairman, Mr. John Stevely, and at the very mention of the Liberal candidate's name the immense audience arose and cheered for some time. It was a reception such as Mr. Hyman was accorded the first time he appeared as the Liberal standard-bearer, and showed plainly that he has lost none of his old-time popularity. Mr. Hyman's address was a masterly effort—one of the ablest he has yet delivered—and it was listened to with the closest interest throughout.

With the cheering subsided, Mr. Hyman proceeded, as follows: "Our chairman has been altogether too kind