

## CANADA WANTS CHARLEY HYMAN

—Hon. Wm. Paterson, at the Princess Rink.

Union Men Cannot Vote  
For an Enemy Like GrayEditor Marks of Industrial Banner  
Writes Open Letter to Workers.Conservative Candidate Accused of Telling a De-  
liberate Untruth—Mr. Marks' Charges  
Are Corroborated.

The following open letter to the working men of London has been sent to The Advertiser and the Free Press by Mr. J. T. Marks, editor of the Industrial Banner:

"For 23 years, and those the best years of my life, I have given my services freely in the interest of organized labor and the welfare of the working class, and during all that time there has never been an industrial battle in which I have not been out on the firing line or when my attitude was ever in doubt. It has been my motive to get under the fence or hide behind a hedge, and I challenge any individual in London to point out one single instance in which I have been appealed to in vain.

"For thirteen years the Industrial Banner has upheld the principles of unionism, and it has on all occasions spoken out in favor of the toilers, in language so plain as to be unmistakable. When other papers have refused the workers a hearing the columns of the Banner have always been open to them, and today it is the only paper in the Province of Ontario that exists for the sole purpose of upholding the principles of organized labor and fighting its battles.

"During the late Rumball-Beck election and during the present contest, neither the Liberal nor Conservative parties have been enabled to make one charge against me in any shape or form of ever having betrayed the interests of labor or done a single crooked act, and if this record of 23 years is not sufficient to speak for itself, I don't propose to ask for a certificate of character at the hands of the London Free Press.

"While on scores of occasions I have appeared before the city council and the Ontario Government to ask for justice for my fellow-workmen, I have never yet asked for a favor or concession for myself. Therefore, I believe, I have a right to expect that the workmen of London will, at least, give me some little credence when I make a statement, and that they will be just

as fair to weigh the evidence I shall advance as they have been to back me when I have been among them in their industrial struggles right up in the front rank.

## Gray a Strike-Breaker.

"I believe that I have proved to the satisfaction of every honest and intelligent citizen of London that Mr. Wm. Gray did act in an unfriendly part when he opposed me during the street railway strike in St. Thomas, and when he called me a curse to the city of London. If the affidavit I presented to prove my charge was untrue, then I am guilty of perjury, and it would have been the duty of Mr. Gray to at once have entered action against me for no man can swear to such a statement if it is untrue without running the most serious risk of landing behind prison bars. That Mr. Gray has not dared to do so, is ample evidence that he knows I but stated the truth.

"The statements of Mr. Guest, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Flowers, of Chatham, prove that Mr. Gray and myself had a heated controversy at St. Thomas. This of itself is proof that Mr. Gray and I were on different sides of the question. There is no questioning this. I have never asserted that Mr. Gray went to St. Thomas as a strike-breaker. I have no proof of that fact, but I do know he was there, and did act the part of a strike-breaker, and did try to discredit me in the eyes of the London Old Boys of St. Thomas and was playing the cards of the London Street Railway Company.

"The article that has caused the present situation appeared in the Banner immediately after the November elections. Its statements were never challenged. Mr. Gray did not attempt even a denial until he was cornered and forced at the nomination meeting in the city hall to utter a deliberate untruth. My statements have been backed by union men and business men of St. Thomas, who were present at the meeting, men whose word would be accepted in any court of law, and I want to call especial emphasis to the

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LETTER FROM HON. W. S. FIELDING  
RIDDLES MR. BORDEN'S ARGUMENTShows the Wide Difference Between the Original and Amended  
School Clause of the Autonomy Bill—Mr.  
Borden's Strange Assertion.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

At a meeting in London on Tuesday night, Mr. Haultain read the following telegram from Mr. R. L. Borden:

"Please correct Mr. Fielding's statement that I have only recently discovered the two educational clauses are identical. I made that statement in my speech on March 22."

If Mr. Borden was correctly reported in the chief Conservative organ, the Mail and Empire, he was clearly wrong. My remarks on the point in question were quite accurate and therefore there was nothing in my statement that Mr. Borden or anybody else could correct.

The text for that particular portion of my speech in London on Monday evening was furnished by the report in the Toronto Mail and Empire of the meeting addressed by Mr. Borden in London on the previous Saturday evening. I read from the Mail's report the following passage:

"Probably the feature of the meeting was Mr. Borden's statement that the famous clause 16, as amended, was precisely the same as originally drawn. Although the amendment was read in the Commons by Mr. Fitzpatrick some time ago, no opportunity has since been afforded of discussing it. Mr. Borden therefore took this occasion of showing what it really meant. The original clause, he pointed out, fixed separate schools for the west by re-enacting the actual words of the separate school clause of the Northwest Act of 1875, which is a Dominion enactment. The amended clause fixes separate schools on the west by making the ordinances 29 and 30, passed in 1901, a permanent law, and these ordinances contain word for word the separate school clause of the act of 1875, or as Mr. Borden himself put it, the original clause and the amended one proceeded by different routes, but arrived precisely at the same goal."

I took exception to two statements contained in the passage above quoted. The first was the statement that Mr. Borden had no previous opportunity of discussing the amendment to clause 16 of the Autonomy Bill. I pointed out that the amendment had been in Mr. Borden's hands for some days before he delivered his speech on the 22nd of March. If there are any mistakes on this point they are not on my part. I have stated only the facts.

The second statement of Mr. Borden to which I took exception was that in the concluding part of the passage, which reads: "The amended clause fixes separate schools on the west by making the ordinances 29 and 30, passed in 1901, a permanent law, and THESE ORDINANCES CONTAIN WORD FOR WORD THE SEPARATE SCHOOL CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF 1875, or as Mr. Borden himself put it, the original clause and the amended one proceed by different routes, but arrive precisely at the same goal."

I read the separate school clause of the act of 1875 and the separate school clause in the present Northwest Ordinances, and gave my hearers the opportunity of judging whether Mr. Borden was correct in saying that word for word they were the same. I said I never heard that contention by Mr. Borden before, nor did I. Mr. Borden may have made general statements in

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## Poser for Free Press.

The Free Press accuses Mr. Hyman of purchasing "scab" boilers from the firm of E. Leonard & Sons.

But the Free Press does not deny that the engine which is driving its presses, and the boiler which is producing the steam to drive the engine, were purchased from the Leonard firm five months ago. What about the "scab" engine and boiler of the Free Press?

KIND OF SCHOOL  
IN NORTHWESTArchbishop Tache's Denuncia-  
tion of the System.

## 'SEPARATE IN NAME ONLY'

Quebec Paper Accuses Laurier of  
Betraying His Co-Religionists—  
Character of Schools.

Although Mr. Borden says that the kind of school is not at issue, and that it is a question of "provincial rights" alone, it is notable that the Opposition campaign now deals with the kind of school and nothing else. Their papers and speakers, regardless of truth, urge that the Northwest separate school is a clerical school and as bad or even worse than the Ontario school. If papers and speakers supporting Mr. Hyman were as utterly regardless of the truth, with what ease could they make a campaign; they could say that the bill will permit no separate schools at all, they could say that the Government proposes to put all Roman Catholics to death on July 12; they could say that Quebec will no longer be allowed a voice in Parliament; they could say that henceforth nothing will be done in Canada without the full approval of Dr. Sproule, Billy Maclean and Col. Hughes. But after all, what the people desire are the real facts.

If the Northwest separate school is a clerical school, then what did Mr. Haultain mean when he said last Friday night that since 1892 the objectionable features of the school had been removed? What did he mean when he said two months ago that if he were dictator he should not think of changing the system? What did he mean

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LABOR ORGAN  
PRAISES HYMAN

The Industrial Banner, the spokesman of organized labor, says: In reply to the attempt of the Free Press to belittle the Hon. C. S. Hyman's vote in favor of the union label bill, we beg leave to remark that organized labor approves of his action in that matter and appreciates the votes of the noble thirteen, both Liberal and Conservative, who were fair enough to support that measure of fair play to labor in the House of Commons.

RALPH SMITH, M.P.,  
AT G. T. R. WORKSLabor Representative From Brit-  
ish Columbia Speaks in  
Behalf of Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C., and one of the best known labor men in Canada, visited the carworks today in the interests of Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Smith addressed the men at length, and was given a splendid reception. He told of all the legislation for the betterment of the workingman which has been passed by the Liberal Government, and defied any Conservative present to point to a single measure on the statute books to aid labor which had been passed by the Conservatives.

And this despite the fact that the Conservatives had been in power at Ottawa eighteen years before the Liberals took hold of the reins of government in 1896.

Cheers were given for the King, Mr. Hyman and Mr. Smith.

A DISGRACEFUL CONSPIRACY TO  
DECEIVE A MEETING OF ELECTORS

On Friday evening, Mr. Haultain tried to create a sensation by reading a telegram signed by one William Cousins, a bitter and unscrupulous Medicine Hat Tory, to the effect that a delegation of Medicine Hat Liberals were going to Ottawa to lay their views on the Autonomy Bill before the Government, because their member, Mr. Walter Scott, refused to do so.

Mr. Scott, who is in the city, at once wrote to Haultain, saying he did not believe Medicine Hat Liberals were making any protest against the school clauses. "I certainly question your fairness," he added, "in seeking to convey to a public meeting in London the impression that the school feature of the Autonomy Bill is objected to by Medicine Hat Liberals."

Mr. Scott at once wired Mayor For-

ster, of Medicine Hat, for the facts, and on Saturday received this message:

"Medicine Hat, June 10, 1905. "Walter Scott, M. P., London: "Cousins' telegram wholly wrong. Liberal Association and Board of Trade will meet on Monday evening to ask council to send delegation to Ottawa about Strathcona Horse headquarters and new postoffice. Absolutely nothing whatever about Autonomy Bills or education clause suggested or thought of. (Signed), H. G. FORSTER, Mayor."

What do the people of London think of this disgraceful conspiracy? What do they think of Mr. Haultain, who played a part in it? What do they think of Goggin, who made use of Cousins' telegram on Saturday night?

How Mr. Hyman Did a  
Good Stroke for the City

"When the mill was burned down Mr. Hyman at once entered into correspondence with us. As you probably know, Mr. Hyman is a personal friend of mine, and his arguments carried great weight with me. He assured, as member for London and a cabinet minister, that we would soon be able to enjoy the benefits of inter-switching—something which, in our business, where we have so much shipping, is a very important matter indeed. In every way possible he used his influence with us to locate in London again, and although for a while we were inclined to take the big mill to Toronto, we have at last decided to purchase the site and factory building of the London Machine Tool Company, and to keep our mill in London."

"Mr. Hyman deserves great credit for securing inter-switching for the business men of London. For many years the lack of the interchange of cars has been a serious drawback to the business interests of the city, but now, thanks to Mr. Hyman, inter-switching has been secured and the first result of it is that our mill has been secured to London."—Mr. Albert Dymond of the Dymond-Baker Lumber Company.

HOW MR. HYMAN BEFRIENDED  
THE EMPLOYES OF RAILWAYS

Every railway man should remember that Hon. Mr. Hyman has pledged himself to carry the Grand Trunk provident bill to the Privy Council at the expense of the Government so that an employee of the road, if he is injured, will be able to sue the company without fear that the company will set up the plea that the law is ultra vires.

The importance of this promise is shown by the fact that at the present time the Pere Marquette Railway is fighting the alien labor law of Canada, on the ground that the law is ultra vires, as the Canadian Parliament, they claim, had no power to pass it.

This means that the case will in all probability have to be carried to the Privy Council now for a ruling.

What workman, or what widow of a workman would be able to carry a suit for damage against the company to the Privy Council?

Every railway man in London should vote for Hyman, the man who will see that the injured employee, or the widow of an employee, will be able to sue the company on fair grounds.

## ANOTHER ROORBACH!

Wolsley Barracks Instructors Are  
Sent to Niagara Every Year.

Mr. Gray's organ is working itself into a passion because half a dozen instructors from Wolsley Barracks have been ordered to report for duty at Niagara camp. The Free Press declares all of the instructors are Conservatives, and accuses the Liberals of sending the men to Niagara to prevent them voting tomorrow.

The charge is all bosh. Instructors are sent every year from London to the Niagara camp, and the transfer of the men this year is no exception to the rule. At the present time there are three instructors here from Toronto, having been sent here some time ago.

Election or no election, the men from Wolsley Barracks would have been sent to Niagara.

## THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fair and a Little Warmer  
London, Monday, June 12.  
Sun rises, 4:35 a.m. Moon rises, 2:39 p.m.  
Sun sets, 7:59 p.m. Moon sets, 1:45 a.m.  
Toronto, June 11-5 p.m.

Rain has been general in Ontario and Quebec, while in Manitoba and the Territories and in the Maritime Provinces the weather has been fine and warm. The general conditions are still unsettled, but a tendency towards higher temperature is probable.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 32-82; Victoria, 59-69; Calgary, 44-73; Edmonton, 52-83; Winnipeg, 62-74; Port Arthur, 46-73; St. John's, 50-68; Toronto, 52-72; Ottawa, 52-68; Montreal, 60-64; Quebec, 52-82; Halifax, 46-78.

## FORECASTS.

Monday, June 12-8 a.m.  
Today—Light to moderate north to west winds; fair.  
Tuesday—Light to moderate variable winds; fine and a little warmer than today.

## TEMPERATURES.

Calgary	43	45	Cloudy
Winnipeg	50	50	Clear
Port Arthur	46	50	Cloudy
Toronto	52	60	Cloudy
Ottawa	52	60	Fair
Montreal	54	54	Cloudy
Quebec	54	54	Cloudy
Father Point	48	44	Rain

## WEATHER NOTES.

Since Saturday morning rain has fallen heavily in nearly all portions of Ontario and Quebec, and rain is now setting in over the Maritime Provinces. In Manitoba and the Territories the weather has been fine and warm.

## LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Saturday were: Highest, 67°; lowest, 55° above Sunday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 60° above.

MR. HYMAN HAD  
SERVICE IMPROVEDActed Promptly and Secured  
an Improved Mail for  
London.

Mr. Gray's organ this morning attempts to deprive Mr. Hyman of the credit due him for securing a mail service on the train leaving London at 6:20 a.m. via Stratford, and connecting at the latter place for all northern points.

Mr. Gray's organ lays the credit for the service to the board of trade, whereas the attention of Mr. Hyman was first drawn to the matter by a London traveler, who set forth the benefit such a service would be to the businessmen of the city. The letter reached London's representative at Ottawa on May 30. It was acknowledged the same day, and Mr. Hyman immediately drew the attention of the postoffice department to the need of the service, with the result that inside of a week the placing of the mail on the train was ordered.

## Bulyea Favors the Bills.

Neither Haultain nor Bennett tried to explain away the hearty favor which Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, of Regina, gives the Autonomy Bills. Mr. Bulyea is a colleague of Mr. Haultain in the Northwest Government (his Commissioner of Public Works), and a Northwest pioneer. Besides, Mr. Bulyea is a devout Baptist. He was associated with Mr. Haultain during last January and February in the autonomy negotiations at Ottawa. He stood with Sifton and Oliver against the first section 16, and stands with them for the revised education clause. What suits Bulyea, Sifton, Oliver, Greenway, Dr. Bryce, Dr. Baird, Ralph Connor, Dr. Carmichael, Dr. Herdman and so many other Northwest Protestants may very well suit London.

## A Soft Spot for Billy

The story runs that Billy Gray's future is to be provided for, win or lose. The Conservative party in London have Billy on their hands and arrangements are accordingly being made to give Billy a comfortable billet and save expenses. The position will be something that will not take Billy away from London, and it will be in the gift of the Whitney Government.

Some of Billy's friends say that his business would suffer if he were obliged to go to Ottawa for six months every year. They hint that Billy has no intention of injuring his business prospects by attending to the duties of a member of Parliament. Nor has he any idea of injuring his prospects by running as a Conservative candidate. As far as politics are concerned Billy is not in the game entirely for his health. He has to look out for a rainy day, and protect his old age against want as any other prudent man would do. There is no money in it for Billy to go to Ottawa, spend his fifteen hundred dollars sessional indemnity maintaining the dignity of London, and to let his business take chances while he is away from home. If Billy is prepared to sacrifice all for the good of his country, then the Conservative party in London will have to hold him up, and that they are not prepared to do out of their own pockets. Although Billy is not the candidate they would have chosen, they realize that he is the logical result of the accident which occurred last November. The story goes that Billy realizes it too, and he is playing it for all it is worth. The Conservative party has simply got to do something for Billy Gray.

If Billy loses, the situation will be comparatively simple. All Billy will have to do then is to wait until the job falls vacant, and then enter into his reward without any fuss. In such a position politics will never bother Billy Gray again; he will never have to show how little he knows about public questions; and the Conservative party in London will have to hold him up, and that they are not prepared to do out of their own pockets. Although Billy is not the candidate they would have chosen, they realize that he is the logical result of the accident which occurred last November. The story goes that Billy realizes it too, and he is playing it for all it is worth. The Conservative party has simply got to do something for Billy Gray.

In view of all the circumstances, they think it would be more beneficial and less expensive to the party to have Billy resign his seat in Parliament if he should happen to win, and let a better man take his place. Then he could take the Ontario Government job if it was ready for him. If it wasn't, he could hang on a little longer.

London has had four elections in seven months. There is great satisfaction in knowing that Mr. Hyman's victory tomorrow will defeat the plans of the schemers, who, regarding Billy Gray as only one move in the game, would saddle this city with another bye-election in the near future.

EVIDENCE OF THE WORKINGMEN  
IS ALL AGAINST WILLIAM GRAY

Every expedient has been resorted to in the effort to have the union men of London forget the past and vote for William Gray, the man who knifed them in 1899. The report of the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was falsified in the effort to bolster up the Conservative candidate, and the Free Press has been obliged to publish in its columns two denials of its own report.

Now a man from Chatham has been brought to this city to say that Mr. Gray did not knife the strikers. This after the Trades Council, by a vote of 19 to 12 has declared Mr. Gray to be an enemy of union labor, and after Mr. Marks, the editor of the Banner, has made an affidavit as to the truth of his statements.

A document signed by a number of St. Thomas merchants and workmen, members of the London Old Boys' Association, also backs up Mr. Marks. The workmen are asked to believe that Mr. Marks and the other union men who voice for the truth of his statements are all guilty of falsehood, and that only William Gray and one Flowers, who is not a union man, tell the truth.

Dr. Goggin's Two-Faced  
Position Is Shown UpREBUKED BY  
THEIR FRIENDS.

The Lethbridge (N. W. T.) News, a straight Conservative paper, in its issue of June 1, declares that the attitude of Messrs. Bennett and Haultain on the autonomy policy is out of touch with that of the people of the west generally. "They must know," it says, "that the great majority are unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the financial terms, while as for the school question—everybody here knows we have none."

BAPTIST PASTOR'S  
SENSIBLE REMARKSDeprecates the Raising of the  
Spirit of Religious  
Animosity.

In the course of his sermon in the South London Baptist Church last evening, Rev. William M. Walker said that men should not forget at election time to exercise a spirit of Christian forbearance towards each other. The speaker greatly deprecated the raising of "a spirit of religious animosity and bitterness" among the electors.

## SOUTH LONDON LIBERALS

A meeting of all the committees of South London will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the committee rooms, corner of Craig street and the Wortley road.

Business of the utmost importance. Every Liberal is expected to be present.

What He Said in Toronto Two  
Years Ago.No Request From the Northwest  
for an Absolutely Free Hand.

It is quite remarkable how many men have come to talk for Billy Gray's "single issue"—provincial rights—who, like Billy himself, have to make a right-about-face or fall off the platform.

Dr. Goggin is another supple contortionist. In 1896 in the Northwest, he voted for the Tupper-Foster Coercion Bill for Manitoba. And until the present question became a party issue, Dr. Goggin was always busy depicting the Northwest school system with its state-controlled minority school as the pink of perfection, ever so much superior to the existing Manitoba system.

Mr. Sheppard hardly knew when he was handing out the thrust to Contortionist Foster that it hit his companion, Dr. Goggin, and also Billy Gray just as hard as Foster. Dr. Goggin's 1896 principles have undergone a change. His more recent high opinion respecting the Northwest system has not exactly changed—it is effaced. He is trying to efface his Toryism, too.

At a Toronto meeting in March he said: "I take it that we meet here tonight as a body of Liberals, intent upon settling before our party our views on this subject. That I believe is one of the qualifications of a good party man."

Certainly, Dr. Goggin is a good party man, judging by that utterance he esteems party before truth, because all his life he has been a Tory above all else, and a good enough party man to swallow the 1896 Remedial Bill. And until the chance for party capital arose, Dr. Goggin was admittedly aware that the Haultain Draft Bill asked for separate schools. His goodness as a party man then failed to suggest any objection against the Draft Bill on this account.

Walter Scott dealt with both the Draft Bill and with Dr. Goggin in his

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