

COLONEL HUGHES FLAYS TORIES

NOTED CONSERVATIVE DECRIES NARROW TACTICS

Fearlessly Defends Ross Rifle, Which His Party is Attacking.

Ottawa, May 30.—Colonel Sam Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton), is a Conservative of Conservatives, but consciousness of that fact does not prevent him from periodically turning upon his associates in opposition and flaying them for exhibitions of narrow partisanship. Col. Sam has no compunctions when it comes to respectable criticism of the broad-gauged variety but it makes him heart sick to listen to the whining of some of his political bed-fellows.

An example of this was afforded in the recent debate on the Ross rifle, upon which Col. Worthington, Conservative member for Sherbrooke, made some very strong reflections in the course of a savage attack upon the department of militia and defence. Col. Hughes, however, was purely a political onslaught, wounding with the usual condemnatory motion—for campaign purposes.

Now it happens that Colonel Hughes is a strong believer in the Ross rifle. He considers it a good arm, and that being his conviction, politics cannot prevent him from expressing it. He expressed it in the debate the other day; expressed it with a vigor and frankness that made his Tory company wilt, while the attack upon the government ignominiously collapsed.

But it was not in connection with their narrow tactics with regard to the Ross rifle that Col. Hughes castigated his party friends; he gave them a vigorous dressing down on general principles. Here a portion of his speech during which he referred to the besetting weakness of his party and pointed out the fatal mistakes in its policy.—On two notable occasions he has differed from my party, one of them was the occasion of the Manitoba School Act of 1896 when my good friend the present member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster) sought with his mellifluous voice to induce me to follow the line of conduct which I had laid down for myself and take another line. I did not choose, as some other hon. gentlemen on this side of the House did, to follow the line of conduct which I had laid down for myself and take another line. I did not choose, as some other hon. gentlemen on this side of the House did, to follow the line of conduct which I had laid down for myself and take another line.

Another occasion on which I differed from my party was in the year 1898, when the Yukon question was before the House. The Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, the leader of the Conservative party at that time, conceived the idea, the patriotic idea, of having an all-Canadian route into the Yukon. The idea was to have the road start from Kitimat harbor and pass up through the Yukon territory and into the Yukon. I will not be contradicted by Sir Charles Tupper nor by any other man later on, for I know whereof I speak. Sir Charles Tupper approached the minister of the interior of the day, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, and induced Mr. Sifton to make that a plank in the platform of the Liberal government of the day. The proposition did not commend itself to the present member for North Toronto; it did not commend itself to the Toronto World; it did not commend itself to certain other gentlemen in the Conservative party.

Opposition broke out and Sir Charles Tupper had reluctantly to bow in order to hold his leadership of the party and oppose his own project. I know whereof I speak. I changed to be in Australia at the time. When I returned to Canada I found to my regret that Sir Charles Tupper had seen fit in order as he thought to hold his party together, instead of breasting the storm, to turn around and oppose the project. The last time Sir Charles Tupper ever addressed a Conservative caucus in Ottawa it is not secret, because he has himself told it publicly—in his own home down on the banks of the Rideau. He stated that in the past the Conservative party had made two mistakes. One of them was a trivial affair, the other was that it had loyally supported the Liberal party in pushing an all-Canadian route into the Yukon.

A number of years ago Sir Charles Ross, a young fellow in the Old Country with more enthusiasm than judgment, to my mind—I refer now to his rickety little gun, the Ross rifle, in this rifle an enthusiastic soldier invented a straight pull rifle which is practically the same rifle as has been adopted by the Swiss and Austrian governments. We hear a great deal about the splendid service of the Swiss nation, and their rifle is practically the same as was first invented by Sir Charles Ross. I will not go into details of the rifle introduced here, but I will mention reports made on the Springfield, Lee-Enfield, and the reports made by the British War Office at Woolwich in connection with the Ross rifle, and show that the Ross rifle compared favorably with any rifle in the experimental stage of its career. Sir Charles Ross carried one of these rifles through the South African war. That rifle is to the front, and it is in splendid preservation, after having served through the South African war, just as the Ross rifle that are in the racks all over the country today are in splendid condition, and are ready

to take the field at a moment's notice. I may point out here that the highest record for shooting that ever was made by one of these rifles taken out of the rack in the city of Quebec the other day, taken out by the enemies of the rifle, and handed to a soldier, Lieut. Mortimer. He made with this rifle the magnificent score of 35 aimed shots to the minute, and every one of them hit the target, a thing that never was paralleled in the history of the world. The highest score up to that time was 26 or 27. I think Wallingford made 27 with the Lee-Enfield at one time. But Mortimer hit the target with the Mark III Ross rifle, 35 times in one minute, firing Mark I, a score that has never been equalled. He made 34 in a minute with Mark III, when the rifle was on trial for adoption. Now let me give you the results of trials of the rifle for adoption, and if we can see that the Ross rifle has come nearly up to the standard of the test of other rifles, in its experimental stage, surely there is no great disgrace to the Ross rifle, and no reason for its condemnation.

In winding up his speech Col. Hughes referred bitterly to the treachery of Col. Worthington, the member for Sherbrooke, whom he accused of circulating accusations of corruption against him in connection with the Ross rifle. When it is remembered that both Messrs. Hughes and Worthington are followers of Mr. Borden the effect of the former's observation in concluding his remarks can be fully appreciated. This is what he said:

I may point out that the Ross rifle has been in the hands of the soldiers of this country for some time and that over 50,000 of them have been issued. No rifle ever issued to troops has been subject to the criticism, the adverse, interested criticism, to which the Ross rifle has been subjected. And yet, sir, it stands before the country today as the peer of any short rifle in existence. The long Ross rifle is but recently out, only a few having been issued, but so far as issued, they are meeting with favor on every hand. The slight defects, if you may call them defects, that were found to exist in Mark II are already overcome in that rifle. These defects I pointed out in the short barrel, the slight barrel and the imperfect safety catch. I have already pointed out that in the American rifle, they have an unsafe safety catch, whereas in Mark III Ross rifle we have overcome that difficulty. We have also introduced a few minor improvements, such as strong trigger guard and double trigger action. The old trigger action in Mark II is the best. It is the one we wanted from the beginning, but we could not get the committee to adopt it. But now we are getting into line with other nations and adopting it. We might have been the first to do so. With these improvements, Mark III Ross rifle stands unsurpassed, unequalled, in the world today.

I have been charged further with todaying to the minister of militia and todaying to the Liberal party. One gentleman makes it a cause of criticism that I cross the floor of the House and actually sit down and talk to hon. gentlemen on the other side. Well, I have seen by leader (Mr. R. Borden) do that. I have even seen the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster) do that. And for myself, I may say that, when I am called to talk to a gentleman, I am not afraid to talk to him in daylight. I do not go sneaking around the departments; I do not condemn a fellow member for walking across the floor and talking to a minister or business man on any subject. So, I do not accept censure from the very men in the Tory party, some of whom are accustomed to go to the departments of this government, sneaking round, asking favors and appointments—and getting them. Some of these are among the men who are attacking me in connection with this Ross rifle. I am not afraid to let the world know what I am doing. I have never found it advantageous to play the hypocrite. I am not under any obligation to the prime minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), the minister of militia (Sir Frederick Borden), or the whole Liberal party. I have treated them as gentlemen, but when they have gone astray I have not hesitated to let them know it. I am not a party man. I have been a loyal follower, so far as I could be, of the leader of the opposition; and so long as the Conservative party takes a straight line I will follow it. But, as I have said, I owe no allegiance to any man that affects my allegiance to my own conscience. So, when the Conservative party decided to take the course of rejecting the Ross rifle, as they did on the Yukon question, and as they did on the Manitoba school question, I will follow it. But, as I have said, I owe no allegiance to any man that affects my allegiance to my own conscience. So, when the Conservative party decided to take the course of rejecting the Ross rifle, as they did on the Yukon question, and as they did on the Manitoba school question, I will follow it.

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WAS SHOCKED BY OPIUM DENS

REV. D. RUSSELL SAW THEM FOR FIRST TIME

Religious Worker Has Warm Praise for the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. David Russell, the South African evangelist, who has travelled the whole of the United States, came all the way to Victoria which he now terms "The Paradise of the Sound," without having inspected any of the many Chinatowns that abound south of the boundary line between the Dominion and the States, and his first experience of opium smoking dens was gained in this city last night when, accompanied by A. J. Brace, of the local Y. M. C. A., he made a tour of the Victoria Chinatown, and for the first time witnessed the devotees of the pipe of dreams smoking themselves into the land of ten thousand delights.

Mr. Russell, however, does not see the same eye as the Chinese opium smoker and this morning sadly deplored the existence of opium smoking in the city of Victoria. "The Chinatown dens of Victoria," he said, "have denied me beyond expression. There was no evidence of immorality there, but the sight of these men succumbing to the power of the opium was degrading beyond description. I think the city authorities should bring steady pressure to bear to eradicate it. It is my first experience of the opium habit, and I am strongly in consequence, but I must say that Christian people ought to do their very utmost to wipe that out of their city. Your city is beautiful beyond description, but those dens are black-spots in Paradise."

"Apart from the moral atmosphere such things create in the city, it is in the interests of the Chinese themselves that the authorities should get to work and eradicate it. In the interests of the very lowest Chinaman I say it should be put an end to."

From opium smoking among the Chinese of Victoria, Mr. Russell went on to the cigarette habit, on which he was almost as emphatic as on the subject of opium. He did not speak in reference to the youth of Victoria alone in this regard, nor say that he had noticed the habit here particularly, but dwelt with the harm done to boys and youth the world over through the use of the cigarette.

Mr. Russell left for Vancouver this morning and before doing so left a message for the business men of the city in regard to the Y. M. C. A. as follows: "Your business men need the Y. M. C. A. as much as they need anything, as the institution makes a fine man out of the boyhood of the city. It brings out the best in them, and fits them more thoroughly for the work which they do for the business men of the city. Therefore the business men should support the Y. M. C. A. to the greatest possible extent. I hope your public and business men here will do their utmost in providing a suitable equipment for the Y. M. C. A. building, and in this way borne out by some of the greatest men of the present age, namely Lord Roberts and Brigadier General Baden-Powell. I have never known a man who has the pleasure of meeting in Vancouver, and the following statement to me: 'No one in this city needs to be told that I swear by the Y. M. C. A.'"

In my opinion, Mr. Russell said, "there is nothing like the Y. M. C. A. of the American States. The association there has a hold on the business men, who support it because they know it to be a practical proposition. It is making worthy youths to enter their employment in the future, and is making those who are in their employ the present time more thorough for the work that is at hand for them to do. When I return to South Africa I intend to take a lesson by the Y. M. C. A. of the United States, and I have always wanted to visit the business men of America. It is for their own good that they support the Y. M. C. A., and they can afford to ignore it, and it is the same with your business and your public men here."

From his straight out heart to heart talk with the business men of Victoria, Mr. Russell subsided into reminiscences and told of many little incidents of his life and travels, among which was the story of how he first heard of Vancouver Island, as follows: "When I was a boy in breeches in Glasgow on the Clyde, I remember a tremendous tree trunk from Vancouver Island. It had been imported for a mast for a Cunard liner. Since seeing that tree trunk, which was as thick as I was tall, and learning that it came from Vancouver Island, I have always wanted to visit the island that seemed so far away. And now I have been to it and am leaving it again today."

Mr. Russell spoke at some length on the Victoria city and her beauties which have charmed him greatly. He said Victoria was the prettiest city he had seen. He, however, found it very different from the cities of America, but said it was none the worse for that. Victoria reminds him greatly of Durban, except that Victoria is a little colder. During the few days he has been here he has taken the whole of the island around the city, and has been the guest of a launch owner for several trips around the coast and up the Gorge, all of which he spoke of with admiration, and then turned the conversation once more to Y. M. C. A. matters, asking why Victoria should allow Los Angeles to have a better Y. M. C. A. equipment than this city. Mr. Brace said he saw a "severely handicapped" in the matter of premises and equipment in comparison to some of the branches of the world, and

concluded by saying that this should not be the case, but that the business and public men of the city should get out and work in the Y. M. C. A. interests and stir things up till they had what they want and become second to none on the continent.

Mr. Russell left to-day by the steamship Charming for Vancouver and will sail on the 19th of this month for Honolulu. His trip is being taken at his own expense, the only provision being made by the association for him on the tour is his travelling accommodation while in the city. The whole of his steamer and railway expenses are at his own risk.

KILLED IN G. T. P. VARS.
Winnipegger Meets Sad End at Saskatoon.

Saskatoon, Sask., June 5.—A fatal accident occurred at the Grand Trunk Pacific yards east of the bridge, in which Thomas Titura, foreman of one of the trucking gangs, was almost instantly killed by a passing train. He was twenty-nine years of age, and had been nine years in the country, coming here from Winnipeg some time ago.

GAZETTE NOTICES.
Companies Incorporated and Appointments Made by the Government.

(From Friday's Daily.)
This week's Provincial Gazette contains notice of the following appointments: The Hon. J. M. C. A. has made a tour of the Victoria Chinatown, and for the first time witnessed the devotees of the pipe of dreams smoking themselves into the land of ten thousand delights.

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SEVERE SENSURE ON OPPOSITION

TACTICS MAY BRING ABOUT CLOSURE SYSTEM

Hon. W. S. Feilding Points Out How Tories Have Abused Constitutional Liberty.

Ottawa, June 5.—In the Commons this morning the government members indulged in some very plain talking to the opposition upon their continued senseless obstruction in holding up supplies and their evident determination to introduce a minority rule in Canada. The opposition members had declared that the estimates to pay the salaries of customs and post office employees had been passed and suggested that an interim supply bill be put through to make money available.

Hon. W. S. Feilding ridiculed the suggestion that every time an item passed in committee the government should bring down special supply bills. The government did not propose to be dictated to by a minority in that way. The trouble was that they had given a loose and easy-going permission to the opposition to delay the passage of the Estimates to an extent that would not be tolerated in any other civilized country. Parliament had allowed a constitutional liberty of unlimited debate which enabled half a dozen men to hold up public business, but it was never supposed a party would deliberately and needlessly abuse the privilege. In 1886, when the Liberal opposition obstructed the passage of the Remedial bill there was never an hour when the public service was not provided for.

Mr. Gordon (Essex), urged the adoption of the closure system to combat the present blocking of public business. Duncan Ross also thought the time was ripe for following the British precedent. The opposition had brought parliament into disrepute in the country.

The discussion lasted all morning and the debate, at times, was very warm. A government bill will probably be introduced shortly providing for the closure of the House. The bill will provide for the closure of the House at a distance of 480 miles. In Church for the liberal cost of the bonus and guarantee portion of bonds the government gets control of the rates and running rights for all other roads over the new line.

MONTH'S RECORD.
School Returns for May Show Increased Average Attendance.

For the month of May the school records show that there was a slightly better attendance than during April. In all two days with the exception of August 31 in May. The detail returns from all the schools are as follows: High School—Actual attendance, 206; average, 178.11; percentage of attendance, 88; number present every session, 71.

Girls' Central—Actual attendance, 430; average, 385.11; percentage of attendance, 89; number present every session, 207.

North Ward—Actual attendance, 406; average, 357.52; percentage of attendance, 85; number present every session, 173.

South Park—Actual attendance, 379; average, 343.12; percentage of attendance, 80; number present every session, 151.

West—Actual attendance, 221; average, 182.83; percentage of attendance, 83; number present every session, 72.

Spring Ridge—Actual attendance, 188; average, 176.68; percentage of attendance, 80; number present every session, 97.

Kingston Street—Actual attendance, 169; average, 151.62; percentage of attendance, 80; number present every session, 72.

Hillside—Actual attendance, 144; average, 117.89; percentage of attendance, 81; number present every session, 53.

Rock Bay—Actual attendance, 66; average, 58.47; percentage of attendance, 89; number present every session, 26.

Total for month—Actual attendance, 2,750; average, 2,432.22; percentage of attendance, 88; number present every session, 1,187.

Month of April—Actual attendance, 2,803; average, 2,371.08; percentage of attendance, 84; number present every session, 1,402.

OFFICERS OF I. O. O. F.

Regina, June 4.—At the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. several constitutional amendments were adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: A. Rankin, past grand master and grand representative, Regina; J. Rutherford, grand master, Moose Jaw; J. A. M. Patrick, deputy grand master, Yorkton; James Montgomery, grand warden, Moosemin; Harvey Fleury, grand treasurer, Indian Head; F. J. Reynolds, grand secretary, Regina; C. A. Smith, grand conductor, Moose Jaw; H. C. Pearce, grand marshal, Wadena; W. J. Kernaghan, grand guardian, Prince Albert; Thomas Harvey, grand herald, Weyburn; Rev. H. W. Wilson, grand chaplain, Maple Creek.

Messrs. Reynolds and Fleury are re-elected, and, following the usual custom, retiring Grand Master Rankin has been elected grand representative to the sovereign grand, which will meet this year in Denver, Col. The grand lodge will meet in Moose Jaw next year.

CANADA'S IRON CORPORATION.

Ottawa, June 6.—Notice is given of the incorporation of the Canada Iron Corporation, with a capital of eight million dollars, and headquarters in Montreal. The names appearing on the charter are those of a number of Montreal lawyers.

CHINESE CLAIMS INQUIRY.

Vanouver, June 5.—The hearing of evidence in the Chinese claims inquiry closed early this afternoon, and the commissioner will later to-day conclude his work. Mr. McEvoy, as counsel for the Chinese claimants, briefly addressed the commissioner.

Early next week both Mr. Ling, of the Chinese embassy, London, and Mr. Owsang King will visit Victoria and Nanaimo in regard to Chinese trade with the Dominion, later visiting cities of the interior. They will be accompanied by Mr. Shun Moon, president of the Chinese board of trade.

DEATH OF H. H. WILLIAMS.
New Westminster, June 5.—H. H. Williams, aged about 60, dropped dead this morning of heart failure. He is an old-timer and has lived here for many years. He died at the time he was in the employ of the Royal City Mills, where he was working when he died this morning.

He leaves several sons and daughters. They include Mrs. C. A. Welch, Mrs. Lund, Gordon Williams, of Victoria, and George Williams, of Vancouver, formerly a well known lacrosse player.

NO ONE BUT EARL GREY.
B. C. Indian Chiefs Are Determined to See Governor-General.

Ottawa, June 5.—The Indian chiefs from British Columbia, now in Ottawa, are determined to see no one but the Governor-General, and they have expressed their intentions of remaining in Ottawa for a year if necessary until they obtain an interview. Lord Grey is now in Toronto.

**GEORGE J. COOK WAS
AGAIN IN COURT**
He Had Complaints to Make
Against His Neighbors.

(From Friday's Daily.)
George J. Cook to-day added two more to his long and constantly growing list of cases in which he has figured in the police court in the past 13 years during which he has been a resident of Victoria and district. He was the complainant in both cases. Thomas Smith, pleaded guilty to kicking in Cook's door and was let on suspended sentence, while the other charge of using threatening language preferred against William Mulcahey was dismissed.

The first case called was that of Smith, who pleaded guilty and in answer to the magistrate's request for an explanation said that Cook owed him money which he refused to pay and in order to get even he had kicked in the door. He said Cook expected him to work for him for a little while and a little bread each day. In view of the fact that Smith had already been in jail two days in connection with the charge the magistrate let him go on suspended sentence.

The Mulcahey case took up a lot of time. The witness was William Havelock Giffin, a bright young boy, who went to Cook's residence a week ago Sunday and while there saw a brother of Mulcahey on Cook's property with a dead chicken in his hand. Mr. Cook had followed the boy. After this William Mulcahey came to Cook's place with his brother and had threatened to break Cook's head. Cook had ordered him off his property and Mulcahey had retaliated by calling him foul names including a thief. Afterwards with Mr. Cook witness had walked toward Mulcahey's house, when a stone had been thrown toward the witness. George J. Cook, the complainant, then unfolded his little tale of woe to the weary court, corroborating with some embellishments as to his private business the story of the preceding witness. He added that he was in fear of the Mulcaheys and it was to be a witness to their attack that he had kept in his employ the man who had just pleaded guilty to breaking in his door. This man had been all right with him until the Mulcaheys poisoned his mind. He was especially in fear of William Mulcahey. He went about in fear and trembling of bodily injury at the hands of the Mulcaheys.

Mr. Alkman—Why certainly you are. You are scared to death.
Mr. Cook—I am old enough to be that boy's father.
Mr. Alkman—You should know better than to be in this court then.
In cross-examination Cook said he had been eight years in the Metropolitan police force. He was now 47 years old and was an absolute physical wreck, among his other illnesses being congestion of the lungs. He said his prime in his thirties he could handle two like William Mulcahey, but now he could not handle half of one like Mulcahey. "Have you often been in the police court?" asked Mr. Alkman.
"As often as you have," came the reply.
Mr. Alkman questioned Cook at length as to his relations with his neighbors and others during the past eighteen years during which he had lived here. Cook said that the reason that he had had so much trouble with his neighbors was largely due to the latter. Personally he never sought a quarrel, but it always took two to make a quarrel. Owing to his physical condition he took no chances of entering into a fight, but always sought his remedy in the court. At this stage Cook became extremely voluble.
"Don't talk so much," said Mr. Alkman.
"Yes, I will," rejoined Cook.
"No, you won't," returned Mr. Alkman.
Magistrate Jay—You're talking too fast and too much.
B. Lowe, to his client—Keep quiet; keep cool.
Following this Cook admitted that for eighteen years past he had not practiced his profession of defence but believed in the old adage that "who fought and ran away lived to fight another day."

Mr. Alkman—Yes, in the courts.
This concluding the evidence and after addresses by counsel the magistrate dismissed the charge, telling Mulcahey that the language he was said to have used was most reprehensible.

SHAHE'S NEW CABINET.
Teheran, June 6.—The Persian cabinet has been definitely reconstructed under the premiership of Muzhir Es Soutaneh. It is hoped that this will end the political unrest.

CUT RATE ON VANCOUVER RUN

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY WILL GIVE A SERVICE

The Route Will Be by Way of Port Townsend.

(From Friday's Daily.)
A special from Seattle to-day says: In retaliation against the C. P. R., which will on June 15th place the steamship Princess Royal and Princess Victoria on the triangular run to Victoria and Vancouver from this city, the International Navigation Company of this city to-day announced a new schedule for the frequent run between this city and Vancouver, with an alternating service of Canadian boats. There is every reason to believe the local company will cut the fare on this city and Vancouver, although no definite information is obtainable until details are arranged with the Great Northern Company, which would be affected by the cut.

The local company said the new schedule for the Incoquois will necessitate their leaving Seattle at 10 o'clock in the evening instead of at midnight and proceeding direct to Vancouver. That will bring her into that port at 7 o'clock in the morning. Returning she will leave Vancouver at 10 o'clock in the morning direct for Port Townsend, where she will arrive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Rosalie will be taken off the night run to Victoria, where she is now operating, and will leave Seattle at 11 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Port Townsend about 4 o'clock, and leaving there at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon with the Incoquois passengers from Vancouver for Victoria.

The fare of P. R. boats between Vancouver and Victoria is now \$3.30 but by the Incoquois and Rosalie it will be reduced to \$1 at outset and later is expected to go to fifty cents. The International Company officials expect the Canadian company to meet the cut rate. The new schedule on the Victoria run from Seattle has not yet been completed, but there is a possibility of the ship being taken off the night run or possibly used in the Vancouver service.

**W. C. T. U. CONVENTION
WILL BE LARGE ONE**
Workers From All Parts of the
Province Will Gather in
City.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the W. C. T. U. in British Columbia will be celebrated from the 15th to the 18th of June, and it is expected to be the largest gathering of the kind that has ever been held in the province. The fact that it is not only the regular annual gathering of the body in the province but the silver anniversary of the founding of the order in this province and in Victoria City makes it an especially making time in the history of the society.

Victoria was the original home of the W. C. T. U. in this province, and the ladies of the city have always taken a leading part in the work which comes within its scope. There will be at least one hundred delegates present from every corner of the province, Kootenay, Boundary, Okanagan, the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island.

During the convention there will be regular gatherings in the morning and afternoon in the Congregational church, while on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Miss L. A. Murrcock will lecture in the Victoria theatre. There will also be addresses by a number of other prominent workers.

On the Tuesday there will be a monster reception to the delegates and special pains