

was now here; that it was by far the greatest municipal industry in the country and one of the largest, in any country in the world. "It is of the greatest possible moment" he said, "that this industry should have not only the most efficient management, but that its development should be along sound business lines." Mr. Rowell attacked the government's policy of last session which tended to make the Hydro a part of the political organization of the government and contended that the municipalities should have at least one member on the Hydro Electric Board.

Mr. Rowell reviewed and emphasized his policy of further social reforms dealing, among other topics, with agricultural life, education and conditions of living among the working men.

With reference to the fires of Northern Ontario, Mr. Rowell quoted from the Ottawa Journal (Conservative) which described the government's laxness as "a provincial disgrace" and said that in the matter of forest fire protection the government of Ontario had shown amazing lack of progressiveness and intelligence and had shown, rather, feebleness and negligence.

In conclusion Mr. Rowell referred again to the War. "For what is life without liberty" he asked; "what is existence here without free government? I express your judgment, I know, when I say that to the limit of our resources in men and money we are in this fight for civilization. We are in this fight until liberty is achieved, and our children possess the heritage handed down to us from our fathers."

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba.

"The day was dawning for a new era of Liberalism, declared Premier Norris. 'Liberalism is coming rapidly to the front,' he said amid wild cheering. 'The grand Old Man (Sir Wilfrid) is returning to the throne of public confidence at Ottawa, and let me tell you there is no doubt about that.'

PROHIBITION A SUCCESS.—

Premier Norris modestly disclaimed that Manitoba had enacted last session more progressive legislation than any other Legislature in the world. Nevertheless there were two or three things he would mention. They had promised prohibition on a straight referendum to the people without any conflicting issue. That had been adopted and even passed in Winnipeg, the first city of its size to vote itself dry. "Prohibition," said Mr. Norris, "is working up to the fullest expectations of the strictest temperance people of the Province. It is giving general satisfaction. There have been a few violations, but even the gentlemen who were engaged in the traffic have accepted the judgment of the people remarkably well, and prohibition is a success in Manitoba." Mr. Norris mentioned the compensation act, which he said was one of the most up-to-date and progressive pieces of legislation that had ever been enacted in Western Canada. Then there was the enfranchisement of women, which had been enacted on it being shown that it was desired. They also proposed amendments to the election act, and had appointed a committee to consider them. It was believed this would prevent political corruption if it was possible to do it.

BELIEVES PEOPLE WANT CLEANER POLITICS.—

"I believe, that we have arrived at a time when the people of Canada want cleaner politics. I have never believed it necessary to be dishonest in public life while being honest in private life. I believe the people of Canada are looking for better things, and are expecting service from the public men, men who occupy positions of trust in the different Provinces. And never in the history of Canada has there been a more opportune season than while this struggle is on.

Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K.C., of Montreal.

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier is called back by the Canadian people to conduct their affairs a few months hence," began Mr. Jacobs, when he was interrupted by a remarkable demonstration—"Canada will have her opportunity to win her rightful place in administrative confidence and leadership, as her brave sons have already won their glorious place in service.

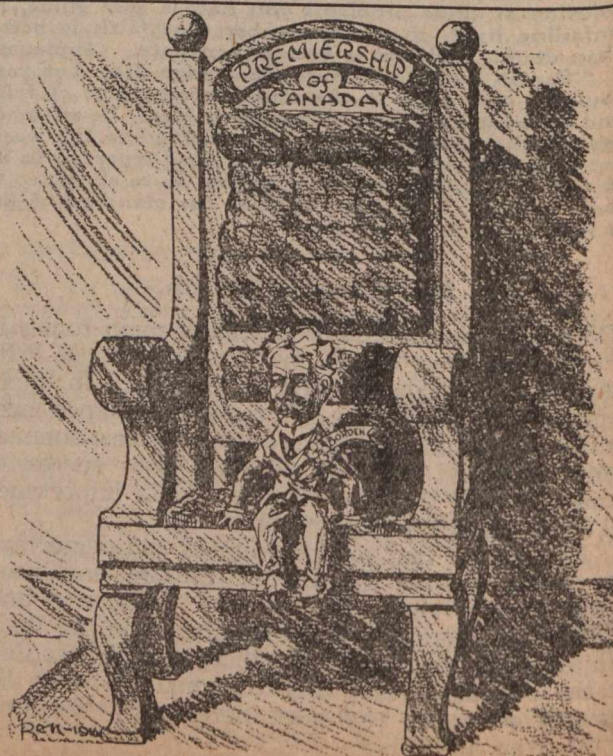
Hon. George P. Graham.

LIBERALISM'S "GRAND YOUNG MAN."—

"Young Liberalism, he declared, was led by its "Grand Young Man, as full of steam and energy and patriotism as the youngest Liberal in this organization." He urged Liberalism to be true to the high ideals of the Laurier message."

"The problems which confronted Liberalism were what Canada is to continue to do in the war, and what she was to do after the war was over. There was call for Governmental leadership in the solution of these problems. In spite of the inactivity and negligence of the Borden Government, Canada's young manhood had made a name for itself and for the Dominion. With Laurier soon to be at the helm, Canada's administrative action would no longer be retarded by the Borden consultations and negotiations with the Pelletieres and the Blondins. Canada would have real leadership—a leadership which would give the Dominion its rightful proud place in the Empire at this time."

Mr. Graham said Canada had resented Sir Robert Borden's supine attitude and his failure to call Sir Wilfrid to his counsels at the outset of the war. The Liberal Chieftain was never more trusted and honored in Ontario than he was to-day.



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