"OUR DESTINY IS WITHIN THE EMPIRE LET THERE BE NO QUESTION OF THAT"

Premier Borden Says the Liberal Policy Would Mean the Severance of Every Tie That Binds Canada to the Empire — If Senate Throws Out Bill an Immediate Remedy Must Be Found.

Seldom has a public man been given such a demonstration as that which greeted the Right. Hon. Mr. Borden when he arose to deliver his address at the Arena last night. The bands played, thousands of men and women rose in their places and cheered lustily, and the scene was one long to be remembered. Mr. Borden spoke for about an hour, and was given every attention. His speech, in part, was as follows:

Mr. Borden's Speech.

After thanking the assembly for the wonderful reception which they had tendered him, and referring slightly to the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of recent date, Mr. Borden at once plunged into his subject.

The stability of the empire today, as ever, was founded on sea power, and it was to that subject he would direct special attention.

"As the importance and needs of naval power are largely in question let me ask you to bear in mind one great consideration. You, the people of Canada, of whatsoever race or ancestry, possess this land with all its boundless resources and abundant opportunities, with all its free institutions and just liberties by reason of the fact that a century and a half ago British naval power was predominant on the high seas. But for this great dominating fact there would have been no Canada as we know it today; but for that overmastering fact the history of Canada, as it has been written during the past hundred and fifty years, would never have been recorded. In truth our empire of today was born of sea power, was nourished by that power, and is today maintained by it. Scattered over all the continents and upon the islands of the ocean, the pathways of the seas are the highways of the empire, and when they are closed or obstructed it cannot continue to exist."

In continuing he made clear the specific and direct mandate of the people for the proposals submitted to parliament in December last. In 1910 he had moved a resolution for Canada to place two battleships or armored cruisers at the disposal of the admiralty, and in November of the same year he had stated that if returned to power information would be gained, and if satisfied of the need they would appeal to parliament, and if necessary to the people, for immediate and effective aid. He then explained the visit to London and the conference with the British Government, in consequence of which the present proposals have followed.

A great change had come about in the naval situation of the world.

Situation is Altered.

"Within the past twenty-five years the situation has completely altered. Great Britain has been obliged to build not against one great naval power, but against many nations of vast wealth and resources, all intent on the creation of great navies. The task which has thus confronted the motherland has been of exceeding magnitude. This empire is not a great military power, and its existence depends on naval supremacy. Its very heart is exposed to overwhelming attack when control of the seas is lost, and for this reason more than one-half of those naval forces which once made the British flag predominant thruout the world, have been latterly withdrawn to the immediate vicinity of the British islands and concentrated there thru sheer necessity."

Referring to the development of Canadian commerce, he stated that tonnage today had reached the 800,000 mark and commerce itself $500,000,000 annually. The statement of the admiralty had shown that not alone ships and money, but an action of an imperial nature would be recognized as the most significant witness to the resolve of the overseas dominions to take their part in the maintaining of the empire. They stipulated that aid should include the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war of which science and money were capable.

Detailed Proposals.

Mr. Borden then, in detail, explained the proposals, showing that out of the consolidated revenue fund $35,000,000 should be immediately applied to increase the empire's naval forces; the second and third clauses entailed the construction of battleships and their disposal under the admiralty.

The proposals were moderate and reasonable, and should have been accepted by the opposition. In declining, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made the greatest political mistake of his career.

"While the map of Europe was being transformed by one of the most remarkable wars of modern times, he was ready to give every guarantee of universal peace as if he were the mouthpiece of all the chancelleries of the world. While so great a conflict was even being waged in Europe, that no man could measure the gravity of impending developments which even within the past month have imperiled the peace of the world, he thought it consistent with his duty to prattle of bygone debates, to move indefinite and impracticable amendments and to commit his party to the same policy of indefinite delay and procrastination and evasion with which he had met every effort to bring about any real cooperation by Canada in the general naval defence of the King's dominions."

General Election.

"What was there in the proposal to provoke obstruction for months? Assuredly allegiance with inestimable rights and privileges had also obligations and duties. Before the ships can be put into commission a general election will be held and the people will then decide what should be done with the ships permanently."

The speaker then pointed out that Laurier had accepted the first clause holus-bolus, then had criticized because of construction in Great Britain.

"They are to be built in Great Britain," he said, "simply because we have not the facilities in Canada. To create such facilities would entail an expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 and the delay could not be estimated. Even so, to what use would the machinery be later applied?"

In dealing with the ruling out of Canadian sailors Mr. Borden declared that not one line or syllable prevented Canadian service on board these ships, in fact they would be favored. Because of the pursuits of Canadians the recruiting of the Niobe and Rainbow had failed; similarly with the Northwest Mounted Police; yet there was no discredit to Canadians. The training of men would take years.

Canada's Answer.

Mr. Borden heaped ridicule on the stock objections of the opposition. Why should Canada spend a dollar, they asked, when Great Britain is so wealthy?

"The answer of Canada comes almost in a single word," he declared; "it is for the consideration of self-spect and at the call of duty. Mark well the Liberal policy as contrasted with our own. I do not advocate, and I never have advocated, the policy of permanent money contributions. We propound no such policy, but propose under urgent conditions to build, to own, to utilize, for the common defence of this empire three battleships, which will be in the fighting line in the day of peril." (Applause.)

"The Liberal policy vehemently opposes the appropriation of a single dollar for such a purpose, but seeks to commit the country to an expenditure of $150,000,000 and some indefinite time in the future for a neutrality navy!"

The premier exploded the ridiculous assertions as to private conferences and Nationalists' unions. There had been no conferences other than those made public and not a single Nationalist principle or doctrine existed which was not proclaimed and adopted by the Quebec Liberals between 1891 and 1896.

The government measure was bitterly opposed by the Nationalists and that of Laurier was supported by them.

Severing the Ties.

Laurier's conception was of a naval service distinct from that of Britain and neutral in time of war, unless after extended deliberation. This all led to the severance of existing ties. Such a position of neutrality within the empire was grotesque and illogical even to the point of amazement and it only meant one thing—the severance of every tie binding the Dominion and empire.

The idea was to belong to the empire in peace, but to safely retire in time of war.

"The thing is impossible except as a most cowardly, humiliating and contemptible means of achieving that great independence which was the goal of his desire in 1892," declared the speaker, amid ringing cheers.

"If we are not prepared to undertake our duty and perform our part in the reasonable responsibilities of the empire, we have no right to remain within it, and our destiny is within the empire; let there be no question about it."

He showed that the policy sought unity in time of war and a reasonable voice and influence in all imperial matters.

It was direct legitimate and logical progress in the constitutional development of the empire. Seventy-five years ago had come self-government and complete control of administration, tariff and treaties had followed.

Common Defence.

"Is it not equally natural that we should assume a full national status of the empire and participate in its councils?" he asked. "How otherwise can we be called upon to participate in its common defence?"

These two ideals before the people were divergent, one pointing to full nationality in the empire, the other to neutrality and independence. He had no doubt of the outcome.

Mr. Borden stated that in Toronto recently Laurier had bewailed the recent amendments to the rules. Daily the government had been held up to scorn as helpless, but thru an impenetrable jungle of vain verbiage they had cut the only available path. He had only heard one reproach as to the closure and his patience had been too long-suffering.

As to the fate of the naval bill in the senate, Mr. Borden discredited the assertion made in many Liberal headquarters that the majority in the Canadian senate was merely an echo of a discredited minority in the house, and that whenever Sir Wilfrid pulled the string the Liberal senators would dance as he desired.

The action of many intelligent senators he could not believe would be thus unworthily controlled. Otherwise he could feel that the senate, as at present constituted, had thoroly outlived its usefulness and that an immediate remedy must be found.

"The senate is an important part of our constitutional machinery, and is entitled to every respect, but it is not, never was, and never will be, above the Canadian people," he declared amid great enthusiasm.

Would Be Dismay.

The rumor that Laurier had decreed the bill to assassination in the senate he did not know whether well founded or not, but such a result would bring discouragement and dismay to every friend of the empire and rejoicing to its enemies.

Sir George Ross was a sound imperialist, and the leader's operations would not go thru him, but, perhaps, thru a Liberal senator of Quebec, who was the real mouthpiece of Laurierism.

Never in 17 years had the premier witnessed conditions so extraordinary as those of the session. The treatment of the highways bill showed the opposition leader taking one ground and his followers another. It resembled a machine out of gear revolving with infinite noise and accomplishing nothing.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS FROM MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH

"The senate is an important part of our constitutional machinery and is entitled to every respect, but it is not, never was, and never will be, above the Canadian people."

"I deprecate as much as any man the increasing tendency of the nations to arm themselves, whether on sea or land. May the day soon dawn when the great powers will realize that it is not only their manifest duty but their highest interest to settle all differences by arbitrament of an international tribunal of unquestioned and absolute authority. I would regard any aid that I could bring to such a movement as the noblest purpose of my life. But in the meantime we have too much at stake to leave our trust unguarded. And I have submitted these proposals not only because they are urgently needed to assure the integrity and power of our empire, but also because the undiminished prestige and power of that empire constitutes the most potent influence for the cause of peace thruout the world."

"For seventeen years I have been a member of the house of commons, but in all my experience I never have witnessed anything so extraordinary as the conditions of the present session."

"The Liberal policy seeks to commit the country to an expenditure of one hundred and fifty millions at some indefinite time in the future for a 'neutrality' navy."

"There have been no pledges other than these publicly given. There is not a single Nationalist principle or doctrine which was not proclaimed and adopted by the Quebec Liberals between 1891 and 1896."

The Liberals and the Nationalists:
Two souls with but a single thought;
Two hearts that beat as one.

"If we are not prepared to undertake our duty and perform our part in the reasonable responsibilities of the empire then we have no right to remain within it. And our destiny is within the empire; let there be no question to that."

"This policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier means one result and one result only: the severance of every tie that binds this Dominion to the empire."

TORCHES FLARED CROWDS CHEERED

Premier's Departure From North Toronto Witnessed by Vast Concourse

The reception tendered Premier Borden on the line of march to the Arena was tremendous, but the enthusiastic send-off he received along the route from the Arena to North Toronto Station at the conclusion of the meeting at 10.30 p.m. was even more striking. Thousands who had been unable to gain admission to the Arena waited outside until Canada's prime minister came forth again, and then cheer after cheer rent the air.

A torchlight procession was at once formed and this was of greater length than the parade earlier in the evening had been, as a good proportion of the thousands assembled outside the hall joined in the march and greatly swelled the ranks of the paraders.

The route from the Arena to the North Toronto Station was along Shuter to Jarvis, north to Bloor, west on Bloor to Yonge and north up Yonge to the North Toronto Station.

The squads of mounted police and more than a hundred police constables were required to clear a passage thru the packed streets, and in the crush that followed a number of women are reported to have fainted. Not since the eventful night of Sept. 21, 1911, have such crowds been present in Toronto's streets.

A crowd which stretched from the North Toronto Station out to Yonge street and which overflowed for hundreds of yards both north and south of the tracks greeted Premier Borden on his arrival, and as he boarded the train for Ottawa he was cheered without a break until the departure of the train.

Before leaving for Ottawa last night Premier Borden, Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, addressed the assemblage at the station.

MINISTER FAILED TO STAY IN CAAIG

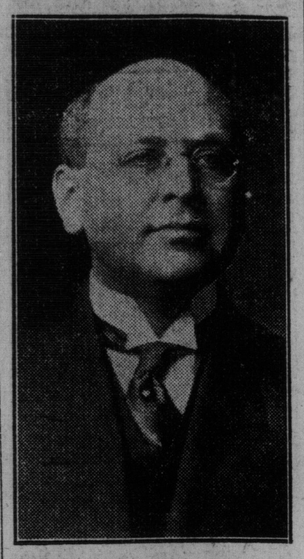
Special to The Toronto World.

CRAIG, Col., May 19.—Fourteen ministers for 400 souls was this town's boast two years ago.

Craig can boast no more "sky pilots," for the 14, one by one, have drifted away.

Twelve were homesteaders. They "proved up" and then returned to their homes in the east.

Mark H. Irish



Chairman of the Borden meeting at the Arena last night.

"WE WANT BORDEN" CRIED VAST THRONG

But Many Get No Chance of Seeing Canada's Premier

BESIEGED ARENA DOORS

Riots Occurred When Word Was Passed That Hall Was Filled

At 7.30 the streets for blocks around the Arena were practically impassable owing to the crowds of people all pressing forward for a good position in which to catch a glimpse of Canada's premier. At each street intersection on Shuter street a line of police across the street prohibited vehicular or foot traffic from passing. Half an hour before the time for the opening of the doors thousands were in line for the rush seats, the line, four abreast, stretching from the Arena along Shuter to Jarvis, and over a block up Jarvis street.

The streets outside this square of hustling and jostling crowds were lined on both sides with cabs and automobiles, whose occupants were inside the meeting. It was a welcome fit for a royal prince.

At length, as the impatient crowd were beginning to give the large police reserves considerable trouble in their attempts to secure a better position, the thrilling strains of "Rule Britannia" in the distance announced that the procession at last was approaching. Led by Ward One Conservative Association, the parade turned the corner on the last block to the Arena, where even the efforts of the police were unable to prevent the masses of people from delaying the progress of the march.

"We Want Borden."

Banner after banner was roundly cheered by the watching throngs, and each ward political leader received a hearty round of cheers coupled with his name.

"Where's Borden? We want to see Borden?" at length became the impatient tenor of the crowd's cries. Long before the premier was anywhere in sight, however, his approach was heralded by the frenzied cheers of the crowds away down the street. As the premier passed thru the throng the cheers were taken up by those along the line, until at the corner of Shuter and Jarvis, where the crowds were greatest, the noise was simply deafening.

A badly disappointed crowd was the portion unlucky enough to be standing between Jarvis and Mutual streets on Shuter. At the corner of Shuter and Jarvis the premier's carriage broke away from the procession, hurried up Jarvis and around into a private entrance of the Arena.

Long before the end of the long string of ticket-holders had reached Shuter on Jarvis street, the word was passed along by the police, "No more seats; the hall's filled." The masses turned away must have numbered thousands. The announcement almost resulted in several small sized riots amongst disappointed knots of people who had come a long way to hear Canada's foremost citizen.

Came 200 Miles.

"I've voted Conservative all my life, and have come over 200 miles to hear our leader, and can't get in," bewailed one middle-aged man, after trying every public entrance to the Arena; and hundreds of others were in the same predicament. Evidently the great statesman could hold another meeting tonight, crowd the hall and turn away thousands more.

Long after the doors were closed crowds besieged the entrances, hoping against hope that they might later gain admission.

CHILDREN TO HAVE RABIES TREATMENT

Norman Volk, 100 Sumach street, and Gordon Adams, 10 Blevins place, the children who were bitten by a mad dog that was running wild on Sumach street, will receive the Pasteur treatment for rabies at the provincial board of health laboratory in the parliament buildings this morning at 10 o'clock. The two youngsters are now in the Hospital for Sick Children and at a late hour last night they were doing well and no signs that rabies was developing were noticeable.

Dr. Amyot, provincial analyst, examined the head of the dog yesterday and the result of the analysis in detail will be made known today at the provincial board of health laboratory. Dr. Amyot left for Kingston last night, but before going he stated that from a superficial examination of the brain of the dog he was satisfied that it was badly affected by rabies.

IF SENATE THROWS OUT BILL PROMPT ACTION WILL FOLLOW

Speakers Say That if the Naval Bill is Killed, the Government Will Reform the Senate, the Members of Which Are No Better Than the People — Sir James Whitney and Hon. L. P. Pelletier Made Fighting Speeches.

(Continued from Page 1.)

as one man on this subject. Regardless of outbursts one way or the other, that is the situation. The people of Ontario and of Canada who love British institutions and are determined to cling to them, are today proud of their representative, Mr. Borden, and love him for what he has done, and we have come here tonight with the object of telling him so." (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Pelletier.

Hon. L. C. Pelletier, postmaster-general, then addressed the meeting.

"We are told," he said, "that there is an alliance between Mr. Borden and the Canadian Nationalists. This alliance has been called an unholy alliance." The speaker then went on to prove that there was no alliance between Mr. Borden and the Nationalists.

He explained that for years past meetings have been held in the Province of Quebec against all kinds of militia. It was the cry of the Liberal party that there must be no kind of organization for militia purposes, as we were told we should have to fight for the mother country if we did.

"These are the same men," the speaker explained, "who are today saying that Mr. Borden has an unholy alliance with the Nationalist party. Let me tell you that the Nationalists of Quebec belong to the Liberal party. The party who came before the country with two ships which are not strong enough to fight and not fast enough to run away. We find the Liberals going into the lobby with the Nationalists, and yet we are told we have the unholy alliance."

Mr. Pelletier than produced a copy of Le Devoir of Saturday, where there was a large headline to this effect: "The Duty of the Senate—The Senate Must Kill the Bill." "This is the unholy alliance," said the speaker.

"Here I Am."

"We are told that we should have an election. A resolution was put forward that the government should refer to the people by referendum, but the Liberals would not agree to this. They wanted one more chance to get back to power. But, believe me, the Conservative party do not intend to have an election every 18 or 19 months. As long as the people say we are on the right path we will stay.

"I was told that I would not dare to come to Toronto. Well, here I am," said Mr. Pelletier, amid deafening cheers, "and I am here to tell you as I will tell the people of my Province of Quebec. We are cursed and damned in some quarters because we have brought forward the question which is so dear to all hearts. The only alliance we have is an alliance with the government in Great Britain."

Mr. Pelletier then dealt with the trip on which he accompanied his chief to England.

Hon. J. D. Hazen.

The declaration of Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, who followed Hon. Mr. Pelletier, that, "If the senate throws out the bill it will be so much worse for the senate, and so much worse for the Liberal party," was the signal for prolonged cheers and mingled cries of "Abolish the senate," "Kill it straight," and "Turn them all out."

Hon. Mr. Hazen in rising to speak admitted that he was at a loss to make any further contribution to the already comprehensive treatment which the naval issue had received from the preceding speakers. He was proud, however, to stand before such an inspiring throng of loyal citizens not only of Toronto, but representative of all of Canada, who he knew were almost as one man in their endorsation of the naval proposal of his honored leader.

Stand Justified.

"I can tell you now," he said, "that subsequent events have amply justified your stand on the last question of moment, the issue of reciprocity. Every word that was said against it has been justified in the light of later events. The correspondence between President Taft and Roosevelt which was produced after the campaign, exposed the primary aims of that country. It was a serious piece of business and you did well to turn it down, for as you know it was no personal letter of Taft's which was brought to light, but a document which had been submitted to his cabinet and approved and must be regarded as in every sense an official communication."

These utterances regarding the recent fight seemed to open up old wounds and almost every statement of the speaker brought forth a volley of applause, almost as spirited as that which marked the meetings of protest when reciprocity was foremost in every mind.

Returning to the naval question the minister recounted the attitude Mr. Borden has assumed on the subject of marine defence during the past few years since it first became prominent. His utterances in 1910, and again on the stump in the following year, have been lived up to in a most adroit and honorable manner since the Conservative party took over the reins of power.

On the Senate.

"Owing to the determination of my leader," said he, "the bill has at length passed the house of commons, and I am pleased to say by a substantial majority. It goes now before the senate next week. You well know that this legislative body is not as responsible to the people as the lower house. The old idea that it was conducted on impartial and non-partisan lines was severely shaken last session when the highways bill was thrown out. If the senate throws out in similar manner Mr. Borden's naval bill next week the Liberal party will have to revise the axiom, that the senate represents the non-partisan spirit of the country to the fact that it now represents the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as expressed by his subservient majority in that house."

A COUNTRY'S CROPS FOR GUINNESS PLANT

Representative of Famous Dublin House Tells of Wonderful Extent of Business.

Arthur T. Shand, who is now in the city representing Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., of Dublin, Ireland, the producers of the famous stout, has done a remarkable amount of globe trotting during the many years he has been associated with the firm. He has been twice to New Zealand and Australia, and has covered South Africa from the Cape to the Zambesi. He has traveled all over South America, Mexico and the West Indian Islands, and is familiar with every corner of the United States. Recent reports of the great commercial development in Canada induced the directors of the company to send Mr. Shand on a more extended tour thruout the Dominion than formerly, and he has been amazed at the rapid development everywhere.

He gives some interesting facts regarding the enormous volume of business done by the Guinness concern, which is possibly the largest of its kind in the world. The output of the Dublin plant for the last fiscal year was 93,234,300 gallons. The business has been in operation since 1759, but it was not till 1860 that shipments were made to all parts of the habitable globe. The brewery in Dublin occupies a ground area of over 50 acres and the annual output necessitates the cultivation of 135,000 acres of barley and over 7500 acres of hops.

Mr. Shand hails from Edinburgh, Scotland, and while his constant itinerary has rendered him cosmopolitan, his heart still warms to the broom and the heather. He cultivates these hardy annuals, in fact, at his summer home in Nantucket, where he spends a week or two on the sweet of the year when pressure of business permits. When he is really by his own fireside his address is Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Shand will be in Toronto a few days, and will be glad to see any of his old friends at the Queen's Hotel.

KAISER EAGER TO SHOW FRIENDSHIP

BERLIN, May 19.—(Can. Press).—The preparations for the wedding on Saturday next of Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the German Emperor, and Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, give striking prominence to the emperor's apparent desire to make the occasion contribute to a betterment of the relations between Great Britain and the German empire.

Officially, the non-political character of the marriage has been emphasized, but the real attitude of the emperor was illustrated today by the granting of a pardon to three English spies, who are now undergoing terms of imprisonment in Germany.

Another evidence of German concern in the forthcoming visit of King George and Queen Mary is contained in the official program, published this evening, in The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, which prints in a prominent position a half-column article on the reception arrangements for the British sovereigns and in a few lines in another column describes the preparations for the reception of Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

According to the program two squadrons of cuirassiers and dragoons will compose the escort of King George on his arrival in Berlin on Wednesday, while only one squadron is assigned to escort Emperor Nicholas on his arrival the following day.

YOUNG NOBLEMAN DENIES MATCH

Lord Fitzgerald Says He Will Not Marry Chorus Girl and Lawsuit May Follow.

Special Cable to The World.

LONDON, May 20.—(Copyright.)—The romance of "When we were twenty-one" that has existed between Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster, premier peer of Ireland, and May Etheridge the "neat little, sweet little" pyjama girl of the Shaftesbury Theatre, has come to a rude termination and little Miss Etheridge's future plans, as expressed by herself—"We will live at Lord Fitzgerald's ancestral home in Ireland"—are doomed, apparently never to have fruition. The boyish nobleman is out today with a statement to the press declaring that the reports of his engagement to the equally youthful actress are false. His formal statement reads:

"Lord Fitzgerald has now returned from his holiday and desires to state that there is no foundation for the announcement of his engagement, published during his absence."

On the other hand, the friends of Miss Etheridge are declaring that family pressure, brought during his absence from the pretty show girl's side, is responsible for a cold-hearted jilting of the pretty girl, and are predicting a breach of promise suit or handsome compensation for the young woman at the least.

His brother, the Duke of Leinster, in the year that he came of age, was prevented from entering into a very much less desirable match—marriage with an out-and-out adventuress.

TORONTO BONDS ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 19.—(C. A. P.)—The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be included in stock exchange official list: City of Toronto £1,975,000, four per cent. general consolidated loan debentures, due 1948, at £100 each; further issue of City of Toronto £100,200 four per cent. general consolidated loan debentures, due 1948, £100; City of Regina, scrip partly paid for £553,000, five per cent consolidated regular stock.

It is announced that an issue will shortly be made of two and a half million dollars, 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares in the Dominion Steel Corporation.

THOUSANDS CHEER AS BORDEN PASSES

Premier Tendered Tremendous Ovation Along Line of March

MANY TURNED AWAY

Arena Was Packed and Several Associations Were Refused Admission

A parade which in length reached almost the entire distance of its route; two miles of marchers who passed thru two miles of streets crowded to the utmost with cheering citizens; a procession the like of which has never before been seen in Canada, and of a size far greater than ever before tendered in honor of a Canadian statesman. This was the parade—five thousand strong—that escorted the Rt. Hon. Robert L. Borden, prime minister of the Dominion, from the Queen's Hotel to the vast assemblage to greet him at the Mutual street Arena.

A concourse whose density rivalled that which turned out to greet the Duke of Connaught on his first visit to Toronto, covered not only the sidewalks, but surged into the roadway and left an avenue scarcely wide enough to allow the procession to pass thru. Squads of police were in evidence at every street corner, and the whole route of the procession was also well covered; in fact more than a hundred of the Toronto police force were required to keep the crowds back.

More than a score of mounted police broke a pathway thru the surging mass of people, and to the stirring notes of The Maple Leaf, played by the band of the Royal Grenadiers, the procession left its starting place, turned the corner of Front street and headed north up Bay. This was the signal for the commencement of scenes of enthusiasm as great as any ever witnessed in the streets of Toronto. For nearly three blocks in front of the parade the mounted police were strung out, and even with this precaution the utmost difficulty was experienced in holding the wildly cheering multitudes in check.

Mounted Escort.

Premier Borden, the man to whom the cheers of thousands of citizens were directed as he passed, was escorted by Aemilius Jarvis and six other prominent Toronto Hunt Club members on white horses. He was driven in an open carriage accompanied by Mark Irish, president of Toronto Central Conservative Association.

Sir James Whitney, the visiting Ottawa cabinet ministers, and most of the members of the Ontario cabinet followed in a line of about fifteen carriages. The parade of the various Toronto and visiting Conservative associations preceded the premier's carriage.

The route of the parade was east on Front street, north on Bay to Adelaide, east on Adelaide to Jarvis, north on Jarvis to Shuter, west on Shuter to Mutual, and thence to the Arena.

"Here they come," was the message that ran along the line as W. H. Marshall, president of Ward Five Conservative Association, the marshal of the parade, mounted on a white horse and followed by the band of the Royal Grenadiers, came into view.

"Helping Father."

A large float on which was portrayed John Bull and Jack Canuck standing shoulder to shoulder, with the words, "Helping Father" beneath, headed the turnout of Ward One Conservative Association. The men of this organization to the number of 1100 followed their banner in the parade.

The second float in the procession showed the two former vessels of the Laurier navy—the Niobe and the Rainbow—ditched in the dried-up Newmarket canal, at one end of which was the much-talked-of sawdust wharf.

"Ward One is for One Flag and One Navy," read a large streamer carried by the men. The Orange Order took a large share in the musical part of the parade and headed Ward Two Conservative Association with the fife and drum band of Riverdale L. O. L.

"Ward Two for Borden's Naval Policy" was the wording on one streamer, "Rule Britannia is Ward Two's Motto" and "Ward Two is British to the Core," were two other streamers carried. Nearly a thousand members of this Association were in line.

Had a Bulldog.

A company of men in naval uniform and the band of the 48th Highlanders, was followed by a carriage in which were the officers of Ward Five Conservative Association, who carried a large bulldog in the carriage with them. Six hundred members of the association followed their officers. "Centre York Stands By the British Empire" and "Borden Stands for a United Empire" were the streamers carried by the two hundred members from Centre York Conservative Association.

The members of Ward Four Conservative Association, plentifully supplied with horns and flags, carried with them the most enthusiasm shown by any of the Conservative associations. About five hundred were in line.

Ward Five Association's members were not to be outdone by anyone else and carried across their hats a colored picture of a British dreadnought. The officers of this association rode in a flag-draped motor car and headed four hundred men.

"One Flag—One Navy."

The 12th Regiment band preceded a dreadnought float with the "One Flag, One Navy" motto and 400 members of Ward Six Association followed.

A large dray, on which stood a group of uniformed men representing the different service arms of the empire, headed three models of dreadnoughts, also on drays.

To the stirring notes of the Queen's Own Rifles' bugle band the men of Centre and South Toronto Conservative Association marched, accompanied by the Conservatives of South York, Ward Seven and Runnymede.

Hamilton sent five hundred of its citizens to take part in the parade and headed by the band of the 91st Regiment of that city made one of the best turnouts of the whole procession. All wore a large red pennant, with "Hamilton" in white letters. They were followed by 150 members of the Todmorden Conservative Association, who, accompanied by a fife and drum band, had marched all the way from Todmorden to the starting point of the parade.