CANDIDATE M'CLEMONT ON ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Splendid Address Last Night by the Liberal Candidate For East Hamilton.

Labor Question, License Laws, Technical Education and Law Reform Dealt With.

Tory Corruption Funds---Government Aiding the Toronto Hog to Enormous Extent.

Enthused with the prospect of sweeping East Hamilton, Liberals of that riding filled Ward 7 headquarters last night, notwithstanding a downpour of rain, to hear the candidate, William M. McClemont, lay down the platform on which he expects to be carried to victory on election day. With all the vigor and eloquence of which he is capable, the speaker enunciated the policy and principles of Liberalism and the clear-cut attitude he himself has taken on questions of vital interest to the people of the Province of Ontario. His slashing attacks on the Whitney Administration for its failures to fulfill its promises and the bungling of everything of any importance it had undertaken were features of the stirring address, which was punctuated througnout with vigorous applause.

A United Party.

The chairman, Mr. Thomas Robson, in a few words, introduced the speaker, who in a stirring two-hour address held the undivided attention of the crowd.

Prophesying a sweeping victory, Mr. McClemont declared that the hope was justified by the encouragement he was receiving in his canvass from every nook and corner of the riding. "As I remarked the other night," he said, "in going from factory to factory I can scent victory in the air. I never knew a contest, and I have engaged in many of them, when our Liberal friends were more loyal and enthusiastic to the candidate and the party than they are on this occasion. I think it augurs much for my success in this campaign.

"The Liberal party of this Province are appealing to the people of Ontario under different conditions to what it was three years ago. To-day we are a party in opposition and a party in opposition is generally a good fighting party. To-day our members sit on the left of the Speaker, instead of on the right, but the Liberal party of this Province is not dead, although in opposition. It has lost none of that old-time enthusiasm that has characterized it in the past. Liberals to-day are as loyal and true to the principles and policies of Liberalism as they were to those principles and policies when they were enunciated by our old leaders, instead of the new.

"The Liberals of Ontario do not forget that the Liberal party was largely instrumental in building up and developing this province as the leading province of the Dominion. Our friends do not forget that it was Sir Oliver Mowat, one of our great leaders, who stood up for Provincial rights in this province. Nor do they forget that it was the Liberal party that built up the great system of hospitals, asylums and refuges for the care of the unfortunates; that it was the Liberal party which built up the great educational system, the pride and boast of our party to-day. Liberals do not forget that it was this party that opened up New Ontario, built the Temiskaming Railway, opening up that great northern part of the province and revealed a wealth that we never dreamed we possessed. They remember that through all the years this great work was being done not a word of encouragement was received from the Opposition, which obstructed in every way these great works for the Province of Ontario.

Liberal Policies and Principles.

The accomplishment of this work in all those years necessitated an expenditure of $158,000,000, and while the present Government, then in opposition, was there to watch every dollar of expenditure, and now that they have succeeded in getting possession of the departments, the files and records, the Whitney Administration has not been able to show that a single dollar was misspent. I think that is the most satisfactory record of the Liberal party, the most satisfactory evidence that the policy and principles for which the Liberals of this Province stood for thirty-three years is to be found in the fact that Whitney, now he is in power, has not seen fit to depart, but to follow out, almost slavishly, in detail that policy. He is neither bold enough and honest enough nor honest enough and bold enough, as his followers proclaim it, to depart one iota from the policy laid down by the Government in old Ontario or to depart one iota from the new trail blazed in Northern Ontario.

"Where the Government has departed it has been afraid to assume the responsibility. They have chosen to do that work and shifted the responsibility to what is known as government by commission, something that was never heard of under the old rule. We have a power commission, a school book commission, a railway commission to do the work of the Ministers and a general partisan, roving commission throughout this Province, with a political axe to cut off the heads of all Liberals and replace them with party followers and heelers, and so successfully has that been carried into effect that not a single Liberal Justice of the Peace remains, only three Liberal inspectors are left and as far as I am aware not a single Liberal commissioner.

"The old system of responsible government which our forefathers fought for and established in this country is a thing of the past. We have now, instead of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, a responsible government through our representatives, a government of commissions, by commissions and for commissions and at a very great expense to the people of this Province. These commissions have cost $114,700, or nearly three times as much as the Cabinet Ministers' salaries. I hold that if we pay Cabinet Ministers their salaries they should do their duty and not shift it to a commission. The cost of civil government has increased in 1907 by reason of these commissions $46,000.

Against Corruption.

"I come to another point on which I wish to place myself on record once again. I enter this contest, a young man, forty-three years of age. I believe with a good character to those who know me best, with some fair knowledge of the political history and events of the last twenty years, with fair ability only to discuss and enunciate those policies to the people. I go into this contest determined that there is not one dollar to be spent, outside of legitimate expenses, towards my election. I do not desire and will not permit my party to spend one dollar to buy the vote of an indifferent, an irresponsible or bribe-seeking elector of this constituency. I want every man, young and old, who goes into this campaign with me to come out of it with as clean hands as I will, and I insist that the election from beginning to end shall be conducted in a clean and honest manner.

"I have asked my opponent to join with me in seeing that this election is free from the slightest taint of bribery or corruption of any kind. I think the better elements of both political parties deplore that there has been so much corruption in elections. I long for the day when our politics will be clean and pure and when the humblest man, not blessed with much of this world's goods, will be in the same position to enter into a contest as the wealthiest man in the land.

"I am awaiting an answer from my opponent and if that party does not express a desire to join hands you can judge whether they desire a clean contest or not. The position I take is this that if the arm of the law is not sufficiently strong to crush out political corruption and if our legislation is not sufficiently strong to accomplish it then it is up to the honor of political candidates and parties to join hands and see that what the arm of the law and legislation seem unable to perform, is enforced.

The Labor Question.

Mr. McClemont reiterated his statements as to where he stood on the labor question, and what he was prepared to do in the interests of the laboring class if elected.

"I am proud," he said, "of the fact that I am the son of a mechanic; that I come of a laboring family, and one of many brothers who are mechanics and working men in the ranks of labor."

As a young solicitor his relation and business associations have been mostly with workingmen, and he had come to understand their wants. For thirteen years he had been a member of and closely connected with many fraternal societies, which were chiefly composed of laboring men. There was no better trustee of the workingman's money than the fraternal societies of the city, which threw a cloak of protection around the laboring man and his family.

"But my strognest claim is that I am a member of the Liberal party in this Province, which has done more in the interests of labor than any political party in history to-day," he said. The statements was endorsed with cheers and applause. Mr. McClemont declared that no State or Province on the continent had passed more laws for the protection of the workingman than did Ontario under the Liberal Government. The speaker recited many of the legislative measures enacted in the interests of labor. Not a single measure in labor's interests had been passed by the Whitney Government during the three years it was in office, while the Liberal Government had to its credit thirty-three acts, or one for every year. Mr. McClemont also referred to what the Dominion had done for labor.

"If there is one party," said Mr. McClemont, "that owes true allegiance to Liberal principles, and Liberal policies, it is the workingman of the Province of Ontario. I take an independent stand on this matter. I have the speech of Mr. Studholme before me. We are personal friends, and I have not a word to say against him, except that I hope that he won't be elected. He has been two years in the House, and is no doubt enthusiastic in the cause of labor. But I have perused his literature, and nowhere do I find him asking that a Minister be appointed to look after the interests of the laboring man.

"The stand I take is that the time has arrived when the labor interests are sufficiently strong and organized labor of sufficient importance in the city and throughout the Province to have a Minister of Labor in the Cabinet, and an active Minister to look after labor's interests. We have a Minister of Power and other Ministers. I ask any man are these as important in this Province as the interests of the thousands of workingmen throughout Ontario and the Dominion. If there is any interest that should have a Minister, it is the laboring people of Ontario."

Mr. McClemont outlined how this new position could be created without any extra expense to the Province. He believed in liberal remuneration for the office and would provide for this by taking $1,000 off each of the present Cabinet Ministers' salaries. There were some who contended that labor's interests could only be conserved by appointing a labor man. Was there any hope of labor getting sufficient representation in the House to accomplish this? He pointed out that the farmers some years ago, under an organization known as the Patrons of Industry, had succeeded in getting a number of representatives into Parliament, but not one of that independent body remained to-day.

"What I maintain is this,' said the speaker, "and I think it is a tenable position. Labor can only get its just rights or claims recognized through one political party or the other. When you make an issue of something you can depend that one party or the other, seeing the number of votes behind it and recognizing the force of it, are bound to take a stand and recognize the claim if it is legitimate. What I say is that these rights are better conserved by appealing to one party or the other."

The License Laws.

Taking up the liquor license question, Mr. McClemont said it was a burning issue at every campaign, and a subject on which views were widely different. Whitney three years ago had promised that hotels would keep hotels and that he would see to the enforcement of the law. Mr. Whitney had promised to raise it above the plane of politics. "I think that if there was ever an electorate, if ever the temperance people of the Province were deceived by a promise, and if ever a Government made a most flagrant breach of faith, and got into power on a false pretense, it was when Mr. Whitney promised to take the liquor license law out of politics. When you compare the enforcement with the promise, you must admit this."

Mr. Whitney, he believed, had good intentions starting out, but could not overcome the influence against him. He referred to Toronto as an example, and the more recent illustration of Port Arthur, where Joseph Graham, Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners, had admitted that he had received a bribe of $250 in connection with the transfer of a license.

"Here is my policy," said the candidate. "We have had the administration of the act in the hands of municipal councils, in the past, and the act was administered in the interest of one political party. Liberals took it away, and tried to have it administered by a Minister of the Government. Whitney has endeavored to enforce it in the same manner, and failed to satisfy the people any better than the old Government.

"If we have a liquor license act it should be properly enforced. Every fair minded man will concede that. It should be enforced in fairness and justice to the man who holds and pays for the license. I believe that the liquor license law should be administered by an independent commission, a judicial commission it might be called, composed of the Sheriff of the county, the County Judge and the High Court clerk, even bound to a position in life above public opinion, party prejudices and influence. I hold that these three men would be able to administer the law regardless of fear or favor, on merits, and deal out true justice. They would honestly administer the law, and deal with a transfer or an infringement openly in chamber, as in any criminal or civil case. I think the greatest mistake Whitney made was when he did not adopt this plan, which was once advocated by Sir William Meredith, leader of the Conservative party in this Province."

Mr. McClemont again expressed his views on the three-fifths clause and showed how unfair it was. But it did not matter what the proportion of the majority was, the law could not be properly enforced unless there was an honest officer, and the only way to do so was to remove the administration from politics.

The Technical School.

Mr. McClemont's clear cut stand on technical education is sure to meet with the approval of every fair minded man. Dealing with this subject, he said in part: "I am strongly in favor of a technical school, and I think that Hamilton above all places in the Province, is so situated that it should have a technical school. It has the best facilities and opportunities. You have a school for the education of the rich man's sons, the university. If you have money you can send him there and fit him for life. You have the School of Science for higher education, but you have not any school for the training of the sons of 80 per cent. of the population of this Province, the sons of the working man, a school that would permit them to get a knowledge of some trade or calling that would fit them with the means of getting a livelihood throughout life.

"I say the time has arrived when we should give the workingman a public school for the education of his sons in these particular lines. Whitney has come and gone. He has made a certain promise, a rather indefinite one, I think you will conceive. He has said that a technical school may be established, and that Hamilton may be the place. You will remember that the Board of Education has had several interviews with the Government, but the promises have always been indefinite. Mr. Whitney said that he thought it was a matter for the consideration of the Dominion Government. The stand I take," said Mr. McClemont, "is that I do not care where the school comes from, whether from the Provincial or Dominion Government. I am strongly in favor of having a technical school, and it should come to Hamilton. If the Whitney Government is unwilling to concede that a technical training school should be established, and Hamilton should not have it, then I am prepared to make every possible effort I can to see that it is brought here by the Dominion Government from Ottawa. I have no doubt that the matter would be handled, and will come in the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. My stand is that if we cannot get it from one Government, we can get it from the other."

Law Reform.

Mr. McClemont also made himself clear on the question of law reform. He exposed the Government's insincerity on this matter, showing that the nearest it had come to a measure of reform was to pass a resolution to take it up at the next session.

Mr. McClemont said that he was with the leader, Hon. A. G. MacKay, on this matter. He thought that it was in the interests of the lawyer and layman that there should be reform. The courts to-day, dealing with appeals, had a tariff of costs that was too favorable to the rich corporatios and too unfavorable to the workingman of the province. He made this statement as a lawyer, and on experience. He was in favor of an arrangement by which a client could go into his office and make a bargain to have a case handled for a certain amount. At present it was unlawful for either a lawyer or a client to enter into such an arrangement. This he thought was an honest position for a lawyer to take. Lessening the number of appeals was another thing he favored. One appeal should be sufficient, for after all in a lawsuit it was a case of getting up against the wall before the final decision was reached, and this often proved too expensive and wearisome for the workingman, who was unable to get his just rights from the corporations of Ontario. The present appeal courts could be combined, and in this way the interests of the clients doubly safeguarded. In case of any prejudice on the part of a jury, the matter could be considered by a jury of laymen, and then by trained men on the bench. Mr. McClemont expressed himself in favor of increasing the jurisdiction of divisional and local courts. There should be a speedier system for the grocer and small merchant to collect his bills, just as the workingman had the same right to collect his wages from his employer. Another point was infants' estates. These should be more localized. At present there was an official guardian at Toronto, and this often proved very expensive, as well as limiting the possibility of a personal knowledge of the case. He was more in favor of placing cases in the hands of county judges.

Not Trusting People.

Urging another strong reason why the Government majority should be cut down," he said, "The majority of the Government is altogether too large and the Opposition altogether too small. Forty-two of a Government majority and twenty-six of an Opposition Government is not conducive to good government, and it is not in the interests of the electorate of Ontario. The history of all Governments, wherever existing, show that governments with such large majority become autocratic and intoxicated with power, they become a prey to the demand for heelers and henchmen of the party in power; they become class legislators, and all too soon forget the fundamental principles of responsible government. Twenty is sufficient of a majority, equally in the interests of the country, there should be an aggressive and watchful opposition in Ontario.

"It will not be Whitney's fault if he does not go back with as great a majority as he had before. He had once said, 'Let us trust the great democracy of the people, the time has come when all good men, when all Christian men who wish for good government must get together or violate their conscience,' but he is not appealing to the independent, the great body of Christian electors. He is going to give them the go-by, and is pinning his faith to a gerrymander and political fund, contributed by MacKenzie and Mann, the railway magnates, and the LaRose Mine promoters.

That Political Fund.

"In guaranteeing the Canadian Northern bonds and giving $130,000 to the LaRose Mining people, I submit that he has done more to destroy the confidence of the electors of the province of Ontario, more to doom the Government sooner or later, than any legislation it has passed uring the three years of its administration.

"Mr. Whitney has explained that the Government has given this $130,000 to get certain information. It is a pretty big sum to pay 'for some information,' regarding a mining claim in the north. If it is honest information, why is it not made public? If the people paid $130,000 for this information are they not entitled to know what it is?

Mr. McClemont also dealt in detail with the Canadian Northern deal. He said, "The only inference that you can reasonably draw from this is that it was laying a foundation and paving the way for a large election fund, to carry on this election and return the present Administration. That fund will be contributed from the $130,000, and from MacKenzie and Mann, to enable them to cash their bonds on the money market of the world. If it was honest or fair, why did they fear the light of day, and rush it through at the last hour of the sesssion?"

It had all the ear marks of a bribery fund, and perhaps the best evidence of this was the Nipissing exposure, where it was charged that a prospective Liberal candidate was offered $8,000 not to oppose Hon. Frank Cochrane. "It looks to me," he said, "as though $8,000 of that $130,000 was leaking out and leaking out at a very early hour."

Toronto the Hog.

Under the head of Toronto the hog of the province, Mr. McClemont said that in his opinion the time had arrived when the other parts of the province should protest against the Government being carried on almost entirely in the interests of Toronto. On every opportunity that arose the Government threw more corn and fodder to the hogs of Toronto. Education, wholesale houses and the courts of administration were centred there. Toronto had four Cabinet Ministers; its representation had now been increased from four to eight members, giving every elector in Toronto the right to vote for two members, while in every other part of the province a man's vote was worth only half the value. This was unfair.

Mr. McClemont also dealt with the government of Toronto University showing that sixteen out of the twenty members of the Board of Governors, resided in Toronto, while the whole Province had to pay for the maintenance of the university. Every time the people from any other part of the Province, with any legislation, that was likely to seriously affect that city, the municipality making the recommendation, had to reckon with the phalanx before it could get its request granted.

"How long, "he asked, "are the people of Hamilton going to stand for this? Is it justice or is it equity? How long are we going to be governed by the Albany Club of Toronto, as the people to the south of us are said to be by Tammany?"

Normal College Steal.

Discussing the education question, Mr. McClemont ably outlined what the Liberal Government had done for education and showed how badly the Whitney administration had bungled it. First of all he had appointed Dr. Pyne, a man who might know all about medicine, but who knew very little about educational matters. From the time he has been appointed things have been in a chaotic state, and this was shown by the record at teachers' conventions.

"The administration," he said, "had made one serious blunder, seriously affecting the city of Hamilton. Its first act in revolutionizing the educational system of the Province was to remove the Normal College, which was the boast and pride of the city of Hamilton; an institution on which the city had expended $75,000; an institution that brought 150 of the best educated young men and women to Hamilton to give the benefit of their social and intellectual influence to the community; an institution that had been a source of revenue to widows and boarding house keepers."

To-day if a man desired to have his daughter receive higher education he was obliged to send them abroad at big expense. The college had been taken away from here notwithstanding the protest of Liberals and Conservatives, and everyone conceded that it was a fatal one on the part of Government.

The School Book Bubble.

Mr. McClemont punctured the cheap school book bubble, quoting the opinion of Editor Cooper, of the Canadian Courier, a Conservative in politics, who had declared that the reduction might last a year and a half, and that at the end of that time the prices would probably be higher.

The speaker scored the Government for its order to abolish the model school. While not going into the finances of the Province, he clearly showed that instead of the $606,000 of a surplus, which the Government boasted of this year, there would really have been an immense deficit had it not been for the sources of revenue established by the old Government and which were vigorously denounced by Premier Whitney when in Opposition. How would the Government have been in a position to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern, to pay $130,000 for commissions, to pay out $43,000 to Conservative lawyers in fees in 1907 to give the Cabinet Ministers large increases, and to increase the cost of civil government 46 per cent., were it not for this revenue?

Eulogy of Leaders.

Mr. McClemont closed his able address with an eloquent eulogy of the two leaders, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. A. G. McKay. Of the Provincial leader he said: "It has ever been the good fortune of the Liberal party to have its head men who have stood high in the public life of this Province and Dominion. The present outlook in this Province was never brighter or with greater promises of victory for the Liberal party than at the present time, and if there is one factor that will contribute more than another to the success of Liberalism on this occasion, I think it will be found in the able, eloquent leader, Hon. A. G. MacKay. I think I see in him a risting star in the political firmament of Ontario, destined at no distant date to lead the Liberal party to victory again, when Liberalism will be reborn under new conditions in this Province."

Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he said: "The greatest leader the Liberal party ever had in Canada, the largest, bulkiest, public spirited Canadian that has ever been given birth by this Canada of ours. French by birth, tradition and ancestry, an ardent admirer of the British constitution and taking his political inspiration from schools of English statesmanship; imbibing his religion at the knees of a Catholic mother, yet the great dream of his life has been to unite and weld together the various races and creeds in one harmonious whole."

In glowing terms he pictured what Sir Wilfrid had done to build up a great Canadian nationality.

"I tell you," he said, "that Sir Wilfrid when his time comes to cross the bar will have left Canadian Liberalism much greater than he found it, for, great and sound as the principles have been in the past, under great leaders, under the regime of Sir Wilfrid it stands for more than it ever did in the history of Canada or the British Empire. It is broader and it is deeper, it is more Canadian, more British, and more imperial in its aims and objects.

A Workingman's Views.

P. F. Griffin spoke briefly. He was not there as a political aspirant, but simply as a workingman. Whitney when here said he ought to be returned to power, because he had given the people honest admniistration.

Mr. Griffin then dealt trenchantly with the Government's failure to give law reform, its bungling over the license laws, the educational system and other matters. No one need go any further than Hamilton for an illustration of politics and license matters. He referred to how the only Commissioner who was lukewarm was replaced by a stronger politician. The greatest fault he found with the Government was its departure from responsible Government. He declared that if people had the same independence as they did at the time of the rebellions in 1849 and 1837 they would not submit to it for a minute.

The speaker advanced many strong reasons why the laboring classes should rally round the Liberal flag, and promised greater addresses than this later in the campaign.

YOUMAN'S Y'S.

A parlor meeting of the Somerset Y's was held on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. W. C. Macartney, 91 Grant avenue. After the regular business had been disposed of the following programme was enjoyed: Bible reading, by Miss Kappele; song, Miss Dexter; instructive and interesting talk on the W. C. T. U. work among the lumbermen, by Mrs. W. B. Smith; recitation, Miss Dalton, piano solo, Miss M. Davis; another guessing contest, in which all took part. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Macartney and after a vote of thanks to the hostess the meeting dispersed.

IN GOD WE TRUST.

Washington, May 21.—Announcement was made at the White House yesterday that President Roosevelt had signed the bill directing the restoration to gold and silver coins of the motto "in God we trust," ordered by him stricken from the gold coin some months ago, on the ground that the law did not authorize its use.

While all of the Atlantic ports are exporting $20,750,000 worth of merchandise each week, New York's share of the total is $11,980,000.

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Two Friday blouse specials $1.39 and $2.95

GET your Summer Blouses to-morrow and save enough to go a long way on the holiday trip. Just read the good value news below—and then came early, for there's sure to be a rush for these pretty, practical, underpriced White Blouses.

$2.00 white lawn blouses at $1.39

Made of extra quality fine sheer white Muslins and Lawns, allover embroidered or Valenciennes insertion and panel fronts; open backs and fronts, laundered collar and cuffs, on sale all day to-morrow at **$1.39** each, instead of $2.00, all sizes.

$2.50 white lawn blouses at $1.95

Dainty styles, in fine Muslins, Lawns and Mulls; prettily trimmed with filet insertion and fine French embroidery; collar and cuffs are lace edged. These are regular good $2.50 values, on sale all day to-morrow at only **$1.95**.

$6 to $7.50 trimmed broadbrim sailors $3.75

FIFTY in the lot—Beauties. White, navy, burnt, black or brown shades in the smart broad-brim effect. Smartly trimmed in distinctive and becoming style with wings and ribbon, fancy flowers or tulles and ribbons. No two alike—everyone a "prize" at **$3.75**. They are our own special $6.50 to $7.50 Hats.

Every hat shape is reduced

All our splendid new Hat Shapes will bear a lowered price in the morning. The season's newest styles in an immense assortment of shapes and colorings.

$1.00, reduced from $1.75
$1.25, reduced from $2.50
$1.50, reduced from $2.75

A splendid sale of rich flowers

Another special purchase of beautiful French roses goes on sale in the morning. Exquisite wanted shadings in full, rich styles, 2, 3 and 6 to the bunch. **39c** a bunch, instead of 75c. A bunch or so of these, one of the reduced hat shapes, a few deft stitches—and you have a becoming, stylish Hat at half price.

CORNER KING EAST AND HUGHSON STS. **THOMAS C. WATKINS** HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Music and the Drama

In the palmiest days of old-time minstrelsy the "sketch," as it is called, had not been developed, but with the revival of minstrelsy this feature has become a fixed part of the best shows and always makes a hit. The Toronto Rowing Club Minstrels, who perform here tomorrow night in the Grand Opera House, will present a "sketch" that for fun, smart dancing and singing is really a gem. Anyone who has seen McIntyre and Heath in the "Ham Tree" will have a good idea of what W. Laflamme and Ad. Strathdee—the two comedians—put up in their sketch entitled "Shipwrecked." It certainly will make a hit.

They are whistling to-day the tune of a new song which was written for "Ad. Strathdee." It is called "Sometimes." Good topical songs are hard to get; but so clever is Mr. Strathdee's song that Arthur Davis already has it in the engraver's hands for immediate publication.

George Budway will sing a corking good coon shouting song entitued "Who? Me?" In fact, all the songs, sentimental ballads and topical songs are bright and catchy.

At the Savoy Theatre.

The Summers Stock Company should continue to play to big business for the remainder of the week, with its excellent comedy offering, "The Wrong Man." It pleased large audiences again at both performances yesterday. The specialties between the acts are a pleasing feature. In addition to dainty little Doris Canfield, who has been delighting the theatre's patrons, Lou Atwell, a boy with a splendid voice, is scoring a big hit in illustrated songs. The attraction next week will be "The Silver King," and it will undoubtedly prove one of the biggest drawing cards of the repertoire in which the company appears.

"Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire."

No one can challenge the assertion that J. M. Barrie, as an author of books, is a delihgtful entertainer. Sentiment and satire, truth to life, and fantasy, sympathetical humor and ironical wit make his play, "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," restfully enjoyable. It is full of sparkling humor, and is a play that grows on one from the first to the second act, and still on into the third. And the merits of the play are admirably brought out by Roselle Knott and a capable company. Miss Knott gives an unsurpassable performance of the wife and mother. The maternal spirit is strong and tactful. She mingles opposing emotions with dexterous ease. Her acting is vivacious and effective. Andrew Robson as Col. Grey, Alice's hubband, is especially strong in the part of an English gentleman, and makes the character one of much interest. It is clean cut and convincing, and he uses contrasts with a good and true effect.

This will be the attraction at the Grand on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Between the Acts.

Before Nazimova, the great Russian actress, had been playing in English a year, Alan Dale, the critic, interviewed her. This is how he expressed himself: "Madame Nazimova's English is perfection. I am quite convinced that in order to speak English delightfully one has to be born in Russia."

Nazimova will be seen at the Grand next week.

The sale of seats for Ralph Stuart's appearance in "Strongheart" at the Grand on Monday afternoon and evening next promises to attract his admirers in goodly numbers. It will open at the box office of the Grand on Friday morning.

The comedy, "Brewster's Millions," was presented at the Grand last night before a large audience. It was well put on, the principals being clever and the scenic effects fine. Robert Ober, as "Monty Brewster," made a big hit.

MISS ...

Who with Andrew Robson, another Hamilton performer, will be seen at the Grand on Saturday in "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire."