

MURDOCK PRAISES GOVERNMENT FOR PART IN THE G. T. STRIKE

Mr. Blain Badly Routed by Leader of Trainmen in Debate Over Settlement at Berlin—Flays Conservatives for Attempt to Lay Blame on the Government.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Berlin, Sept. 3.—Mr. Richard Blain, Conservative member from Peel County in the late Dominion House, and again the party candidate, fared badly at the joint debate to which he was especially invited by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in this city on Saturday night. A great concourse of voters in the ample rink building listened to the speakers, the vast majority of the great audience staying until midnight.

Mr. Blain's much-heralded attack on the Government's course in the Grand Trunk Railway strike received its quietest from no less a person than Mr. James Murdock, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of America, one of the strike leaders. That gentleman's praise of the Government's services in assisting the men, and his stinging criticism of several Conservative members of the House, including Mr. Blain, was the most effective blow yet dealt to Tory misrepresentation regarding the strike and its aftermath.

BLAIN'S TRICK FAULTS.
What looked like a deliberate attempt to prolong the discussion to such an hour that Mr. Murdock would have had no chance to speak unless the meeting continued into Sunday morning, was frustrated.

Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, also had words of praise for the Minister of Labor. He appeared at the meeting of his own volition, and with the consent of the president of the organization.

BLAIN DISCREDITED.
When Mr. Blain departed he did so with the knowledge that he had been thoroughly discredited by the leaders of the men whose cause he has claimed to have so much at heart.

The net result of the meeting was a tremendous impetus to the assurance of a great victory for Mr. King.

It was nearly 11:30 when Mr. Murdock began to speak. The labor leader stated that he had always voted Conservative in the past. (Applause.)

"You have seen in the papers scattered broadcast over the Dominion of Canada," said Mr. Murdock, "reference made to an agreement that the Liberal Government made in settlement of the Grand Trunk strike. That is an absurdity and absolutely untrue. (Applause.)

"Here I have the signed agreement with Charles M. Hayes' signature and the signatures of the chairman of the two committees, the vice-presidents in charge, Mr. Berry and myself, and the two executive heads of the organization, Mr. Lee and Mr. Garretson. They signed up that agreement, ladies and gentlemen, and they alone stand sponsors for that agreement. (Hear, hear.)

"But it is not out of the way to call your attention to the manner in which some of these eminent gentlemen, who are looking for timber to light their fires, have got the idea into their heads that the Government made an agreement to settle the strike which the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors put on."

Within thirty-six hours after the strike was called, the speaker stated, the strikers had the definite information, obtained by secret means, that the railway officials were prepared to let the strike go to the bitter end, so long as that end was not a concession to the strikers' demands. The G. T. R. Company were preparing to annihilate the union.

The speaker told his audience that the strikers sweated blood. Any settlement that would conserve the individual and organization rights to the men was their one hope.

Settlement a Good One.
"You talk of the settlement being disgraceful or being unfair, of being immediately applied. I want to say to you that but for the intervention of the minister of militia, Sir Frederick Borden, and the minister of labor, Hon. Mackenzie King, we would have been a thousand per cent worse." (Hear, hear.)

"In subsequent conference Mr. Hayes agreed to accept the men's proposition in regard to the standardization of rates and present wages, but he proposed that the company should put back the strikers in their former positions as soon as possible."

Mr. King's Fine Work.
"Just as soon as we saw that paragraph," said Mr. Murdock, "we knew that it was loaded." The men, upon accepting the proposed settlement, stated that they wished a definition of the words "as soon as possible." While they were waiting for a reply they had the assistance of the minister of labor, who was, let me tell you, faithfully working for us—(hear, hear)—working for us every hour in doing something that we were absolutely helpless to do for ourselves."

"On August 2 the men received a telegram from Mr. King, stating that the words in dispute meant three months. As soon as we received that we were pleased beyond measure. Not all the men on the line may be, maybe not the men in Mr. Lennox's constituency or in Mr. Blain's or in Mr. Northrup's, but the sub-committee and the officers who had placed in their charge the future welfare of 4,000 men who had gone out on strike for a principle." (Hear, hear, and applause.)

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LITTLE TORONTO BOY KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE

Varrant for Arrest of Belleville Merchant Has Been Issued.

Little Helen Noonan, the 4-year-old daughter of P. C. Thomas Noonan, is in a very critical condition at her home on Belmont street north, as a result of a sickness of the heart, which developed on her fourth day.

During the recent terrible hot spell the little girl was sunstruck, and for some time hovered between life and death.

Later she rallied, and had apparently made a fair recovery. Four days ago, however, she was taken very ill again, and the attending physicians state that her heart has been affected as a result of her former illness.

They are unable at the present time to state whether or not she will recover. Last night the little girl's condition showed no change.

It's Up To Mr. Hawkes

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Brookville, Sept. 3.—Following the violent outbreak of treason by Conservative speakers at St. Jerome on Thursday, the Brookville Recorder of Saturday makes an offer of \$1,000 each to Mr. Arthur Hawkes and Rev. J. J. Robins in payment for their services to go down to St. Jerome, Two Mountains, and Terrebonne, to put down this treason. The "imperial mission" at Toronto has been asked to release these gentlemen from engagements in order that they may undertake the mission.



SIR GEORGE GIBBONS IS HOME AGAIN

Speaks Interestingly On Conditions in the Old Country.

HEAT WAS OPPRESSIVE

Political Feeling Runs High—The Industrial Troubles—Great Britain and Germany.

Sir George Gibbons has just returned from England. He reached here early in July, and sailed for home on Aug. 23. In conversation with The Advertiser, Sir George said there was only one rainstorm during the entire visit. It was the solitary touch of refreshment in the weather, which was the most trying within living memory. He never before experienced such heat.

The humidity made it much more oppressive than the same temperature in the dry air of Canada. The whole country was literally baked. He saw some plowing, and the earth turned up was so friable that it blew away or drifted like dust or powder. Farmers were selling sheep at a dollar a head, because the pasture was burned up. For days the atmosphere was simply stagnant, particularly in the heart of London. Relief could be found only at the seashore, and even there in small measure. Sir George spent much of his time there in self-defense.

The Political Situation.
Sir George was in London at the height of the crisis over the veto bill. Questioned as to the political situation, he said the temper of both parties was on edge. "The opponents of the government whom I met were in a very pessimistic mood, or affected to be, over the future of the country. They complained that it was no longer the England of old, and talked of pulling up stakes and investing all their money abroad."

"Members of the opposite party laughed at these forebodings. Recent developments, they said, had ushered in a new and brighter era. The day of democracy had dawned; the masses had set their foot on the upward slope and would not be turned back. The privileged classes had chosen the issue and invited the conflict."

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2,380 NAMES ADDED TO THE VOTERS' LIST

Registration Court for London Closed On Saturday Night.

The registration court, which closed on Saturday night, added 2,380 names to the voters' list.

The total is quite satisfactory, although it was not up to the registration of 1904, when 2,931 names were added.

Saturday's was the largest enrollment of the week. No less than 922 names were added, keeping the registers very busy indeed.

The total registration by districts is as follows:

No. 1, City Hall—315.
No. 2, Richmond Street—544.
No. 3, Bathurst Street—352.
No. 4, Harding Hall—310.
No. 5, Foresters' Hall—293.
No. 6, East London Town Hall—309.
No. 7, Trebilcock's Hall, South London—257.

The registration on Saturday was as follows:

No. 1—84.
No. 2—194.
No. 3—138.
No. 4—118.
No. 5—115.
No. 6—130.
No. 7—103.

Any appeals which have been entered will be heard on Wednesday next.

Condition Improved.
The many friends of Mr. John Dillon will be pleased to learn that his condition was slightly improved in Victoria Hospital last night. On Saturday Mr. Dillon was very critically ill.

STONE TOWN RALLIES AROUND M'INTYRE

South Perth Liberal Candidate Was Given a Splendid Reception.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
St. Marys, Sept. 3.—A meeting in the interests of G. H. McIntyre, ex-M.P., Liberal candidate in South Perth, was held in the town hall last night. The enthusiasm of several hundred farmers and residents of St. Marys for the candidate and the doctrine for which he stands was unbounded.

Mr. McIntyre gave an exhaustive and plain address on the general benefits of the agreement, and outlined the direct gains for the people of the riding.

Several other prominent speakers were present, and expressed eulogistic opinions of the candidate.

TODAY IN LONDON.
Baseball at Tecumseh Park, 10:30 and 3:30.
Labor day spots at Queen's Park.
Potterburg picnic.
Bowling at Thistle and London Clubs.
Moving pictures at the Grand.

J. F. CAMERON DEAD.
Cornwall, Sept. 4.—After a couple of months' illness, J. Frank Cameron, of the South Branch, a well-known railroad man, died here today, aged 55 years. He was the son of the late John Cameron, a well-known public works contractor in his day, and was a member of the firm of Trickey & Cameron, who have a contract on the C. N. R. near Sydenham, Ont. The deceased was in charge of the practical work in the Ontario Government's spur to the Porcupine. He had been ill about three months.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON ENGLAND BY BOURASSA'S NEWSPAPER

Says Wars of Emancipation Are Not John Bull's Foible—He Fights for Commercial Advantages Only—Canada's Interests Not England's.

"Such a man, then, as Bourassa, brutal, contemptuous, attacking evil wherever he sees it, a Nationalist standing for a strong and vigorous Canada."—London Free Press, Aug. 20, 1911.

Le Devoir, of Montreal. Mr. Bourassa's paper, says in its issue of Friday, Sept. 2, 1911:

"What England does for the protection of our commerce exists chiefly in the imagination, or rather—for they don't believe it themselves—in the election speeches of the partisans of the Laurier-Brodeur naval law."

"It is just recently it sufficed that the English dockers should be on strike for three days in order that thousands of infants should die of hunger in London and Liverpool. Without the provisions that she imports England could not live four days."

"It was owing to this condition, resulting from the occupation of a great part of the land by pasture and the forests of the lords, that the necessity arises for the formidable armaments under which the nation groans."

"It is to assure the security of the maritime commerce of England, in which Canada is as much interested, but not more so than Denmark, Holland, United States and other powers, which, like us, sell their agricultural products on the free market of England—it is for the protection of English commerce that England for some years has invoked the aid of the colonies."

"The pretence that the commercial interests of Canada and those of England are the same is an absurdity, if not a deception. Since the Napoleonic epoch England has made or undergone twenty-three wars, as follows:

"1812—Against the United States.
"1824—First war against Burma.
"1827—Intervention in the war of Greece independence.
"1838—First war against China for the introduction of opium.
"1841—First war against Afghanistan."

"ON THE SIDE OF ENGLAND THERE IS NOT ONE OF THESE WARS THAT WAS NOT AT THE BOTTOM A WAR OF COMMERCIAL INTERESTS. ALL THE 'LIBERATORS' ARE FEARED AND ACCLAIMED AT LONDON, BUT WARS OF EMANCIPATION ARE NOT THE FOIBLE OF JOHN BULL ALTHOUGH THEY SPEAK OF HIS GENEROSITY TOWARDS HIS COLONIES. IN 1861 HE TOOK SIDES AGAINST THE SLAVES THAT LINCOLN WORKED TO LIBERATE."

"WHO NOW HAS PLACED IN PERIL EVEN REMOTELY THE COMMERCE OF CANADA? EVEN IN CONFLICT WITH A POWER LIKE GERMANY CANADA WOULD BE ABLE, WITH HER VAST AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND THANKS TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNITED STATES, TO SUPPORT WITHOUT HANDSHIP A BLOCKADE OF MANY MONTHS."

NEW INDUSTRY FOR ST. MARYS A RESULT OF RECIPROCITY

Ratification of Trade Agreement Means the Immediate Opening of Big Flax Mill at Stone Town, and Employment For Scores.

[By Our Own Man.]
St. Marys, Sept. 3.—The announcement was made to The Advertiser today by Messrs. Weir & Weir that as soon as the reciprocity agreement was ratified by the Parliament of Canada, their flax mill, which has been idle for some time, will be reopened, employing at the start between 40 and 50 hands. The high tariff on flax and increased wages forced the mill to practically suspend some time ago. While the business was kept up the sum of \$20,000 was paid to the American customs department on the product of the mill that was shipped across the line.

Practically all of the flax that was sent away was grown in the vicinity of St. Marys, and it was a profitable crop at times. With the duty removed flax-growing promises to become quite an industry in this vicinity.

The resumption of operations at the mill means practically a new industry for the town, and residents are not slow to see that reciprocity is a direct benefit.

There are many other flax mills in Ontario which have been closed down for the same cause, attributed by Messrs. Weir, and it has been estimated that many of these will be quickened and made to employ hundreds of hands after the barriers to the greatest market have been removed.

"I cannot make that promise too strong," said one of the Weir brothers. "The moment reciprocity has come into force we will take steps to start the mill again, and by the time the next crop is ready we will be running full blast. If we can secure the flax mill will be started immediately after the passing of the reciprocity agreement."

SOUTH PERTH FOR A LARGER MARKET

McIntyre and Reciprocity a Winning Team in the Riding.

FARMERS SEE THE POINT

Twelve Dollars More for Each Steer—Conservatives Want the Fact.

[By Our Own Man.]
St. Marys, Sept. 2.—Every middle-aged resident of South Perth remembers when Sir John Macdonald spoke at Rainsbrook, then known as Skinner's Corners. It was in 1876 that the Conservative leader made the speech, which left the most vivid and enduring impressions of his character and his principles in the riding.

The riding has always been a battle-ground, and the majorities have been rarely large. When Sir John paid his memorable visit and spoke near the old militia drill shed at Skinner's Corners, it was even then a doubtful constituency and Sir John came down to give the Conservative candidate his assistance.

Surrounded by many of the men who to this day are his loyal followers, and who have passed his life in memory and principles to their sons, the old chief told the men of Perth of his present hopes and his hopes for the future of Canada, and the keynote of his message was reciprocity with the United States.

In many well-remembered sentences he expressed the desire to see a greater measure of prosperity for Canada as a result of the negotiations that he had carried on.

Proposed the Agreement.
Eventually he urged his hearers there to trade with the Americans, and he took credit for having paved the way.

The political barometer in South Perth indicates that the farmers of that riding are in a leading mood in applying the advice of the old chief, and of the period to the present time, if then, reciprocity was a sound and safe policy.

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LIBERAL MEETINGS

Harrington ... Sept. 4
Sarnia ... Sept. 5
Wellbun ... Sept. 5
Lakeside and Fergusons Corners ... Sept. 5
Komoka ... Sept. 6
Kintore and Ratho ... Sept. 6
Crampton ... Sept. 6
Glanworth ... Sept. 7
Acton ... Sept. 7
Tillsonburg ... Sept. 7
Hillsburg and Richmond ... Sept. 7
Ingersoll ... Sept. 7
Strathroy ... Sept. 8
Premier at Stratford ... Sept. 8
Princeton ... Sept. 8
Arthur ... Sept. 9
Premier at Windsor ... Sept. 9
Woodstock ... Sept. 9
St. Thomas ... Sept. 11
Devizes ... Sept. 11
Sarnia ... Sept. 11
Aylesworth, at Woodstock ... Sept. 11

THE WEATHER.

TODAY—FINE.
Toronto, Sept. 3.—Showers and thunderstorms have been general today in Southern Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria 55-64, Edmonton 42-58, Prince Albert 50-70, Moose Jaw 46-58, Winnipeg 60-74, Pelly 50-70, Qu'Appelle 47-70, Fort Arthur 36-58, Toronto 55-76, Quebec 52-62.

PROBABILITIES.
Western Ontario—Moderate winds; mostly easterly; not much change in temperature.
Ontario—Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fine; not much change in temperature.
Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, and Maritime—Moderate to fresh northwest to northerly winds; fine and comparatively cool.
Quebec—Superior—Moderate to fresh winds; mostly fine today; showers on Tuesday.
Manitoba—Showery; local thunderstorms.
Saskatchewan and Alberta—Partly fair and cool, with some showers.