

Grand Rally of the Electors In Honor of C. S. Hyman

New Cabinet Minister Greeted by an Immense Gathering Last Night.

Hon. W. S. Fielding Speaks on the School Question and the Progress of Canada.

Stirring Words of Mr. Paterson, Minister of Cus- toms--Canada Needs Charlie Hyman.

Greatest Indoor Political Gathering in London in Many Years —Floor Space of the Big Princess Rink Completely Filled With Electors Anxious to Hear Issues Discussed by Some Leading Statesmen.

An inveterate meeting-goer was asked for his estimate of last night's Liberal rally at the Princess Rink. He said that in the last fifteen years he had known only one larger indoor gathering of a political character, and that was the Tupper demonstration in the same building in 1896. Even Mr. Hyman's great meeting in October, 1904, was eclipsed last night, and the attendance at the Borden meeting of Saturday night was surpassed by many hundreds.

Any figures could only be approximate, but the audience was a magnificent one from every point of view, and the more remarkable because of the heavy downpour of rain between 7 and 8 o'clock. The floor space of the big rink was filled and there was a thick fringe of people on the side platforms which encircle the floor. Every person in that assemblage of thousands heard the speakers distinctly, owing to the admirable arrangement of the seats and the speakers' platform, the latter being erected midway on one side, instead of at the end. The audience was deeply attentive, quick to catch every point, and to reward it with generous enthusiasm. The speeches were appeals to thinking men and women, moderate, courteous, devoid of clap-trap. There was not a word uttered that could give offense to Conservatives, of whom many were present. Every train of reasoning was closely followed, and not an argument was lost on the meeting. The speakers and the overwhelming majority of those present were in hearty accord. The gathering was splendid in its proportions, splendid in its enthusiasm. It was an earnest of victory.

The Minister of Public Works, London's brilliant son, was tendered an ovation which showed how firmly he is seated in the affections of the people of London. His speech was the speech of a statesman, and his handling of the autonomy bill a model of concise and lucid exposition.

Mr. Fielding, the favorite son of Nova Scotia, delivered a magnetic address, which riveted the interest of his auditors for an hour and a half. He made the telling point that the Opposition in this campaign made no attack upon the general record of the Government, but confined itself to one issue, the school question. This Mr. Fielding proceeded to discuss with telling effect, riddling the inconsistencies of the leader of the Opposition and showing that he could not speak for a united Conservative party. He completely shattered Mr. Borden's contention that the amended school clauses of the autonomy bill were the same in substance as the original clauses and re-enacted the separate school clauses of the act of 1875. It was strange that Mr. Borden had not discovered this two months and a half ago when he spoke for hours on the amended clauses in the House of Commons. Mr. Fielding read the clause of 1875 which gave the minority the right to establish such schools as they saw fit, whereas the school ordinances of the Northwest Territories, which the Dominion Government was adopting, made the minority schools subject to the regulation of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Fielding's whole address was a masterpiece. No speaker ever held his audience more completely.

The last, but by no means the least, on the list of speakers, was Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, who made one of the most magnificent addresses ever heard during a political campaign in this city. Mr. Paterson's grand voice was easily heard in the farthest corners of the rink. One tell-

ing point after another was followed by spontaneous bursts of applause. He held his audience until nearly half-past 11 o'clock by the charm of his eloquence.

Around Mr. Gibbons on the platform were seated: Hon. Charles S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs; Senator Coffey, Col. Atkinson, M. P. for North Simcoe, ex-Mayor Rumball, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Mayor Campbell, Hume Cronyn, Dr. Balfour, C. H. Elliott, Charles Keene, Frank Leonard, Moses Masurek, J. W. Jones, ex-Ald. Nutkins, L. H. Martyn and others.

MR. GEO. C. GIBBONS, K. C. Declared London Is Proud of Honor Conferred on Native Son.

When Mr. Gibbons arose to open the meeting he was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by the immense gathering. The applause having subsided, Mr. Gibbons proceeded to express the pride he felt at the honor of presiding at a meeting called under the auspices of the Liberal Association of the city of London in support of their old friend, Charlie Hyman. (Cheers.) At the Conservative meeting on Saturday night Mr. Meredith said it made him feel nauseous to hear all the praise of Mr. Hyman. "Well," said Mr. Gibbons, "we are not exactly pleading for Mr. Meredith's feelings. I have no doubt it gives him a nauseous feeling to hear Mr. Hyman praised. That will not prevent us praising him. That does not take away our right to praise him, and to be proud of him. (Cheers.) "Years ago we nominated him as Charlie Hyman. (Applause.) He had been a citizen. He was born in London. He had been a business man, an alderman, mayor of the city. He became the member for the city of London, and in the short time that he has been in Parliament he has pleased the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give him the appointment—the honorable appointment, one that any citizen would be proud to receive, one that any citizen might be proud to have conferred upon it—the position of Minister of Public Works. (Applause.)

London Proud of Hyman.

"We are proud because we think Mr. Hyman deserved it. We are proud because we think he can fill the bill. We are proud that even our opponents say on the eve of this election that they expect for a single issue they would have been content to allow Mr. Hyman to go back by acclamation. No man can say Mr. Hyman is not fit for his high office to which he has been called. No man can say that in the service of the crown he will not be a faithful minister. No man can say that he was ought but a first-class citizen, and a jolly good fellow. (Hear, hear.)

"Our Conservative friends—and I think we have a good many of them in this election—speak highly of Mr. Hyman. It has been usual with any constituency honored by having its member chosen between Parliamentarians to be re-elected by a majority of the crown, to have that member returned in the bye-election by acclamation. In Windsor, when Hon. Mr. Reaume was made Minister in the new Ontario Government, the citizens of both sides of politics did him honor at a banquet. When Frank Oliver went back to Edmonton, after having been made Minister of the Interior, people of both sides of politics joined in congratulating him on his success, but I doubt very much if either Dr. Reaume or Frank Oliver holds as warm a place in the hearts of his constituents as does Mr. Hyman in the hearts of the people of London. (Cheers.)

Election Forced on the City.

"I am sure that if the Conservatives of London were left to themselves, if pressure was not brought to bear from outside, from some in Ottawa, from many in Toronto—if the citizens of London had been left to say whether they would prefer to be represented by a minister of the crown, with all its responsibilities, with all its powers, to stand by Mr. Hyman and the City of London in this election, I may not say from a selfish standpoint that it is in your interests to elect Mr. Hyman as a minister of the crown. If you want to know what Hyman has done for London, ask men like Mr. Wm. Yeates, the Stevens Brass Works Company, and other firms—ask the

(Continued on page 3.)

On Choosing a Candidate

The moment produces the man. This is an epigram. Like all epigrams it sounds good enough to be true. But is it? The Conservative party in London is inclined to doubt it, for this bye-election provides them with nothing better than Billy Gray.

It is a comforting thought that the moment produces the man—to feel that the country is full of mites, inglorious Miltons, who only need the spur of occasion to write epics, of village Hampdens who can fight like giants when constitutional principles are at stake, of Wolfes and Brooks who can die for their country and wrest victory from the grave.

It is very inspiring to look over the page of history and see how the really great crisis engendered the man of corresponding size, Rome had its Gracchi; Greece its Miltiades, its Leonidas its Pericles; England its Marlborough, its Cromwell, its Nelson, its Wellington; France had its Thiers; Italy its Garibaldi, its Cavour; the United States its Washington, its Gen. Grant. All these men were the offspring of their country's danger. It seems that when there is any real call for a big man to step into the breach and face a genuine peril, Providence digs him up without much searching.

The examples we have mentioned appear to indicate that Providence never leaves a good cause in the lurch. Men are found who are equal to the emergency, and they become the instruments of destiny, to hold back aggression and to advance freedom. Casting one's eye over the heroic figures who have assisted the progress of the world by their high souls and prodigious talents, one can understand how the conviction in men's hearts that great questions give rise to great men took shape in the saying that the moment produces the man. No one can read history without the buoyant feeling that virtue is bound to triumph, and that there are always plenty of men of the right size to help a deserving movement to success.

One understands also that history offers small encouragement to the Conservative party in London. It's a terrible drop, for instance, from Cromwell to Billy Gray. It seems to give the lie to the testimony of the ages. Here is a city of 42,000 people, thousands of them Conservatives, plenty of them solid men of substance and consideration in the community. Here is the supposedly great question—it's true the west isn't making any fuss, being perfectly satisfied that it has one of the best and fairest school systems in the world—but here is the alleged crisis put forward by our Conservative friends. If it is as big as they say it is, it craves a man. Whom do they fall back on? Billy Gray.

Let no ill-natured person imagine that we are pooh-poohing Billy Gray. He has the nimble smile, the glad-hand, the hearty manner, the memory for names, the slap-on-the-back ways that political candidates have affected ever since there was government by the people. Billy is a good mixer. He is fresh and rosy as a May morning. He has the pleasing embonpoint of a man who is at peace with himself and his neighbors. As he grows older his portliness will be even more comely. He will never lose flesh by thinking too hard. It would almost seem a pity to take him away from his pleasant grooves and put him down at Ottawa, where he would have to mug up blue books and attend to the day details of supply for his majesty. Even his well-known friendship with King Edward would hardly compensate for the headaches he would get trying to understand all the things that come up in the House of Commons. Billy Gray is tackling a big job. He has had no training as an alderman or mayor in the smaller field of municipal politics. It is a hard matter to become a statesman by intuition. However, it has been done. Is Billy Gray the man to do it?

We are informed that there are Conservatives who think lightly of Billy Gray's intellectual gifts. They go round saying they might have had a better candidate. Of course, Billy doesn't see eye to eye with them in regard to these complaints. To all such cavaliers he is disposed to retort that there is such a thing as casting pearls before the unworthy. He is not unappreciative animals. Still there it is. Doubt has entered the minds of some of the best Conservatives. They look at Billy Gray and say "This is the best we could do?" They look at the issue and say "How does Billy Gray measure up beside Autonomy Bill? Which of the two Bills is the bigger?"

The moment produces the man. History seems to prove it, as far as we can judge from a rapid survey. On the other hand, there is Billy Gray. Billy Gray's connection with a question of the alleged importance of the school clauses of the Autonomy Bill looks like a facet for the theory that every great crisis has its hero. The eyes of Canada are said to be turned toward London—Billy Maclean says so in his newspaper, and so does J. S. Willison. What do the eyes of Canada see? Billy Gray. Does Billy fill the eye, leaving it nothing more to desire? When the Conservative party in London takes stock of Billy Gray it confronts a dilemma with three horns—either the Autonomy Bill is not a crisis, or Billy Gray is not the man, or epigrams which are presumably the cream of wisdom and experience are to be distrusted. In this case the moment has not brought out the man. From which it is only a short step to argue that great moments do not always bring out great men.

In the more critical circles of the Conservative party in this city there is a feeling that the Autonomy Bill deserved a bigger candidate. As Burke says, the world had thought that a thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbards, in defense of a principle that was in danger. What happened? The west doesn't seem to think that there is any danger. The moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Milligan, says the west is thinking more of dollar bills than Autonomy Bills. Actually this is his bustling, quick-thinking, self-seeking west is not alive to the fact that its liberties are threatened. It says there is no crisis, that the Autonomy Bill is all right, and that all they want to do is to mind their own business. In Edmonton, Frank Oliver was elected by acclamation, his Conservative opponents of last November getting into the band-wagon and assisting in the hurrah. There are seven vacancies in the Northwest Legislature and Premier Haultain can bring on contests any time he wants to. But Premier Haultain doesn't care to test public opinion in the west after that object lesson in Edmonton.

The Conservative party in London takes it rather hard that the west couldn't put up an anti-autonomy-bill candidate for London any more than it could in Edmonton. Surely there was some great man up there, some local Demosthenes nourished on the spacious horizons and broad ideals of the prairies, who could come down here and cope with the situation. All the west has done so far to help the Conservative agitation in Ontario has been to send down a perverted young orator from Calgary, whose words are embittered by the

(Continued on page 6.)

Militia Establishments Are Not To Be Reduced

Extra and Non-Commissioned Officers of Dundonald's Plan On Reserve List.

(Special to The Advertiser.)
Ottawa, June 6.—It is understood that the Militia Department is in communication with the War Office, with a view that Canada will not be asked to recruit men for Equinault this season. The department will have its energies pretty well taxed in the time between now and July 1 to get the necessary officers and men for Halifax. What Canada desires is to take over the responsibility and cost

of Equinault along with Halifax, but not to be called on to supply the men. As a matter of fact, it will take a little time to get the men. The Militia Department has decided to consider the question of the militia establishments which it was proposed to reduce. It is very probable that the existing establishments will remain. The only exception will be that the extra officers and non-commissioned officers that were appointed under Lord Dundonald's scheme for a second line of defense, will be placed on the reserve list. Only a few of the regiments have been able to get these extra officers, and where they have been secured they have not in a great many cases qualified. One regiment, for instance, has 3 lieutenants, and only six are qualified. Another regiment has 25, and only three are qualified. A good many regiments have not these extra officers, so that they will not be affected.

HYMAN AND GRAY ARE NOMINATED

Formal Ceremony Takes Place at the City Hall—No Third Name Proposed.

Nominations for a member to represent the city of London in the Dominion Parliament were held today from 12 noon until 2 o'clock. Only two names, as follows, were placed in nomination:

CHARLES SMITH HYMAN, MANUFACTURER.

WILLIAM GRAY, TRAVELER.

As there was no speaking until after 2 o'clock, when the nominations closed, the meeting proved very tame. There were no demonstrations of any kind whatever.

At 12 o'clock Returning Officer U. A. Buchner took the platform and announced that he was ready to receive nominations. At the time there were not over 50 people in the hall.

A short time afterward a paper was handed to the returning officer, appointing Mr. T. J. Murphy as Mr. Hyman's agent.

A little later it was announced that Mr. Richard Bayly, K. C., would be Mr. Gray's agent.

Each agent deposited the sum of \$200 with the returning officer in accordance with the law. The money will be refunded to the candidate who is elected; and if the defeated candidate does not secure a number of votes equal to one-half of those polled by the winning candidate, his deposit will be forfeited.

Mr. Hyman's Nominators.

A perusal of the names on Mr. Hyman's nomination papers showed it to be one of the most representative which ever asked a candidate to stand for election in London. It embraced all classes of citizens from the large manufacturer and wholesale merchant to the union artisan and mechanic. It was indeed a call from the city of London to a popular son, who has won honor for himself and his native city in the government of his country. The following names were on the nomination paper:

W. M. Gartshore, manufacturer, Frank, Cooke, 77 Maitland street, moulder.
Philip Pocock, wholesale merchant, R. A. Cromwell, 355 Simcoe street, cigarmaker.
R. C. Struthers, wholesale merchant, William Wheatcroft, 110 Colborne street, driver.
John McMillan, wholesale merchant, W. H. Reibolter, 290 South street, roofer.
Samuel Stevely, manufacturer, F. G. Rumball, manufacturer, John Noulty, 107 Adelaide street, moulder.
Thomas Gillean, merchant, Albert O. Jeffery, lawyer, John G. Roughley, 290 1/2 South street, roofer.
Charles Scott, 675 Van street, air brake.
D. W. Blackwell, merchant, T. F. Currie, 824 Dundas street, carriage builder.
J. Gibbank, 458 Charlotte street, car builder.
J. Kilgour, manufacturer, J. T. Trebilcock, merchant, W. Finkbner, 900 Dufferin avenue, car repairer.
J. E. Daly, 895 Princess avenue, machinist.
John McNece, manufacturer, J. H. Brown, gentleman, W. H. Shuttlesworth, manufacturer, W. J. Wilkie, 510 Quebec street, builder.
W. J. McKay, 422 Quebec street, carpenter.
John Macpherson, barrister, Walter Simpson, manufacturer, Alex. Milne, 176 Wharncliffe road, plumber.
George Arly, 38 Paul street, butcher, C. T. Campbell, physician, William Spence, 12 Napier street, tinsmith.
J. F. Nolan, manufacturer, A. B. Davis, 393 South street, machine hand, R. C. Macfie, gentleman, Austin Fitzmaurice, 541 Grey street, W. Heaman, merchant.
(Continued on page 6.)

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Continued Unsettled.

London, Tuesday, June 6.
Sun rises, 4:32 a.m. Moon rises, 7:51 a.m.
Sun sets, 7:36 p.m. Moon sets, 10:45 p.m.

Toronto, June 5-8 p.m.
Very disturbed conditions prevail in nearly all parts of Canada. Rain is falling in Manitoba and Ontario, with cool weather, while immediately to the southward, in the United States, the weather is fine and the temperature between 50° and 60°.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 46-58; Victoria, 45-50; Kamloops, 58-75; Edmonton, 46-76; Prince Albert, 58-76; Regina, 52-66; Winnipeg, 50-68; Port Arthur, 40-58; Parry Sound, 52-63; Toronto, 56-64; Ottawa, 52-68; Montreal, 54-68; Quebec, 44-58; Halifax, 44-58.

FORECASTS.

Tuesday, June 6-8 a.m.
Today—East to north winds; unsettled and cool, with occasional rain.

Wednesday—Continued unsettled.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	40	40	Fair
Winnipeg	50	50	Rain
Port Arthur	56	56	Cloudy
Toronto	56	54	Cloudy
Ottawa	56	56	Fair
Montreal	56	52	Fair
Father Point	42	42	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain has been general in Ontario and Western Quebec, also in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia. Winds continue from the north and east from the great lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with cool weather, while immediately to the southward, in the United States, the weather is fine and extremely warm.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Monday were: Highest, 75.5; lowest, 56.

WM. GRAY IS CHALLENGED TO DENY THE CHARGES

Mr. Marks, the Labor Leader, Is Prepared to Prove the Statements of the Industrial Banner—Mr. Gray As a Strike-Breaker.

Mr. Gray's record as a strike-breaker now confronts him everywhere in his canvass among the workmen.

In November last very few of the workmen had heard of the affair at St. Thomas during the street car strike in London.

Mr. Joseph T. Marks, representing the union men of London, went to St. Thomas to try to induce the London Old Boys in that city not to ride on the street cars to Springbank when they attended the Old Boys' reunion here.

Mr. Gray locked horns with him; said Mr. Marks was a curse to the city of London; that the people of London were not in sympathy with the strike, and urged the Old Boys to defy the unions and ride on the Springbank cars.

All this was published in the Industrial Banner after the last election. Most of the workmen then learned for the first time that the man who had posed as the workman's candidate in November last was "the very opposite of a champion of labor," as the Industrial Banner said.

Unable to meet the accusations of the Banner, Mr. William Gray on Saturday brought a party friend, Dr. Guest, all the way from St. Thomas, to help him out of the difficulty.

Dr. Guest, so far from helping Mr. Gray, might better have stayed at home. Dr. Guest accused the delegate of the London unions, Mr. Joseph T. Marks, of going to St. Thomas to endeavor to keep the Old Boys from this city. Mr. Marks warmly denies this, and yesterday sent the following letter to the Free Press:

Editor Free Press: I see by the issue of this morning's Free Press that Dr. Guest, of St. Thomas, in the report of the meeting held in the Princess Rink on Saturday evening, makes the statement that at the meeting in St. Thomas, where Mr. Gray said I was a curse to the city of London, I was present to keep the Old Boys from coming to London, or at least if they did attend to keep them away from Springbank. I wish to state most emphatically that I never made any proposition that the St. Thomas Old Boys should stay away from London, but I did certainly ask them to refrain from going to Springbank. As soon as Mr. Gray is prepared to publicly deny the assertions copied by The Advertiser from an old edition of The Banner, I am in a position to prove them positively. I may further state that during this election I have refused to make any statements for publication in the press, and if an old truth taken from an old copy of The Banner happens to hurt Mr. Gray's corns, that is his fault, not mine. The assertions contained in that article are absolutely correct, and as I have stated, if Mr. Gray desires, I will prove them. Yours truly, JOSEPH T. MARKS.

London, Ont., June 5, 1905.

IMPARTIAL OPINION

Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D., general secretary for home missions in Western Canada, after an extended trip through the Northwest, says:

"A great many of the people profess to feel somewhat resentful of what they call the interference by outsiders, and maintain that, if they were prepared to submit to the educational clauses in the Autonomy Bills the people of the East had no right to interfere. They profess to be satisfied with the educational system."

Rev. James A. Carmichael, D.D., superintendent of home missions, of Winnipeg, previously for twelve years Presbyterian pastor at Regina, and a successor of the late Dr. Robertson as superintendent, says:

"It is difficult to see how the Northwest school system could be improved upon. It works splendidly. People in the West are undoubtedly satisfied with it, while theoretically I would prefer no separate schools. I do not believe it wise to ride over the wishes of the minority and I think the ideal condition is more nearly approached under this system than it would be were the principle of separation denied the people. The Northwest system is most satisfactory indeed, and I am of the opinion that under it separate schools are much less objectionable than they might be were the principle of separation removed entirely in opposition to the protest of the minority. The fact was that people were not so eager for separate institutions when they had the legal right to enjoy them as they would be were they denied them."

Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, after a visit to the Northwest, admits that he could discover no agitation about nor opposition to the Autonomy Bills, and that the Northwest people "seem to be more concerned about dollar bills than Autonomy Bills."

Dr. G. U. Hay, editor of the Educational Review, St. John, N. B., and a Conservative, says that he went west himself a strong opponent of the measures and expected to find intense antagonism in the west against them. To his surprise he failed to find anybody in the west at all agitated. Everyone seemed quite satisfied with the bills. "The Northwest people say that they would maintain the present school system anyway, and the cry of coercion, therefore, does not 'affect' them." Mr. Hay visited Regina, Calgary, Revelstoke and other places, and found the people everywhere absolutely indifferent or evidently satisfied. At a three-days' conference of educationists, neither in public or private, was the subject discussed, except when he brought it up, and nowhere was he able to find any discontent.

Dr. A. B. Baird, of Manitoba College, a resident of Edmonton for years, has stated that:

"The Northwest schools laws of 1892 were those which the people had sanctioned—a system with which all were satisfied, and which since its adoption has practically never been complained against by anyone. The educational clause of the bills simply continues this system which the people themselves for years have approved and sustained. The education clause was, therefore, a reasonable settlement which would be accepted as satisfactory by the people directly affected."

Prof. Bryce, LL.D., of Manitoba College, was recently in the Northwest and "found no excitement or discontent over the education clause." Dr. Bryce, himself an earnest educationist, who was prominent in the Manitoba struggle ten years ago, declares that the Northwest school system is "as near to a pure public school system as is workable in Canada—practically a better working system of public schools, in so far as religious parties are concerned, than our Manitoba public school system. It is the best yet devised for approximating to uniformity."

London is asked to believe R. B. Bennett of Calgary upon the evidence of his own loud partisan voice in the teeth of the impartial testimony of scores of men whose interest is in education and not in politics. London will weigh the evidence.

ALFONSO MEETS DIPLOMATS Receives the Ambassadors and Min- isters and Goes to Church.

London, June 6.—The King of Spain opened a long programme of engagements today with the reception of the diplomatic corps at Buckingham Palace. All the ambassadors and min-

isters now in London, with the staffs of the embassies and legations attended. Subsequently King Alfonso, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, proceeded to attend the celebration of mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. There was some excitement on the way there, caused by members of the escort being thrown owing to their horses slipping on the wet asphalt.