

Popular Farmers' Candidate Given Splendid Reception at Big Lenore Meeting Tuesday

Brilliant Exposition of His Views Before Gathering of Old Time Farmers was Warmly Appreciated and Prospects for His Election Grow Brighter as the Election Day Comes Nearer—Hon. G. R. Coldwell in Great Form on the Educational Question and Easily Cornered A. E. Hill, Who Made Wanton Mis-statements of Fact—Audience Sharply Take Opposition Speaker to Task, Telling Him To Be Truthful or Quit Speaking—People Present from Kenton, Bradwardine, Harding and Surrounding District.

Lenore, June 23.—Reeve W. J. Cundy, Conservative candidate for the constituency of Lansdowne, held his first campaign meeting here tonight and was accorded a magnificent reception. The meeting was held in the assembly hall of the high school, which was packed to the doors, many ladies being present, and among others present were many from Kenton, Bradwardine and Harding. Mr. Thos. Nichols presided. There were only three speakers, the candidate, Mr. A. E. Hill representing T. C. Norris, and the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, minister of education. The meeting was characterized by some sharp interludes between Mr. Hill and members of the audience, the Grit speaker being told on several occasions to either tell the truth or sit down. This was particularly the case when he sought to misrepresent the standing and status of the school act. The meeting closed at 11:30 with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for the candidate, Mr. Coldwell and the premier. The meeting was noticeable for the complete rout of Mr. Norris' henchman, Mr. Hill, who was easily convicted by his audience from his own words and repeatedly refused to answer pointed questions.

Importance of Issues
Opening the meeting, the chairman alluded to the importance of the issues now before the people and the dangerous and unseen path which the Liberal party of the province would have them undertake. He touched briefly on the general progress accomplished by the Roblin government and the program mapped out to be executed during the next four years.

Candidate's Views
Mr. Cundy was given a splendid ovation on rising. He thanked his audience for this and assured them that among the farming element of the community he was always at home. He touched briefly on the financial chaos that the Liberal government left for the Conservatives to clear up and he, the speaker, was very proud of the manner in which Sir Rodmond Roblin and his government had placed the finances of the province on a par with the best to be found anywhere.

Good Roads
Dealing with this point, Mr. Cundy said the Roblin government deserved the highest praise from all agriculturalists for its good roads policy. They, the pioneers of the district, knew the hardships which had been overcome and now it was a delightful thing to find that the government had set aside two millions and a half for the propagation of the good roads movement.

Cheaper Money
Another of the most urgent rural needs, which Sir Rodmond Roblin's government was undertaking to secure, was the matter of cheaper money. Mr. Cundy dealt with the magnitude of such an undertaking and the failure of the Liberals, either federally or provincially, to attempt to cope with the matter in any shape or form. The speaker alluded to the budget speech of Hon. Hugh Armstrong, who definitely promised that if the government could find a method of action along that line. But the whole matter required careful and judicious handling and the gov't felt it must be absolutely sure that any plan which might be adopted must have the merit of being workable.

Separate Schools
As many of his hearers were pioneers, it was very easy to see what little faith was placed by them in Mr. Norris' talk on the school question. Mr. Cundy said he would leave the subject for the minister of education to deal with, but he asked them to remember that the Roblin government stood for no form of separate schools. He also touched on the value of the consolidated school system and its beneficial effects here. It was a case of the saying "God helps those that help themselves" and the people of Lenore were being helped because they had shown faith in their own places and in their own future. (Applause.)

"Referendum"
Touching on the referendum, Mr. Cundy asked if they for one moment would seriously think of sacrificing progress, stability, advancement, confidence and system combined with British institutions and the experience of centuries for the confusion, demoralization, subtlety, Republicanism, Socialism and anarchism, com-

bined with the insane fads of a particular few. This led to loud cries of "No" and more cheering.

Woman Suffrage
Mr. Cundy was candid in telling his hearers that he was opposed to woman suffrage because, like many eminent authorities, he thought the great majority of women did not want the vote at present. When they did, he said, they would get it and the Roblin government would be just as ready to listen to their demands as anyone else. He again twitted Mr. Norris on his bachelordom, stating that if Mr. Norris believed sincerely in what he talked he would have been married himself many years ago. Mr. Norris had better, if he wanted to do some real good, buy some of the poor women a washing machine and help them to work it and by so doing he could accomplish more than if he talked for the remainder of his life similar to how he had done up to the present.

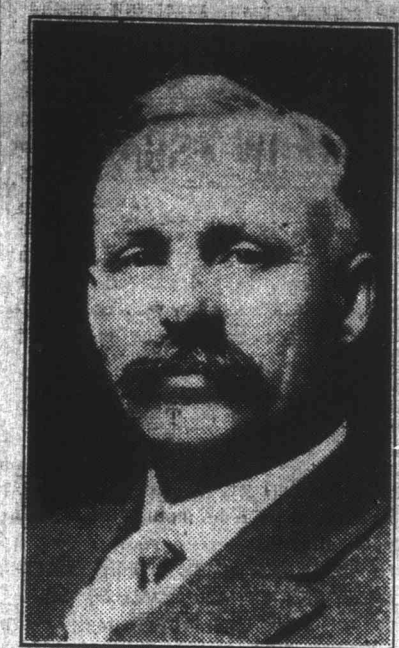
Banish the Bar
Reeve Cundy reiterated the stand he took at Brandon on this point. The municipality of Lansdowne, he said, was as temperate as any district in the universe and it was a direct insult to the people of the constituency to be continually preaching to them the evils of excessive drink. He, the speaker, had been a temperance worker since he was nine years of age and believed it to be pure folly to try to dam up a stream of excessive drinking and let its influence leak into any place it might.

Appeal for Support
The candidate concluded his address with an eloquent and forceful appeal for support during the present campaign. He thought they would agree with him that 18 years of the type of representation given them by his opponent was entirely too much. (Hear, hear.) He asked for their (Hear, hear.) He asked for their interests to be identical with his own, and he was confident that he would be returned on the day of the polls. (Applause.)

Mr. Hill Cornered
Mr. A. E. Hill, who was accorded a mixed reception, began by going straight into the educational question. He had not gone far when he was in hot water by stating that the Coldwell amendments were hurried through the house in 24 hours. Mr. Coldwell got up and asked Mr. Hill not to mis-state facts. The amendments were before the house in printed form and in the hands of each member for two weeks, and more than that, Mr. Norris and his friends greeted the explanation and several electors asked Mr. Hill to "tell the truth or sit down." Mr. Hill was again in trouble when he said there were lots of schools in the province where English was not taught.

No Separate Schools
Mr. Coldwell was on his feet quickly and again denounced Mr. Hill for mis-statements of fact. The minister of education assured his hearers that there was not one solitary public school in the province receiving public aid that did not have English taught in it and taught well. This assurance and its reception by the audience completely upset Mr. Hill who soon sat down amid ironical cheers. Mr. Coldwell said that on his honor as a man and as a minister of the crown he could tell his hearers that the government intended nothing whatever in the line of separate schools and he would sooner resign his seat at once than support any move that was ever intended toward separation.

Liberal Attitude years Ago
At great length Mr. Coldwell took his audience back over the record of the Liberal government on the school question. "Who took the compulsory clauses out of the Act in 1899," he asked, "when they had been in since 1874?" "And why were they taken out?" he asked. He gave particulars of the Laurier-Greenway settlement of 1896 which was the very settlement his opponents were now grumbling about. He also showed conclusively how the government recognized, and the Liberals recognized that the word compulsory could not be literally included. Quoting J. D. Cameron on the compulsory provisions being left out of the act in 1899 and the reason for it, Mr. Coldwell gave extracts from Mr. Cameron's speech to the Young Liberals of Winnipeg on Nov. 20, 1906, saying, "In our province we have no compulsory law. It would have been em-



REEVE W. J. CUNDY
Conservative candidate for the constituency of Lansdowne

bodied in the Act had it not been feared that it might affect the validity of that legislation. I submit that the time has arrived when the legislature must deal with the subject and must face and solve whatever legal and constitutional objections may be involved."

Difficulties Overcome
Mr. Coldwell showed how these very difficulties were being overcome and had been successfully combatted to a very large extent. The amendments were quite simple—so simple that their opponents voted for them without hesitation and, in a few days, thought they could make capital out of the matter and at once began objections.

Voting In House
During his remarks, Mr. Hill had alleged that no division was taken on the amendments. Mr. Coldwell told Mr. Hill to get a little more accurate information, because the voting in Manitoba was always done in the house, as was the case in regard to the amendments.

Consolidated Schools
Mr. Coldwell dealt for some time on this subject. Their Liberal friends opposed the scheme, but did anyone think that the government were foolish enough to drag farmers' children a distance of four or five miles to school in the very depth of winter? The consolidated school scheme had proved itself a success invariably. Take this place, he said, for instance, where between 90 and 100 per cent. attendance was maintained all the year round, including the very worst kind of weather.

Fourteen Years' Program
Before leaving the school question, Mr. Coldwell compared the acts in Ontario and Alberta with "the one here and again showed conclusively that Manitoba was ahead in many respects. Going briefly over the fourteen years' record of the gov't. on school matters. The value of school buildings in 1899 was \$1,410,719 and in 1913 it was \$8,789,076. Other statistics showed that every branch of educational work was being liberally encouraged and developed. Every want was being promptly met with most liberal support from the government and Manitoba was kept in the van of all the provinces in her educational development. He taxed Mr. Norris with wanting an Arts University to develop the commercial side of life, into which profession only five per cent. of the people of the province went. The gov't. stood for such fine institutions as the magnificent agricultural college in Winnipeg—second to none on the continent—for the development and furtherance of agricultural progress.

Telephones
Alluding to Mr. Hill's accusation of extravagance in the telephone system, Mr. Coldwell showed the fallacy of Mr. Hill's words by comparing Manitoba with Saskatchewan and Alberta. Since Manitoba had taken over the Bell system Alberta and Saskatchewan had followed suit. The cost per telephone in Manitoba last year was \$212, in Saskatchewan \$290 and in Alberta \$312, so that his hearers would see the uselessness of Mr. Hill talking the way he did.

Gimli Election
The minister next took Mr. Hill to task for stating that \$93,000 was spent by the government to carry the Gimli election. "Why," said Mr. Coldwell, "Mr. Norris went about the constitu-

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS ORDER

Objections Taken by Big Railway Concerns Are Held to be Invalid.

Washington, June 24.—The interstate commerce commission's so called Inter-Mountain rate orders were sustained as valid by the supreme court, which held at the same time that the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law was constitutional. Both had been attacked by the transcontinental railways. The defunct commerce court, passing over the constitutional question, had annulled the order on the ground that the commission had no authority to issue "blanket" or "zone" orders and might act only on the reasonableness of specific rates. In overturning that contention and holding that the commission did have such power, the supreme court decided a point which lawyers and close observers of the interstate commerce commission's procedure say is of equal importance to the inter-mountain rate case itself if not greater.

ency telling the people that enough was not being spent on good roads up there in that district, and promising to spend much more if the Liberal candidate was elected. Now he comes back and alleges extravagance." Mr. Coldwell also showed that up to the date of the election only \$12,000 of the \$93,000 was spent on the work. The remainder was for work done after the contest. He gave a brief summary of the benefits received by the people of the new territory around Gimli, showing that 375 1/2 miles of new road had been made possible, 2,145 acres of land cleared, 188,450 cubic yards of earth used for ditching and the benefits spread over a total of 58 townships. "As I have said before," he concluded, "I will say again, I will justify that expenditure before any body of reasonable men. Mr. Norris had the vouchers brought before him for every dollar's worth of work done and he failed to lay his hand on a single instance where the men who were paid the money could not be called as witnesses."

Mr. Cundy's Experience
Before sitting down, Mr. Coldwell asked his hearers to remember that Mr. Cundy had been in close touch with the agricultural life of the province for 26 years and had several times been elected by acclamation as Reeve of the municipality of Elton. Moreover, outside his experience in the house, he, the speaker, questioned if Mr. Norris had had any municipal experience. Mr. Cundy was a man of whom any constituency could feel proud and there was no doubt in his mind that when the election day came Mr. Cundy would be returned at the head of the poll. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Other Meetings
Other meetings in the interest of Mr. Cundy will include one at Griswold on Friday when Mr. Arthur Meighen, solicitor general, will speak and one on July 7th at Oak Lake when Sir J. A. M. Aikins, Kt., K.C., M.P., will speak. Mr. Coldwell will also address another meeting in the constituency before the close of the campaign.

MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIERCE CYCLONE

South Dakota Town Swept By Fierce Tornado Late Last Night.

CREATED HAVOC IN RESIDENTIAL PART

Aberdeen, S.D., June 24.—A cyclone struck Watertown late last night, tearing a stretch sixteen blocks long and three blocks wide through the residence portion of the city on the south side. Fifteen persons were seriously injured, and many others sustained minor injuries. Two were injured so badly that no hopes are held out for their recovery. Wires were disabled for many hours, keeping details from the outside world. Mrs. Carl Backlund, and baby and Miss Marie E. Clove, three of the injured, were pulled from beneath their houses and all three had to be dug out by rescuing parties. The baby will in all probability die. The storm started in the south western part of the residence section, wiping out between 250 and 300 buildings, the majority of them expensive homes. The property damage will run between \$150,000 and \$300,000, the exact amount of loss being undetermined at this time.

Another Vote on Buildings

London, June 19.—Another ballot of the rank and file will be taken today in the building dispute, on the provisional agreement reached between the executive council of the National Federation of Building Trade Employees and the representatives of some of the unions concerned in the dispute.

SAYS INCOMPETENCY IS CAUSE OF FAILURES

Toronto, Ont., June 24.—That an overwhelming percentage of the insolvent estates that have come into the hands of the Canadian Credit Men's Association through failure of merchants to meet their liabilities are those of western debtors who are incapable of handling their business, was the statement of Henry Detchon, general manager of the Canadian Credit Men's Association last night at the credit men's convention.

The speaker was of the opinion that the wholesale business men of the east had been too liberal in the credit which they have granted in the past to western merchants.

The association approved a debtors fund of \$100,000 for prosecution of willful crime on the part of traders.

CROP OUTLOOK ON LENORE BRANCH NEVER BETTER

"I am just going to write my firm and tell them that the western outlook was never better," said Mr. J. A. Murray, an old-time traveller who visits the west each year in the interests of the firm of W. H. Story and Sons, the oldest glove makers in Canada. For nearly ten years Mr. Murray has inspected western conditions from the beginning of June to the end of September, and last week he was "covering" north western Manitoba. This morning he returned on the Lenore train and in conversation with a Sun reporter told of his pleasure to see such a genuine cause of optimism. "The uniform quality of the crops all along the C.P. Lenore branch is simply marvellous," he said, "especially when one thinks that in several places wheat is in shot blade. Mr. Murray's farm has big western interests and he told how the news would be welcomed at Toronto. Other farmers on the train, coming to attend the trade board convention, were also very optimistic, declaring that this year the ideal weather conditions had pushed the crops forward better than any other year during the past decade. North of Bradwardine the country looks simply magnificent. The land could stand rain, but is not at all too dry. Wheat generally is splendid, half damage being unnoticed. Oats and barley are good and what little flax could be seen gives no cause for complaint.

Hon. G. R. Coldwell, who spoke at Lenore last night, also referred to the wonderful crop outlook, and declared he had never seen the country in better shape at this time of the year.

Murderer Hanged

Decatur, Ala., June 18.—Up to a late hour last night no orders had been received countermanding the furling in the case of John Ragland, negro, and he will be hanged today, convicted of the murder of his wife. About a year ago Ragland killed his wife by cutting her throat with a large knife. Many people witnessed the deed, which was committed on one of the main thoroughfares of the town. He was given the death sentence in the court here, and the verdict was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN PRESIDENT

Washington, June 24.—President and Mrs. Wilson are today celebrating their 20th wedding anniversary. A number of beautiful gifts have been received from their many friends, and telegrams from all corners of the world are constantly bringing congratulations to the White House couple. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will have as guests at dinner this evening Mrs. McAdoo, Miss Margaret Wilson and members of the Cousins Club.

State Sealers' Meeting

Watertown, N.Y., June 4.—The annual convention of the State Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures, to extend over three days, was commenced here this morning, with Mayor Isaac R. Breen, former Lieut. Governor George H. Cobb and former mayor Hugo on the program to address the delegates at their annual banquet which takes place this evening. A number of state sealers of eastern states and representatives of the national bureau of standards will be present this evening. City and county sealers from all parts of the state are making this city their headquarters during this three days' convention.

R.N.W.M.P. Officers Leave

Regina, June 22.—Inspector Beys of headquarters R.N.W.M.P. here, left on Saturday for Chesterfield Inn, where he has been ordered to establish the new northern detachment. Accompanying him are Sergeant Caulkin, Constables Paisley and Kennedy. They go to Ottawa, thence to Halifax where a steamer has been chartered for them. They take three years' provisions with them and one of their chief duties while in the hinterland will be to trace the murderers of Radford and Street.

East End Electors Enthusiastic For Member's Return

Ald. G. B. Coleman and H. C. L. Broadhurst Talked on Issues Now Before People.

REFERENDUM NOT BRITISH

The outstanding feature at the meeting of the supporters of the candidature of the Hon. G. R. Coldwell for the coming provincial election, which was held Tuesday in the east end of the city was the enthusiasm of the audience and the evident determination to return their candidate again at the head of the poll on July 10th. The meeting, which was held in a large hall in the grounds of the old Kirchhoffer residence on Russell street, was exceedingly well attended, and though a number of Liberals were present they could find nothing to say against any of the statements of either of the speakers; in fact the only interruptions that occurred during the speeches were the frequent bursts of applause that greeted the numerous points made by each speaker.

The chair was taken by Mr. F. Casey, who in a short address introduced the speakers and hoped that the audience would give them a patient hearing.

Gov't. Requires No Apologist.

Mr. H. C. L. Broadhurst, who was the first to address the meeting, was received with much applause which was renewed at frequent intervals during his speech. He said that he took it as a great honor to be called upon to address the meeting in support of the Roblin government in general and the Hon. George R. Coldwell in particular; neither, in the speaker's opinion required an apologist. He thought that the present was a fitting occasion for the meeting to place on record their appreciation of the deserved honor that had just been conferred on their representative in the Dominion house. (Great applause.) Though, said Mr. Broadhurst, they were certain of returning the Hon. G. R. Coldwell to again represent them in the legislature, he urged them to continue working and not to take anything for granted.

The speaker then spoke on educational matters and said that he had no hesitation in saying that the Coldwell amendments did not, in the slightest way, mean separate schools for Manitoba. In this connection he quoted a number of legal authorities who held that under the present school law there could not be any separate schools in the province.

Referendum Not British

Continuing, the speaker then touched on the temperance question, which he declared to be a most vital one, and went on to show that the Liberals had really no intention of banishing the bar. This, said Mr. Broadhurst, was another case of drawing the red herring across the trail in order to confuse the issue. "The initiative and referendum is not British, and what we want in this country is to preserve everything that is British," said the speaker amid great applause, which was renewed when in alluding to Mr. Clement's speech at the Trades Hall, he said "They never had referendum, thank God, in England." If, he said, they wanted sane, sound British constitutional laws, let them hold on to what they had got, and not like the dog, drop the bone for the shadow. In concluding the speaker hoped that his hearers would rally round the government standard on July 10th, so that on the morning of the 11th, they would awake to the fact that the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, and the Roblin administration had been returned by a larger majority than ever. (Great cheering.)

A Good Business Proposition

Alderman G. B. Coleman's opening words, that he felt sure that his friend Mr. Coldwell would have a larger majority on July 10th than he had had at the last election, was received with deafening applause, concluding, he said that he would confine his remarks that evening, more or less, to the business aspect of the whole question of what had been done by the Roblin government, and what they proposed to do in the future. This aspect of the question, said Mr. Coleman, was very liable to be overlooked, as people were very apt to be drawn away from the main and most important questions by side issues. He treated at some length of the railway policy of the present government, showing that the great outcry that was raised when Sir Rodmond Roblin first proposed to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, had entirely died down, and in its place had arisen a great admiration for the far sighted policy of Manitoba's premier.

Large Corporations Taxed

Many people, said the speaker, wanted to know where the government obtained the large sums of money to erect such magnificent buildings, as the Brandon asylum, the

court house, and the new legislative buildings in Winnipeg, and in answer to this query, he said that the money was obtained by heavily taxing railway and other corporations. As a business man, the railway policy of the Roblin administration strongly appealed to him, and said the speaker, it must appeal in the same way, to every business thinking man in the country. (Much cheering.) When Mr. Coleman stated that the policy of the government included the linking up of the C. N. R. lines with the Hudson Bay Railway, thereby bringing the markets of the world into closer touch with the producers of Manitoba the applause was greater than ever.

Speaking of the election act, Mr. Coleman said that Liberals and Conservatives alike recognized the fairness of personal registration, and the old time habit of putting dead men on the voters' list was quite a thing of the past.

Utility Commissioner

The speaker then took up the appointment of utility commissioner by the Roblin government, and pointed out that anyone with a grievance, where any public utility was concerned, could always get a hearing from Commissioner Robson, than whom said Mr. Coleman, there was not a more able nor fairer minded man in Canada. Sir Rodmond said Mr. Coleman, had appointed Judge Robson to this important post simply because he possessed these outstanding qualifications, and in spite of his political leanings.

Gov't. Assists Good Work

Speaking of the close relations that exists between the old land and Canada, and especially Manitoba, the speaker claimed that this friendly feeling was kept up by the flag policy of the government. (Applause.) He then reviewed all that the government had accomplished in the way of erecting public buildings, and that they had to thank the Hon. G. R. Coldwell for the magnificent asylum, which, but for him would have been erected in Winnipeg. That Sir Rodmond was ever ready to assist in any good work was shown, said the speaker, by the annual grant of \$10,000 made to the Salvation Army, an organization, said Mr. Coleman, which was doing an incalculable amount of good in all parts of the world.

Compares Candidates

A strong appeal was then made by the speaker to his hearers to support the Hon. G. R. Coldwell in the course of which Mr. Coleman asked those present to place the claims of the two candidates side by side, and compare their records as public men, and what each had done respectively for Brandon. He briefly reviewed Mr. Coldwell's record in the city council, and asked why when a short time ago the city council were in trouble they sent for Mr. Coldwell for advice, and not for Mr. Clement. Why? said the speaker, because the city council recognized Mr. Coldwell's outstanding ability, and subsequent events fully justified them in this belief.


The statement at the conclusion of his powerful speech, that word had been received from Winnipeg that the meeting was five to one on the return of the Roblin government—without takers—was received with rousing cheers.

The meeting was brought to a close with enthusiastic cheers and rousing "Liners" for Sir Rodmond Roblin, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, and the latest addition to the ranks of knighthood, Sir J. A. M. Aikins.

NURSERY MEN OF U. S. A. CONVENE AT CLEVELAND

Cleveland, O., June 24.—Nursery men from all sections of the United States are gathered in this city to attend the three day convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, which opened today. Men from many countries will speak concerning phases of raising plants and shrubs. A large exhibition has been arranged by local growers, and many of the visitors have brought addition to it. Among those who will address the meetings are Ex-President John Dayton; J. R. Mayhew; Jefferson Thomas, of Jacksonville, Fla.; C. S. Harrison of Nebraska; F. Hogg of Toronto, and John Connin of Annapolis, Scotland.

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