

## Closing Rally Was One Of Best of Campaign

### Another Large Gathering Hears Mr. Hyman at the Jubilee Rink.

### Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Dis- cusses School Question Thoroughly.

### Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., on Labor Matters—Shows How Mr. Hyman Has Supported Legislation for the Working Classes.

It is not enough to remark that the Liberal meeting in Jubilee Rink last night was a splendid success.

It must be said that considering the long succession of political meetings which have been held during the present campaign, considering the inviting nature of the weather out-of-doors, and considering that another political gathering was being held in the center of the city, Mr. Hyman's meeting in the east end was truly phenomenal. There was not a vacant chair on the floor of the big rink, the boxes up above were well filled, and crowds of electors, unable to secure chairs, lined the sides of the building and stood throughout the evening.

The speakers were listened to with the closest attention by the gathering, and cheer after cheer rewarded the efforts of the speakers.

The tremendous applause which greeted Hon. C. S. Hyman as he ascended the platform and took a place on the left of the chairman, Col. J. W. Little, was significant. Still more significant was the applause which rose from hundreds of hands and throats when Mr. Hyman finished his speech. It was the last word which the popular Minister of Public Works had to say to East Londoners before election day, and they seemed determined to assure him beyond all doubt of their loyal support. The cheers burst forth again, and again, and it was undoubtedly one of the finest testimonies of approval ever tendered a public man by his constituents.

The chairman opened the meeting with a terse address, in which he spoke strongly in favor of British fair play and tolerance among all classes and creeds. The candidate, did not speak at length, but confined his attention to the G. T. R. provincial bill, the consummation of inter-switching and other like matters of great local interest. He also ridiculed, in happy fashion, the attempt to make the autonomy bill an issue in the London election. Mr. Hyman was never in better form.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C., and well known as a sturdy advocate of the workingman's rights, had the hearty approval of the vast majority. Practical miner as he is, and his accent and appearance betokening his Cornish descent, his every word and action were pregnant with the energy and breadth of the great west.

After making a few excellent points in connection with the autonomy bill, Mr. Smith passed on to discuss labor questions in a way that aroused the deepest sympathies of his listeners.

Mr. Oliver made his first appearance before a London audience in an hour's address, full of interest throughout. He dealt with the autonomy bill, and showed in no uncertain way that the people of the west were satisfied with the existing system of schools, which are to be perpetuated in the new provinces.

#### A PLEA FOR TOLERATION

### Col. Little Asked Electors To Forgo Down All Attempts To Create Discord.

Ex-Mayor Little was given a very cordial reception as he arose to address the electors. He expressed his gratification at seeing such a large audience, especially after the large number of meetings that have been held lately, with so much discussion of the public questions before the electors. He did not intend to take up much of the time of the audience, but he desired to direct their attention to one or two points. So far as he could discern the position of the Liberals' opponents, the only issue they wished to place before the electors is what is called the autonomy bill, under which the Northwest Territories are to be organized as provinces. The general policy of the Government has not been attacked in fact, very little has been said except about the question of autonomy. So far as Mr. Hyman is concerned, it is said on all hands that he is an able and worthy representative—(cheers)—one of whom the city of London might well be proud. (Applause.)

It is not charged that he has been unfaithful to his trust. On the contrary, it has been said many times that under ordinary circumstances he would be allowed to be returned by acclamation. (Applause.) But notwithstanding the personal record of Mr. Hyman, the electors are asked to defeat Mr. Hyman and re-

#### The Case in a Nutshell.

Here is an argument often urged by the opponents of the Autonomy Bill: If the British North America Act protects the minority in the privilege of minority schools, why was it necessary to insert a school clause in the Autonomy Bill? Why not leave it to the constitution?

This is a plausible statement, but will it bear examination?

Sub-section 93 of the B. N. A. Act preserves the rights with respect to denominational schools, "which any class have by law in the Province at the time of the union."

It so happens, however, that they have two school laws in the Northwest Territories. The question arose, which of these laws would have been preserved by the application of the B. N. A. Act?

The first law, passed unanimously by the Dominion Parliament, gave the minority full control over their own schools. As a consequence, the separate schools in the Northwest became church or ecclesiastical schools.

In 1891 the Northwest Legislature passed another school law, which removed these schools from the control of a religious denomination to the control of the Legislature.

In other words, the school system became a state and national system.

Would section 93 of the B. N. A. Act guarantee church schools? That's the question.

The western members of the House of Commons objected to the original school clauses of the Autonomy Bill, on the ground that they might be construed as preserving to the minority the rights they enjoyed under the act of 1875—in other words, church schools.

They demanded—and Mr. Sifton resigned to emphasize the demand—that the clauses be amended so as to make it certain that the minority would get only the privileges they enjoy under the second school law, which established national schools.

The Federal Government acceded to the demands and brought in amended clauses, embodying the PRESENT SCHOOL ORDINANCES adopted by the Northwest Legislature, against the protests of the Roman Catholic clergy.

If the Dominion Parliament had not inserted these clauses, the courts might have interpreted the B. N. A. Act as confirming to the minority the rights they received in 1875.

In a word, church schools might have been re-introduced in the Northwest had the Federal Government inserted no school clauses in the Autonomy Bill.

Mr. Claude Macdonnell, the Roman Catholic member for South Toronto, takes this view, and supported Mr. Borden's amendment because he believed it more favorable to the minority.

The present school system in the Territories has been in existence for

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#### Don't Be Misled.

Certain hotelkeepers are canvassing their personal friends in this campaign and pressing on them this argument:

"I want you to vote for Gray. If I do not make a good showing in my division at this election my license will be cut off at the end of the three-months' extension. If you vote against Gray you are voting to throw me out of my living." It is hoped that no Liberal, be he of temperance proclivities or not, will allow such appeals to deceive him. Gray has no power over the licenses. They are controlled by the Conservative Government in Toronto. It is known that the appeal has been successfully urged in some parts of the city.

#### THE WEATHER.

##### Tomorrow—Showery.

London, Saturday, June 10.  
Sun rises, 4:35 a.m. Moon sets, 12:16 p.m.  
Sun sets, 7:58 p.m. Moon rises, 12:39 a.m.

The general weather conditions over the continent tonight are of a summer type, and higher temperature is indicated over the western portion of the lake region, but the weather is fine over the greater portion of Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Victoria, 50-60; Kamloops, 50-61; Calgary, 52-61; Edmonton, 52-61; Qu'Appelle, 42-59; Winnipeg, 48-56; Port Arthur, 48-56; Parry Sound, 48-56; Toronto, 44-52; Ottawa, 48-56; Montreal, 50-58; Quebec, 42-56; Halifax, 42-54; St. John, 42-50.

##### FORECASTS.

Saturday, June 10—5 a.m. Today—Moderate southerly and southerly winds; cloudy, with local showers.

Sunday—Showery at first, clearing, with westerly winds.

##### TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Weather.
Calgary	45	35	55	Clear
Winnipeg	50	34	66	Clear
Parry Sound	60	50	66	Cloudy
Toronto	50	36	66	Cloudy
Ottawa	50	36	66	Cloudy
Montreal	50	36	66	Cloudy
Quebec	50	36	66	Cloudy
Halifax	50	36	66	Cloudy

##### WEATHER NOTES.

The general conditions throughout the continent are now of a more summerlike type. The disturbance now approaching Ontario from the west is quite unimportant, and is unlikely to cause any general rain. The weather is fine and warm in Manitoba and the Territories.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 78°; lowest, 42° above.

## ST. THOMAS UNION MEN BACK UP JOSEPH MARKS AGAINST WM. GRAY

We, the undersigned, members of the trades unions of the city of St. Thomas, and members of the London Old Boys' Association of the same city, hereby declare that Mr. William Gray, the present Conservative candidate in London, did in 1899, appear before the London Old Boys' Association of St. Thomas, and advised them to accept the arrangements of the London old guard, which meant to ride the cars to Springbank when they visited London.

"Mr. Joseph Marks, the editor of the Industrial Banner, and who was representing the street railway strikers of London, tried by every means in his power to prevent the London Old Boys' of St. Thomas riding the Springbank cars."

"Mr. Gray, however, advised the meeting to take no stock in Mr. Marks, alleging that were it not for a few interested agitators the strike would

long since have been settled, and in the argument which followed, Mr. Gray referred to Mr. Marks as a curse to the community. He added that the people of London were not in sympathy with the strikers.

"So pronounced were Mr. Gray's statements that Mr. W. K. Sanderson, a union man who was present, inquired of Mr. Gray, if he was representing the London Street Railway Company or the London Old Boys' Association."

"These are the facts of the case, no matter what may be said to the contrary. (Signed)

"GEORGE T. HAIR,  
"CHARLES REGAN,  
"JOHN COOPER,  
"JAMES BLACK,  
"W. K. SANDERSON,  
"PETER FOX,  
"FRANK KERR."

St. Thomas, June 10, 1905.

## A Man for a Man's Work

A vote for Hyman is a vote for British fair play, for justice, for the constitution, for London, and for many other venerable and desirable things. It is also a vote for Hyman—that is to say for one of the strongest and most efficient men in Canada today.

The political issues have been discussed sufficiently for people to understand that the Liberal party does not seek to shackle the west, and that it stands, as ever, for the great principle of freedom under the constitution. There remains only the candidates. Which is the better man?

It is impossible to leave out the personal equation, as Billy Gray's friends would have us do. Comparisons are never agreeable, but they will suggest themselves. Dr. Montague may tell the Indians that a vote for him is a vote for Queen Victoria, and Billy Gray's newspaper organ may tell London that a vote for Billy is a vote for King Edward, but Mr. Hyman is content to appeal to the electors on his record. It stands open for all to read.

Mr. Hyman's physical make-up suggests the energy, the enterprise, the clear thinking and prompt action which his success as a business man and a public man corroborates. The square jaw indicates purpose and determination, the calm eye the ability to look facts in the face, and Charlie Hyman has a chin, too, that bespeaks mastery of circumstance and executive force.

Without making an inventory of Mr. Hyman's features, it is enough to say that a look at him reveals many of those qualities which led Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make him a cabinet minister. Mr. Hyman's life is an open book to London. His political opponents will admit that he has earned his promotion on his merits. His career is a splendid example of what hard work, natural talent, and force of character can achieve. While his progress upward has been steady, it has not been rapid enough to excite jealousy. He has earned every step. He has worked up the ladder, and he hasn't skipped any rungs. The alderman had in him the future member of Parliament; the mayor had in him the future cabinet minister. It was all good training.

The Minister of Public Works has one of those simple, strong, direct natures which are not spoiled by success. He puts on no frills; he is guilty of no "side." He doesn't know what it is to swagger. He is Charlie Hyman, and he likes the name. It is something of a commentary on the differences in two men, that while Mr. Hyman's supporters like to call him Charlie, Billy Gray's platform friends strive to borrow dignity for their candidate by calling him William. While the familiar name is a strength to the strong man, it seems to be a weakness to the weak one. It is a trifle to be sure—not worth noticing, perhaps—but it says a lot.

Long before Mr. Hyman was a minister without portfolio, or Minister of Public Works, his worth was recognized at Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw the mettle in him and put him at work with him while, even when he was a humble member of Parliament. He made him Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Commons—a position which promises higher honors and preferment. The Railway Committee is the most important, as it is the most turbulent committee of Parliament. It takes a strong man with a level head to preside over it. When Charlie Hyman was chosen for the job, it was a sign that Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarded him as future cabinet timber. Mr. Hyman is still Chairman of the Railway Committee, as well as a cabinet minister. He isn't the man to funk at doing two men's work.

Without going into Mr. Hyman's multifarious duties at Ottawa—he was also Chairman of the Redistribution Committee, and won great praise from Mr. Borden for his tact and ability—it is enough to say that his industry is equal to his talent, and that he is not a shirker, who makes up for his laziness by occasional flashes of zeal. When he serves his country he is at his post all the time.

Another phase of his character is his pluck. It was the privilege of the Government to have postponed the election in London until, say, September, when the agitation started by the little band of Tories would have been quite dead, and the agitators too tired and hoarse to say anything. But Charlie Hyman wasn't built that way, any more than the Government, London and North Oxford were opened, while the issue was still alive, and Charlie Hyman took his chances in his home city, confident that the people who knew him so well would understand him and stand by him.

## Hyman Secures Dymont- Baker Factory for London

### Minister of Public Works Uses His Influence With Good Effect.

To the good work of the Hon. Chas. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works, is due the fact that the Dymont-Baker Lumber Company has decided to remain in London. The firm will not rebuild, but has secured the present site of the London Machine Tool Company on Bathurst street, which lies just east of the big mill of the Dymont-Baker Company, which was burned down three weeks ago. The old mill will be pulled down and the land now occupied by it will be used as a lumber yard, where the company proposes to carry an immense stock.

The advertiser's representative in Toronto today had an interview with Mr. Albert Dymont, and he confirmed the statement that the company will remain in London.

Mr. Dymont also stated that it was owing to the representations made by Mr. Hyman that the big mill will remain here.

"When the mill was burned down," said Mr. Dymont, "Mr. Hyman at once entered into correspondence with us. As you probably know, Mr. Hyman is a personal friend of mine, and his arguments carried great weight with me. He assured, as members of the London and a cabinet minister, that we would soon be able to enjoy the benefits of inter-switching—something which in our business, where we have so much shipping, is a very im-

portant matter indeed. In every way possible he used his influence with us to locate in London again, and although for a while we were inclined to take the big mill to Toronto, we have at last decided to purchase the site and factory building of the London Machine Tool Company, and to keep our mill in London.

"Mr. Hyman deserves great credit for securing inter-switching for the business men of London. For many years the lack of the interchange of cars has been a serious drawback to the business interests of the city, but now, thanks to Mr. Hyman, inter-switching has been secured, and the first result of it is that our mill has been secured to London."

This statement of Mr. Dymont's is one of the greatest importance to the people of the city. It means that within a very short time the half hundred men who have been employed by the Dymont-Baker Company summer and winter will be at work again in the building now occupied by the machine tool company, and it is understood that the number of hands will in all probability be increased.

It pays to have a man of influence and act as the city's representative. The keeping of the Dymont-Baker mill in London is only the first of the fruits of Mr. Hyman's efforts in behalf of inter-switching. Hyman does things.

#### DEMANDS AN APOLOGY

Mr. Lew. Paladino has instructed his solicitors to demand an apology from the Free Press for insinuating that he had attempted to foist three improper votes upon the labor council for the purpose of assisting Mr. Hyman. Mr. Paladino was not at the meeting as alleged by the Free Press, and had absolutely no knowledge of the meeting until he saw the false report in the Free Press. Mr. Paladino's writ will be issued today.

## How Toronto Butts In

When you come to think, it's surprising the interest Toronto takes in London's business. London is sick of elections. This one is the work of a few political incendiaries in Toronto, who find profit in stirring up quarrels and keeping themselves in the public eye. As a matter of fact, they don't care for London at all, but they do care for Toronto, where their lot is cast and where they make their money. If Toronto has any fault, it is a disposition to look on itself as the whole of Canada. It calls itself the Center of Culture, the Molder of Opinion, and behaves generally in an overbearing manner.

There is no light and leading outside of Toronto if you believe what Toronto says. It is the repository of wisdom, learning, enterprise, knowledge, from which all the other cities in Canada get their supplies and take their cue. Toronto prides itself on being broad-minded, on seeing both sides of a question, and yet it sends four Conservatives to support Mr. Borden, and another four to back up Mr. Whitney. It is sodden with prejudice, and yet it lays claim to all the emancipation and enlightenment in British North America.

The Toronto Board of Trade sends a resolution to Mr. Chamberlain, and the Mail with characteristic Toronto humphousness, proceeds to explain that Mr. Chamberlain has heard the Voice of Canada. Every other city is supposed to bow down and sing anthems in praise of Toronto. The whole country looks to Toronto—if you don't mind what you say—for its orders. As Shakespeare says, "When I ope my lips let no dog bark."

Toronto goes even further. She claims to be the whole dog and the rest of Ontario the tail, and everybody knows that the tail doesn't wag the dog. It's the other way on. In this election Toronto expects London to act as its tail. Having got tangled up with an animal metaphor, we are reminded that Toronto is called Hog Town, from a habit she has of getting all four feet in the trough at once.

Regarding London as a mere suburb, which will soon be swallowed up in the tremendous development of Toronto, it is not surprising that Toronto should run the London elections, and flood this city with Toronto Worlds and Toronto Newses, giving Toronto's most violent and inveterate views on London's business.

Of course, if Toronto had had a chance to elect a cabinet minister, she would have done it by acclamation, and if London had tried to get a look in or have the say-so she would have been told sharply to keep off the grass. But when the position is reversed, Toronto asserts her ancient privilege to have a stitch in everybody's knitting, a finger in everybody's pie.

Toronto is the whole works, and she doesn't make anything of butting in and telling the universe just what to do under all circumstances. London's feelings, London's local pride, London's amour propre are a mere trifle, and when it's a case of choosing between two London men, the boss peanuts down in Toronto issue directions to London to take the one that will be about the Toronto size.

We can understand that Billy Gray is glad to get ideas from any source, Toronto included, but we fail to see why his whole campaign should have been turned over to the Toronto outfit. It is quite true that the substantial Conservatives of London are not assisting Billy's ambitions and that he can show more local names on his petition than voices on his platform.

It may be that the more critical elements of the Conservative party are not anxious to lend Billy their countenance, but it is just as likely that they have been shouldered aside by the Toronto busy-bodies who think themselves capable of managing everything and everybody. Some day a Toronto man will interfere with the planetary courses and try to run them on a belt line schedule, and then the end of the world will come.

As far as we can judge from Billy Gray's campaign in London, Toronto is made up entirely of butters-in, gooseberries, rash intruders—in fact all the people who believe that three's company and two's none.

The first man who poked his nose in was Mr. George Eulas Foster, a resident of the Queen City and member for North Toronto. Mr. Foster had some shadow of excuse. While Mr. Borden is in the House of Commons, Mr. Foster is supposed to act as the voice, Mr. Borden not being what you would call a popular speaker. Mr. Foster is the phonograph; he collects ideas from everywhere, arranges them in tunes and grinds them out. That's what he was elected for.

It is true that this thin, spectral person has other ambitions, which cause Mr. Borden to keep looking back over his shoulder and to wear a thick gold watch over his fifth rib, but nobody is supposed to know that Mr. Foster harbors these deep designs. He is the talking machine of the party, and in view of his desiccated personality, his political friends have always agreed not to regard him as a human being.

Mr. Foster goes where he is told, but as a Toronto man, his pleasure at butting-in on London was doubtless increased a hundred fold. Although Mr. Foster has not been in Toronto very long and is, indeed, very weary and footsore when they took him in and gave him a seal, he has been there long enough to get the prevailing notion that the solar system circles around Toronto, and that London is an infinitesimal part of the circumference.

Billy Maclean, who represents the front page of the Toronto World in the House of Commons was the next Toronto man to nip in. Mr. Maclean lives continually in a red glare of publicity. Down at Ottawa his favorite amusement is to arise before the orders of the day are called and delay the business of Parliament by making hot copy for his newspaper. Among his own party in the House he has earned the reputation of saying anything, no matter what, that will keep Billy Maclean in the center of the stage. He abounds in ideas and goes in the first column.

It is two reporters' work to keep pace with his fads. More often than not the Opposition leaves Billy to play a lone hand. They are not prepared to follow him in his eccentricities. For a long time—such were his tactics—he was called The Man With The Knife. Whenever Billy loomed up the Conservative party felt a chill run down its spine.

Billy Maclean is very nervous company, but he does love Toronto almost as much as himself. When he came to London he spoke in Collins' Hall. To give Billy Gray credit, very few people heard Billy Maclean or even knew he was in town. He was labeled "dynamite," and Billy Gray took good care to lead him out to a place near the city limits, where they usually put the powder magazines. Billy Maclean appeared, in company with the redoubtable Col. Sir E. Hughes, whose statements have been under suspicion ever since he announced in print that he, assisted only by his man, Turpin, had surrounded and annihilated the Boer army.

Tonight being the last time of asking Toronto again seizes the stage at the Princess Rink, Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard, the verbal cavalier of Toronto Saturday Night; the Rev. Mr. Starr, and Dr. Goggin, another Toronto trio, will give London her final instructions.

Mr. Sheppard is not a prodigy of consistency. He rides the Protestant horse and sends his daughters to a convent for their education. He has been a radical, a Conservative, a Reformer, a labor man who owns a society paper, and having boxed the compass, he is now meeting himself on the way back.

It has been said of him that no weathercock on any barn in Ontario has faced more ways than the versatile Don. Mr. Sheppard's political vacillations are so well known that even Toronto refuses to take him seriously. He has been writing open letters to Sir Wilfrid Laurier lately—more through advertising than anger—and his audacity may be accounted for by the fact that he didn't get an answer to any of them.

While Mr. Sheppard has distinguished himself as a journalist, he has missed his expectations as a statesman. Although he has appealed to the people from every direction, although he has changed color with his ground in the manner of the chameleon, he has never been elected.

People have always thought him too entertaining as a monologue artist, to put him at the dull, brown business of making laws. Outside of elections, Mr. Sheppard has a hammer for the clergy in general. He does not confine himself to the hierarchy. So far as society is concerned there is no man or no institution that quite comes up to Mr. Sheppard's ideals. He is willing to hit everybody, so long as it prevents Mr. Sheppard from being forgotten. Mr. Sheppard has the saving grace of humor, and a vigorous choice of adjectives. He tells a funny story fairly well, affects a Mark Twain drawl, and contrives to hide under a gay aspect of raillery a great deal of bitterness against all men not as well illuminated as himself.

By some oversight the brilliant editor of the Toronto News has not been called in to make a speech. London lacks the sound of his living voice, but his newspaper has been well circulated by Billy Gray's workers, and the written instructions of the great Toronto polemic are complete to the last dot over the "t," and the last cross on the "t." London cannot disappoint the Mrs. Caudles of Toronto, if the prescription of the Toronto World and the Toronto News is closely followed.

T. S.