

CONSERVATIVE AND LABOR OPPOSED IN S. TORONTO

A. Claude Macdonell and J. G. O'Donoghue Are the Two Candidates.

A. CLAUDE MACDONELL, Conservative.
J. G. O'DONOGHUE, Labor.

Seventy-five people, the majority of whom appeared to be in sympathy with the Labor candidate, attended the nomination meeting for South Toronto, in Victoria Hall. Two names were submitted—A. Claude Macdonell, Conservative member in the last parliament, and J. G. O'Donoghue, candidate of the Independent Labor Party. Mr. Macdonell's papers contained the names of 116 electors, while Mr. O'Donoghue had 40 names attached to his name. Mr. O'Donoghue, who is a well-known agent, while J. H. Kennedy acts in a similar capacity for Mr. O'Donoghue.

The speech-making began at 8 o'clock and four speeches were crowded into an hour. A. Claude Macdonell, the Conservative candidate, said in opening that no matter what the result of the election, the interests of labor would be well represented in parliament. He said that he had said Sir Wilfrid Laurier would justify the devil and all his works. He made no such statement, but did say that the members of the government would justify anything. Mr. Macdonell proceeded to discuss his public record. He had tried in four years to serve the masses of the people. "All those who told me they have been my first consideration," he said, "and he was willing to take the estimate of the men who were now opposing him. With Mr. O'Donoghue he had to quarrel; he had worked side by side with him at Ottawa, although he had not been able to agree with him on all questions. One of these questions was the Lemieux bill, on the value of which he and Mr. O'Donoghue had different opinions."

As at the Lemieux Act, Mr. O'Donoghue was an able and ardent exponent of organized labor. "I believe," said Mr. Macdonell, "that all classes should be represented. I believe in equal rights for all."

"A public servant's worth and efficiency should be measured by his value to all classes of the people. If he is to be a faithful servant of all classes and not a servant of one class, he must be able to take place in this campaign without being hindered from doing his duty. He must be able to take place in this campaign without being hindered from doing his duty. He must be able to take place in this campaign without being hindered from doing his duty."

He was opposed to the Laurier government and he believed that Mr. O'Donoghue was opposed to the government. "I believe that the Lemieux Act will undo all that has been done in the past for organized labor. It will cut the vitals out of organized labor. The act takes away from the people the right to public utilities the right to strike, and it takes from the employer the right to lock out."

Everyone knew that it was not necessary for an employer to lock his men out—all he had to do was to make conditions so onerous that the men could not live under them. He believed that the men affected by the act should have been given the opportunity to express their opinion on it, and he believed that Mr. Borden's motion to refer the bill to a committee.

Immigration was a vital question to the laboring men of Canada. He quoted the words of Hon. Sydney Fisher, that Canada would not be menaced even if hundreds of thousands of Japs were allowed to come into the country.

In conclusion he promised, if re-elected, to stand by the labor men, "the backbone of the country."

Mr. O'Donoghue began by paying tribute to Mr. Macdonell for the assistance he had given him on all occasions. It was not Mr. Macdonell who was opposing him, but he was against the conditions existing in Ontario. He had been said that he was "a Liberal in disguise," but that was not the case when he went to Malton to oppose a Liberal, and on that occasion he was "a dirty Tory." He had also gone to Hamilton to help elect Allan Studholme.

When the Japanese treaty was before parliament the only man in the house who opposed it was Mr. Kennedy of Vancouver. That proved the need of independent members, who were not allied with either of the old parties.

Toucing the Lemieux bill, the candidate said the labor men did not want to strike. They were willing to negotiate with their employers, and under the act they had not the right to strike until there had been a strike.

He endorsed the principle of the bill, but if they could not get amendments he would be one of the first to move for its repeal.

The working men believed there was room for a third party. That was where they differed from Mr. Macdonell. Before the advent of the Labor party in England you couldn't get a baker's dozen to attend to the affairs of parliament—they were always away dawdling away their time on the terrace "at pink teas or some other kind of colored affairs."

"Whenever a member's private life becomes a public scandal he has no business on the floor of parliament," said Mr. O'Donoghue.

He was in favor of investigation. Concerning Mr. Hurst, trades unionist who was on Mr. Macdonell's platform, the candidate quoted his words: "that wherever a trades unionist appears on the platform of either of the old parties he must be regarded as a traitor to his cause."

"A Judas," said one of the audience.

Mr. Hurst had been saying that O'Donoghue never did anything for labor that he did not get paid for. That was not so. He was glad to have the support of Goldwin Smith in this contest.

When Mr. Hurst stepped forward he was greeted with a chorus of "boos." He was not a politician, but he professed to be a union man.

Mr. O'Donoghue had admitted that the opposition had given him support at Ottawa. He had said that Mr. O'Donoghue got paid for representing organized labor. He got paid for going to the old country and why wouldn't he work diligently for any case in which he was engaged?

Mr. O'Donoghue was no more a labor candidate than Mr. Macdonell. Mr. Macdonell had stood by Mr. O'Donoghue when O'Donoghue was getting a fee and Mr. Macdonell got no fee.

Mr. Kennedy was the last speaker. He appeared for the Independent Labor party, because he believed that neither of the old parties was deserving of the support of the laboring men. Mr. Macdonell was the best representative of the Independent Labor Party.

Mr. Macdonell would continue to do as much for them as he had done in the past. As to what O'Donoghue received, he gets \$500 for a parliamentary session and his whole remuneration would be under \$1000.

When he concluded a gentleman in the back of the hall asked: "Have we had a representative in parliament who has stood true to labor?"

Mr. Kennedy answered that D. J. O'Donoghue, father of the present candidate, was such a representative, but the questioner replied that Mr. O'Donoghue had taken a government job.

The following names are on Mr. Macdonell's nomination papers: Joseph Johnston, A. E. Wickett, James E. Knox, Jerry Sullivan, Thomas V. Lithgow, F. B. Hayes, J. C. Laird, Robert Harding, John T. Calvert, R. M. Tutill, J. W. Mitchell, William J. Eames, A. Rotherthal, P. Burns, Wm. F. Morley, F. W. Hudson, Harry Jewell, Alexander McGee, W. J. Peck, Frank F. Lee, P. F. Galloway, W. A. Kirkpatrick, W. J. Nichol, James McKillick, J. H. Greenhields, J. Montgomery, Adam Beatty, J. R. Lee, James L. Fee, Edward Currie, C. H. Kees, George, Geo. M. Rescor, Louis Bladieu, Michael Hayes, Peter Arnot, E. P. Sharpe, G. F. Watson, C. G. Knott, Grogg, Norman Brooker, Arthur H. Brooker, Assaf Aziz, C. Bowers, Chas. W. Rapp, F. J. Ferguson, Joseph Fee, James Hadley, Richard J. Kearns, S. M. Riddle, N. L. Martin, Wm. McCann, D. M. Deane, H. C. Dixon, John Larmon, G. Quereux, A. E. Gault, H. R. Banks, Robt. Falconer, Will J. White, S. W. Black, Thos. Jenkins, James J. Walsh, D. Weismeller, George Fox, T. O'Leary, J. P. J. E. Hands, Wm. Cosburn, Geo. A. Thompson, Thos. E. Chapman, R. W. Fitzgerald, F. H. Chapman, M. L. Levine, S. Levintor, M. Summers, W. J. Kelleher, James Waddingham, S. Foreman, J. A. Wilson, C. J. Kean, H. F. Ware, W. F. Cook, L. Folles, Wm. E. Smith, James J. McCaffrey, James P. Beatty, A. D. Harris, W. P. Hubbard, A. E. Hale, David Ward, Frank W. Maclean, C. H. Taylor, Owen Cannon, G. E. Smith, Wm. Ferguson, Chas. L. Ingles, Edmund C. Davison, G. Rowe, Wm. T. Burns, James Hunter, J. R. Sutherland, Geo. W. Blackwell, John Lacton, Thomas Clark, Leonard Raum, R. E. Stanley, A. Poole, G. L. Matthews, B. Crute, Frank O'Neill, W. B. Smith, A. E. Foster, A. J. Webster, J. Williamson, J. Macdonell, Frank M. Simpson, John C. Wanless.

EDMUND BRISTOL, barrister-at-law, Conservative; Eric N. Armour, 103 Bay street, agent.

THOMAS COWPER ROBINETTE, barrister-at-law, Liberal; Frank J. Hughes, 373 Clinton street, agent.

Dr. L. G. McKibbin was returning officer, and Dan A. Rose, clerk. There were only two nominations. Mr. Bristol's paper was signed by seventy-five electors, and Mr. Robinette's by forty.

If nomination meetings indicate anything, Edmund Bristol's election in Centre Toronto should be an assured event. St. George's Hall was crowded with electors, and there was not more than the average noise. It was all very good-natured, and the interruptions, the brunt of which were borne by Mr. Robinette, did not suggest any bitterness.

Mr. Bristol took up the question of the bill in the middle of his speech, and proceeded to quote from the civil service commission, which consisted of trustworthy Liberals, he said.

"Then there are a few honest Grits," shouted the well-known Gurofsky, "I wish to point out to Mr. Gurofsky," retorted Mr. Bristol, "that I consider the whole rank and file of the Liberal party as fair-minded and honest as the Conservatives—(cheers)—but what I contend is that his friends at Ottawa do not like up to Liberal principles (loud cheers.) If he were an honest Liberal he would have a right to find fault with the government."

The government had not tried to live up to these principles, Mr. Bristol went on, and honest Liberals had a right to complain. In spite of the report of the commission charging the kinds of waste and blundering and confusion, the minister against whom the report was made was still in charge of the department and drawing his salary.

He found fault with the prime minister for retaining him in office. Suppose any of those present had a business, and the manager in charge of it was shown to be blundering and wasteful, how long would they keep him on?

Sir Wilfrid was not fair to the country in this matter. Had the report been sprung on the government suddenly he could have excused them. No one was more willing to give due credit than he, but for three or four years these things had been pointed out, and there was no improvement.

The Merrin Incident. Mr. Bristol then took up the Merrin case, showing how in 1904 it had been the custom to buy from a broker at an advance of 10 per cent. what could be had from dealers at ordinary prices.

"Yet from that day to this the government continued to deal with this man. Any prime minister or government who retains a man of that sort in his service is unfit to conduct the affairs of Canada," declared the candidate. "It took from the Merrin a high personal regard for Sir Wilfrid and said he believed him to be honest and honorable."

"I see that he said lately he was getting grey-headed. I am not surprised at that with the lot of scoundrels he has around him," was Mr. Bristol's parting shot.

Lyon Mackenzie King, Mr. Bristol considered rather a fine looking dude to represent real labor interests. He was an idealist and a theorist, and it would have been better to have a labor man of experience for the proposed position. The Lemieux bill was not an unimpaired blessing to labor. It took from the men the right to strike, while there was no constraint on capital. The men had to give notice if they desired to negotiate, and meanwhile the capitalists could get busy and hire all the outside labor they wanted.

Mr. Bristol scored the government for proposing 10 cents an hour for wages when the C.P.R. was paying 25 cents. The labor men were most interested of any in the character of their government. The rich man could get along whether the government was good or bad, but an extravagant, thriftless government took enormous sums out of the workingman's pocket.

The Difference. Mr. Bristol did not believe there was any difference in principle between Mr. Robinette and himself. Neither desired extravagance, but Mr. Robinette supported the government which practiced it. The position of Canada had only increased from five to six and one half millions in twelve years, but the expenditure had gone up enormously.

Unfortunately the civil servants had got nothing out of it, and he thought they should have been considered in the last twelve years. It was a little late in the day for Mr. Robinette to suggest making a change. Mr. Robinette in this was making an assumption the speaker did not agree with, that he was going to be with the party in power.

Mr. Bristol went on to speak of the national policy. It was the policy to day for the true interests of the people. The Liberals had considered the farmer and not the workingman. Farm produce had increased greatly in value, and workmen's wages should increase in proportion to the price of butter and eggs.

He was a strong believer in the national policy, but if the tariff was too low it gave an enormous revenue without giving proper protection to the Canadian workman, and the surplus revenue also had to be distributed.

Mr. Robinette replied. "Four years ago," began Mr. Robinette. "In this very hall the late E. F. Clarke (cheers)—of honored memory, was able to give an account of his stewardship for four years past and longer. I expected you would have heard from my honorable friend an account of his stewardship from his own lips, and of what he did in these four years."

In the confusion that followed, Mr. Bristol was understood to say he was too modest to do so, and Mr. Robinette so repeated him.

It was easy to come there, said Mr. Robinette, and profess friendship for the workingman. It was easy to resurrect E. F. Clarke and speak of what he did, but it would have been more to the purpose of Mr. Bristol had he done something on the floor of the house for labor. It was easy for Mr. Bristol to sneer at the speaker's poor efforts to benefit the postmen, but why did he not get up on the floor of the house himself and see that they got an increase? He talked about scandals there, but why did he not get up in parliament and charge Mr. Brodeur and Mrs. Fugate?

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MACLEAN IN S. YORK GIVEN AN ACCLAMATION

Is Honored Alike by Liberal and Conservative Because of His Record in Parliament.

SNAPSHOTS OF SPEECH
OF SOUTH YORK'S MEMBER

"I go back to the capital more than ever as the representative of all the people of South York. I regard my election as a trust for all the people."

"I regard it somewhat as a testimonial of approval of the course I have pursued in the interests of the people of this country."

"The men who go to parliament are the representatives of the people. There is a sacred trust."

"I regard it above all as a tribute to the doctrine of public ownership, first preached in this country."

"There are several questions which I propose to bring up in parliament." "I propose now to do what I can to create greater security of life for the people who travel and next for the men who operate the railroads."

As in United States to-day, "it is the question whether the people or the corporations shall rule."

W. F. Maclean was yesterday elected federal member for South York by acclamation. The result was not unexpected and no opposition of any kind materialized. At two o'clock Squire Peter V. Ellis, returning officer, signed the following declaration, which was read to the meeting:

"I hereby certify that the member elected for the electoral district of South York, in pursuance of the within written writ is William Findlay Maclean of Donmills, in the County of York, no other candidate having been nominated."

Dated at Eglinton this 19th day of October, 1908.
("Signed) Peter V. Ellis, Returning Officer."

Not more than a score had gathered at the North Toronto Town Hall when the result was announced, but still the faction with the outcome was reflected from every countenance. Mr. Maclean

and next for the men who operate the railroads.

In dealing with many reforms I encountered opposition, but apparently I have now many friends down there. "I cannot say what the result of the election will be, but the Conservative party are confident of sweeping the country. The Liberals may be in trouble after the election, and if so it may not be long before the country will be in the throes of another general contest."

Shall the People Rule? He took it that the conditions in Canada are not such as to permit of an eminent in the contest across the line. It is the question whether the people or the corporations shall rule. The vote turns largely upon that question."

Mr. Maclean concluded with a further expression of appreciation, after which he was cordially congratulated by those present. An old gentleman from one of the neighboring greenhouses had decorated the M.P.-elect with a red carnation because he approved of his public platform.

Mr. Hackett of West Toronto congratulated the new-elect, and said he was always with the people against the corporations. Although they have lined up against him on many occasions, he has fought them to a finish. "The people like to see a fighter," he declared, "and we have a fighter in W. F. Maclean."

John Bayless of Mount Dennis had foreseen the new-elect. He appreciated the member's fight with his constituents against the radial railways, and he hoped Mr. Maclean would continue to fight for the rights of the people. "I would like to see more Macleans in parliament. We need men of that calibre," he declared.

Deputy Reeve Nelson told of hearing the member for South York deliver his first political speech in the town hall at Yorkville seventeen years ago. He had followed his political fortunes since then with interest and was glad this time to see "Fighting Billy" elected by acclamation.

Cheers were then given the King, the returning officer and the elected member.

The names on the nomination paper were: John Fisher, W. H. Edwards, A. H. Perfect, A. C. Marley, Joseph R. Bull, T. Chapman, J. E. Weatherill, W. G. Veal, R. T. White, S. Ryding, W. T. Hackett, W. H. Howell, J. W. Finner, A. E. Kipling, Wm. Deacock, Isaac Doolley, John Buchanan, J. W. Smithson, E. Smithson, John Bayless, William Rowntree, H. Armstrong, William G. Ellis, Frank Howe, James Gillespie, John A. Kieberger, Wm. Muston, William Maguire, William Ballie, T. A. Gibson, Fred Boulden, A. J. Brown, Stewart Thoms, Andrew MacMillan, Mayor of East Toronto, Robert Patterson, Arthur Johnston, J. C. Blaylock, W. K. Walters, John Eery, F. M. Baker.

The list included merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, contractors and professional men.

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