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**WEST LONDON IS IN LINE;
A ROUSING HYMAN RALLY****Electors Assemble in Force and Hear Convincing Addresses On Campaign Issues.****Mr. C. S. Hyman Exposes Disgraceful Methods Employed Against Him in the Canvass.****The East and the West Heard From—Mr. MacDonald, of Pictou, Draws an Amusing Picture of Foster, Bennett and Gray Leading a Revolution.**

West London has fallen into line, and now occupies a front position in the Hyman ranks, which are marching on to victory.

Last night Collins' Hall was packed to the doors, the Liberal rally proving one of the most successful political events the suburb has as yet known. Hon. Mr. Hyman, Mr. E. M. MacDonald, M. P., of Pictou, N. S., Mr. R. G. McPherson, M. P., of Vancouver, B. C., Mr. Walter Scott, M. P., for Assiniboia, and Mayor Campbell addressed the electors, and while the closest attention was paid to the arguments of the speakers, they were frequently interrupted by shouts of approval, and by outbursts of enthusiasm. Of the latter there seemed to be no limit.

In this respect the meeting was remarkable, and it appeared that the people of West London have grown tired of the false arguments of Mr. Hyman's opponents, and have determined to put down such tactics, once and for all.

Mr. Hyman again took up the autonomy bill and explained it fully and to the satisfaction of his hearers, and as he exposed the duplicity of his opponents and the methods to which they were resorting to secure his defeat, more and more he was greeted by round after round of applause. In the strongest language, Mr. Hyman denounced the men who are seeking to set the people of London at each other's throats, and his condemnation of these methods met with the full and unqualified approval of his hearers.

The speeches of Messrs. Scott, MacDonald and McPherson were to the point and pleased the electors greatly, while the address of the mayor made a deep impression on all present.

MAYOR CAMPBELL**Civic Head Says Large Proportion of Conservatives Want Hyman at Ottawa.**

In his opening remarks, Mayor Campbell assured the electors that he had not come to talk politics. This year, there was something of more importance to him than politics—it was the welfare of the city of London. Anything that was going to advance the interests of his native place he was ready to support. He could even vote for a Conservative to go to Parliament, if necessary, if he thought the election of such a person would help London more than the return of a Liberal. London at the present time is in a rather unique position in its relation to legislative bodies. Its member in the Local House is connected with the cabinet, although without portfolio. Heretofore London has never occupied such a position in Local House affairs. In regard to the Dominion Government, London is even in a better position by having as its representative a member of the cabinet, Mr. Hyman. Mayor Campbell could not help but say that the people should be proud of the fact that London's Dominion member is a member of the cabinet. He was satisfied that the large proportion of the Conservatives in London feel the same way. They wanted to see Mr. Hyman there. They do not want to see a Liberal Government at Ottawa, but under the present circumstances they are willing to tender Mr. Hyman the compliment of election by acclamation.

Caucus Decided London Fight.

"But it seems," said Mayor Campbell, "that cannot be done. A caucus in Ottawa decided that London must be contested. The leaders of the party in the Province of Ontario, situated in Toronto, decided that the people of London have been coerced into having a fight with Mr. Hyman, but I do think there is a sufficiently large number of people in the city, who will on this occasion feel there is more than party politics to be considered, and who will by their votes help to swell the majority for Mr. Hyman."

"We are told by these gentlemen

from Toronto, who are running this show that great principles are at stake. It is not a mere local matter at all, they say. The principle of freedom for the Northwest Provinces is at stake, and they must make a fight in London in order that the Government might see the opinion of the electorate on the question. Is this not a queer place to come to get a contest? London and the Province of Ontario have no direct interest in the matter. The new provinces are Roman Catholics, and it is in them that the contest should take place. Take it up there, and do not come here, 2,000 or 3,000 miles away, and ask the people to vote against the Government. Why don't they contest the matter up there? The Conservatives threw out the challenge to the Government to open a seat and the Government did. What was the result? There was not a man who would come out against the Government candidate, and then the Conservatives offered the excuse that the constituency was largely of foreign population and was strongly Roman Catholic.

Answers to Coercion Charge.

"Do you mean to tell me that if the people of the west were opposed to the autonomy bill they would not have made a fight? Do you mean to tell me that the people going up from other provinces are so mean spirited that they would not make a fight if they were not satisfied?"

"No better answer can be given to the charge of coercion than the fact that the Conservatives could not get a man to run against Mr. Oliver."

"Why don't they send Maclean?" asked an elector.

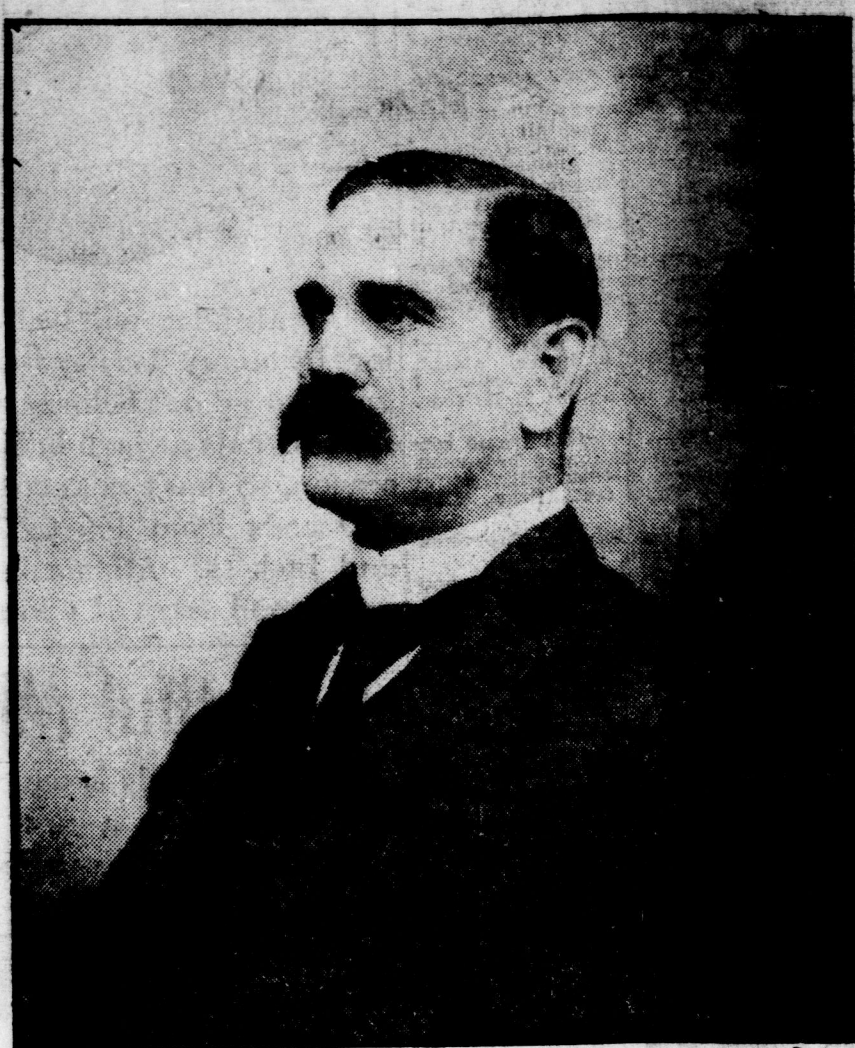
"Well," said the mayor, "Mr. Maclean is a man always ready to make a challenge but who never puts up the fight. For you it is a question of your own city. The fact of the Government is not at stake in this fight. An adverse vote in London would not affect the policy of the Government."

A WESTERNER SPEAKS

Scores Conservatives for Raising False Cries—Borden's Right about Face.

Mr. R. G. McPherson, M. P., for Vancouver, followed the mayor, and he was received with cheers. He said he deemed it a great privilege to have the opportunity of addressing the people of London in behalf of London's member, who was also his good friend, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works. Possibly nothing he could say in eulogy of Mr. Hyman would be new to his hearers, but he was pleased to add his quota toward the good work of electing Mr. Hyman by a very large majority on the 13th of June.

The people of London have a very plain question before them—a question which they will be called upon to decide on June 13. The question is whether the people still have confidence in Mr. Hyman, and whether they desire to have Mr. Hyman, the Minister of Public Works, represent them at Ottawa, or whether they desire to elect Mr. Gray to the Ottawa Opposition. Every voter before he casts his ballot should weigh this question carefully, and vote for the best interests of his city. The people have had the record of Mr. Hyman for many years to guide them in their judgment of the class of man he is. He was born and had lived all his life amongst them. The people of London elected Mr. Hyman to the Dominion House, and he wasn't there long before the good judgment of the people of the city of London was recognized, and Premier Laurier called the member for London to join him on his council board and assist him in the (Continued on page 5.)



Charles Smith Hyman—a London boy, born and bred. Received his education in the schools of London. At 24 years of age, head of the large industrial establishment which bears his name.

At 28 years of age a member of the City Council.
At 30 years Mayor of London.
At 32 years of age president of the Board of Trade.
At 33 years of age chosen as standard-bearer of the Liberal party in London, and nearly victorious.
In 1891 elected to the House of Commons for the first time.
In 1901 elected to preside over the most important committee of the House.
In 1903 appointed chairman of the Redistribution Committee.
In 1904 called to the Cabinet without portfolio.
In 1905 sworn in as Minister of Public Works.
A large employer of labor, with a pay-roll amounting to between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year.
An employer who has always been on good terms with his men.
A man who has given the best that is in him to the service of his fellow-citizens, and the interests of his native city.

Who has made himself a power in the affairs of the country by sheer ability, and who has given London the benefit of his influence.
Mr. Hyman now comes to his fellow-citizens, and asks them whether they desire that he shall, as their representative, take over the great responsibilities which he has been asked to assume by the leader of the Government. Do the people of London desire that the portfolio of public works, the highest position in the gift of the Premier, shall be in the hands of a London boy? Mr. Hyman has earned his honors; he has been called the hardest-working member of the House of Commons. His fellow-citizens have now the opportunity to crown his career.

DISHONEST JOURNALISM

A misleading dispatch, sent from Ottawa the other day, conveyed the impression that the Seventh Battalion among others, would be reduced in strength by a new order of the militia council.

The dispatch was published by The Advertiser, the Free Press, and nearly every daily paper in the country.

When the full text of the militia council's order was received, it was found that the Seventh Battalion would not be affected.

The Advertiser published this information, and the Free Press, although requested to do so by officers of the regiment, REFUSES TO CORRECT THE MISLEADING DISPATCH.

"Where," it asks, "was Mr. Hyman with all the influence of a cabinet minister, when he permitted London's crack corps to be subjected to this reduction?"

London crack corps is to be subjected to no reduction, and the Free Press knows it.

No language is too strong to characterize such conduct, but it is a sample of our contemporary's ethics in this campaign, and of the methods employed against Mr. Hyman in the canvass.

Questions for Mr. Bennett

If the school legislation is so intolerable, and so outrageous that it will justify armed rebellion, let Mr. R. B. Bennett tell London electors tonight WHY?

Premier Haultain declared that if he were dictator he would not alter the Northwest school system?

J. J. Young, Conservative M. J. A. of Calgary, said on Feb. 22 last that if the bills left the system unchanged all intelligent people would be satisfied?

The Conservative Lethbridge News on March 16 last declared that "If the Northwest members give support to a clause continuing the present minority privileges and no more, they will fairly represent the feelings of the Northwest people as a whole?"

Mayor Laird, Conservative, of Regina, declared that to continue the school system would leave no ground for reasonable complaint?

A Conservative mass meeting at Regina, held on April 3, refused to pass condemnation upon the bills?

Two advertised indignation meetings at Calgary drew an attendance of only two men, and 32 or 33 men and boys, respectively? And why Mr. Bennett did not issue his call to arms then?

The bills have not been placed before the Northwest Legislature?

Premier Haultain has failed to fill seven local seats, which have been vacant since last fall?

Men like G. A. Hay, of St. John; Dr. Milligan, of Toronto; Dr. McLaren and others have failed to discover any indignation in the Northwest?

Men like Dr. Bryce, Dr. Baird and Dr. Carmichael declare that the legislation is wise and proper?

Edmonton, with a distinct majority of 609 English Protestant voters over all other voters combined, accepted the bills without protest?

Scarcely a man except strong Conservative partisans west of Lake Superior objects to the education clause?

In the Assembly, he (Mr. Bennett), voted approval of the draft bill, which, in the 1902 local elections, Premier Haultain declared in his printed address to the electors, "provided for the application of the B. N. A. act to the proposed new provinces AS IT DOES TO THE PROVINCES OF CANADA?"

REVENUE INCREASED

Collections for London Office for May Exceeded Those of Month in 1904.

The returns for the London inland revenue office for May show total collections of \$35,128.56, as follows:

Spirit ex warehouse \$ 4,833.51
Malt ex warehouse 5,713.72
Tobacco ex warehouse 1,223.88
Raw leaf ex warehouse 6,324.82
Cigars ex factory 9,557.43

TORONTO DICTATION.

(Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg.)

The only coercion in sight is that of a narrow-minded handful in Toronto who wish to coerce our western people into an agitation that is distasteful to them. There is a feeling of resentment in the west against the interference of these Toronto dictators. They may save themselves the trouble. The Dominion has outgrown the dictation of any one city or of any one clique. Please tell these Toronto agitators that if the western people do not know they are being coerced it is because there is no coercion.

FIELDING, PATERSON AND HYMAN**Three Cabinet Ministers Will Speak at Princess Rink On Monday Night.**

The attention of every voter in London is called to the Liberal mass meeting to be held in the Princess rink on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

There will be seats for everybody, and speeches will be delivered by three members of the Liberal Cabinet, as follows:

HON. C. S. HYMAN, M. P., Minister of Public Works.

HON. W. S. FIELDING, M. P., Minister of Finance.

HON. WM. PATERSON, M. P., Minister of Customs.

Every issue now before the people will be discussed so that all may understand.

All voters, Liberal, Conservative and Independent, are invited to be present.

The Liberals have all to gain and nothing to lose by giving the widest publicity to the true facts in connection with the Autonomy Bill and the other issues.

A special invitation is extended to the ladies of London to be present. Special provision will be made for them and competent ushers have been secured to see that every person is accommodated with a seat without any trouble.

TOGO'S MONUMENT.

Tokio, June 3.—In response to thousands of suggestions and inquiries received, the navy department has decided to erect an enormous lighthouse on Okino Island as a monument to commemorate Admiral Togo's great naval victory over the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan. It is planned to have the light show for a distance of 80 miles, covering almost the entire scene of the battle. The lighthouse will be erected by popular subscription, which, it is believed, will be opened throughout Japan at once.

Crushed Beneath Cars.

Winnipeg, Man., June 2.—Last night Richard Paul, a carpenter by trade attempted to crawl under the cars in a railway yard, but the yard engine started and crushed him. He died in the hospital. He was 50 years of age and leaves a wife and family.

Up to May 31, according to official returns from the inspector's office at Winnipeg, 24,165 cars of wheat passed inspection, as against 32,615 for the same period last year. This represents 35,876,400 bushels inspected this year.

THE WEATHER.**Tomorrow—Fine; Showery.**

London, Saturday, June 3.
Sun rises, 4:38 a.m. Moon rises, 5:18 a.m.
Sun sets, 7:56 p.m. Moon sets, 3:32 p.m.

Toronto, June 2—3 p.m.

The weather continues fine and very warm in Manitoba and the Territories. In Ontario the day has been fine and cool, and in Quebec cool and showery. Rain has fallen in the eastern portion of the Maritime Provinces, while in the western portion it has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50-62; Kamloops, 54-75; Edmonton, 48-50; Calgary, 48-50; Qu'Appelle, 50-59; Winnipeg, 44-78; Port Arthur, 38-62; Parry Sound, 48-62; Toronto, 44-68; Ottawa, 42-58; Montreal, 50-60; Quebec, 46-61; St. John, 42-52; Halifax, 42-48.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, June 3—3 a.m.

Today—Light variable winds; fine and moderately warm.

Sunday—Southeasterly winds; fine in the morning, but showery before night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.

Calgary 54 36 Cloudy

Winnipeg 50 36 Rain

Parry Sound 52 36 Clear

Toronto 50 42 Clear

Ottawa 54 44 Fair

Montreal 54 42 Clear

Quebec 48 46 Fair

Father Point 48 41 Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather is fine throughout Ontario and Quebec. The temperature continues high in Manitoba and the Territories, and heavy showers have occurred in some localities, with a good prospect of more.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 3 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 61°; lowest, 31.5° above.

Billy Gray and King Edward

By the mercy of Providence, there is always a laugh in the bitterness of politics, and the Free Press has found it. Our voracious contemporary's statement that a vote for Billy Gray is a vote for King Edward adds to the humor of Mr. Gray's candidature.

This is not to say, mind you, that the Free Press looks on Mr. Gray as a joke. On the whole it takes him seriously—for the next week or so at any rate—and if King Edward's name has any influence in these parts, it will just have to get out and hustle for the man the Free Press is obliged to honor.

Mr. Gray is going to need some help, but nobody ever expected that King Edward would be pressed in as a party worker. It certainly was a stroke of enterprise on the part of the Free Press to enlist King Edward's sympathies in the election by hinting that the seat would be turned over to him if Billy Gray won it. Billy is the straw man, it seems, if King Edward gets the votes, he should get the seat. It is a promise.

But what a fierce light it throws on the professions of the Conservative press, which, while it lectures London people for the sinful pride of wanting a cabinet minister to represent them at Ottawa, as much as declares that it will swap Billy Gray for a king, if he can be coaxed to come over and attend to the job!

When King Edward heard first that Billy Gray was running for him in London Over Seas, he was as much surprised as he was pleased. It seems that Billy had not written to him for some time—men are so careless about mere friendly correspondence—and King Edward had almost made up his mind that Billy had forgotten him. He wondered at it, too, because postage stamps are only two cents now, and it don't cost any more to send a letter to Buckingham Palace than it does to Springbank. Then he reflected that Billy had been busy with politics ever since last November, and probably hadn't time to write, and so he forgave him.

All the same the good news came with dreadful suddenness, and it took all the monarch's courage to bear up under the shock. The lion in the Free Press was the first intimation King Edward had that his old college-chum, Billy Gray, had entered him for the contest. It was also the last, for up to the present, Billy hasn't sent any word directly. However, King Edward expects a telegram any minute, and his secretary has orders to bring it right up to his room as soon as it comes.

King Edward realized, of course, that his candidature in London, Ontario, was a matter of the first importance. Constitutional principles were at stake. Could a limited monarch seek the suffrages of the people in this way? Could an hereditary sovereign accept votes? Could the divine right afford to toy with elections? Wouldn't the mere fact of Great Britain's King, standing for election in a colonial constituency, alter the relations of the colonies to the mother country? Wasn't it carrying democracy a little too far when a crowned head went to the polls?

Many questions arose, and King Edward worried a great deal. He would like to do all he could for Billy Gray, but Billy should have consulted him first. He felt just a little sore at Billy for having done this thing off his own bat and getting him into a hole.

Under the circumstances, the only thing he could do was to consult his cabinet ministers. Premier Balfour listened with a bored air. To save himself the trouble of thinking, he told King Edward that the Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights and the Habeas Corpus Act and a whole lot of other charters of freedom allowed Billy Gray to do what he darn pleased, and that if he had put King Edward's name up all King Edward had to do was to go through with it and look pleasant. Mr. Balfour was somewhat nettled at what he called Billy Gray's cheek in detaining him half an hour from his game of golf, and when he went out to the links he lost six balls and his temper.

Mr. Lytton, the Secretary for the Colonies, gave it as his opinion that this was Billy Gray's way of getting something in return for Canada's preferential treatment of British goods. He thought it was thoroughly in line with the Conservative policy of mutual benefits to use King Edward in an election campaign.

When the case was referred to Mr. Chamberlain, he said he rather favored Billy's plan of "freeing the King," because it tended to draw the colonies closer to the mother country.

The question having been looked at from every point of view, King Edward decided that if he didn't like it he would have to lump it. And so it happens, that lacking instructions to the contrary, King Edward's name will be allowed to stand, and will go before the nomination meeting next Tuesday. Whether it will go on the ballot or not in another story. Grave questions of precedence crop up. Whose name would come first, Billy Gray's or King Edward's, or since a vote for King Edward is a vote for Billy Gray, would it appear this way, "William Gray (alias King Edward)." It is a very nice and difficult point.

European diplomacy, we are bound to say, was somewhat startled at the news that King Edward had taken his coat off and was running for Billy Gray over in Canada. The ruler of the mightiest empire in the world taking part in a popular election! It struck them as something tremendous and mysterious. It was significant, but what did it mean? They haven't been able to find out. All they know is that King Edward is working for Billy Gray and the fact fills the minds of ambassadors and plenipotentiaries and chancellors with vague unrest. The incident pretends something. What? King Edward doesn't butt in in this way for nothing. What's up?

Russia inquires anxiously if Billy Gray's alliance with King Edward bears any menace toward the situation in the far east. France wants to know if it will disbar her enteric cordials with England. Turkey is uneasy lest Billy Gray's two hundred and twenty-five pounds of weight should jar that delicate thing, the balance of power. The Balkans demand whether it is going to affect their war cloud. Bloody little Serbia, tired of King Peter, casts its eye on Billy Gray, the side partner and running mate of the Emperor of India, and wonders if Billy would care for a throne in case he can't get a seat in London. In short, there isn't a Diet, or Reichstag or Parliament of any kind in Europe where this Billy Gray-King Edward incident hasn't come up.

Governments have been interpellated. Who is Billy Gray? What does he look like? Is there anything in him? What does he know? If not, why not? The order paper is littered with questions about Billy Gray. Cabinet ministers are obliged to rise and explain that they can't say anything about him, that he never had a past, that he never did anything that they can remember, but they admit that his association with King Edward is comparatively well known. President Roosevelt, who is closer to the scene of action, knows Billy Gray. He is glad to meet any friend of King Edward's. The President says that King Edward can run in London for all he cares. The Monroe Doctrine doesn't apply.

Nobody with blood in his veins should envy Billy Gray his good luck. Any person of experience will tell you how handy it is to draw a king when you need one. Many a man has waited weeks and weeks and has sat up nights looking for the king that never came. Billy gets the card he wants on the first deal. He is going to hold it out for the rest of the game. He will keep the king up his sleeve. A royal flush of pride overspreads his countenance when he thinks of his familiar footing with the king. The only thing that is better than a king is four kings.

Some time ago Billy Gray was posing as the friend of labor, now he is the friend of King Edward. Labor has soured, to some extent, on Billy, and the aristocratic tendencies of the strike-breaker are asserting themselves. When Billy Gray links arms with King Edward he is in the company he likes best.

It is a long step from workman's friend to chum of royalty, but Billy Gray is the man that can do it. His is the faith which does not need to remove mountains, because it doesn't see mountains to remove. Offering only a passive resistance to ideas, Billy Gray can believe anything that will suit his purpose, a happy faculty, which saves him a great deal of thinking on political and other questions.

A vote for Billy Gray is a vote for King Edward. This proposition, though simple, is likely to get mixed up. Let's get it straight—a vote for King Billy is a vote for Edward Gray! Pshaw! That isn't it! You can see how puzzling it is when you come to figure it out. As Sir Toby says, a plague o' these pickled herrings.

To avoid confusion, why not put the case this way—a vote for Hyman is a vote for Hyman, good government, British fair play, and the constitution.

T. S.

GRAY CANNOT DENY IT

Mr. William Gray, the Conservative candidate, is the man who went to St. Thomas at the time of the last street railway strike in this city, and told the people of St. Thomas to assist the strike-breakers by riding the cars to Springbank. He called the delegate of the London unions a curse to the community.

Mr. Gray at that time was a self-constituted strike-breaker. By word and deed he did his best to knife the union men of London.

He has been challenged repeatedly to deny the charge, but he dare not. If he had the temerity to deny the part he played against the union men in 1899, he would be immediately confronted by the affidavits of those whom he fought at the time of the strike.

Mr. Gray's organ in London squirms under the charge, but like Mr. Gray it dare not deny it.

When Mr. Gray canvasses a union man, let that union man ask him what he did to unionism in 1899.

Mr. Gray seeks to pull the wool over the eyes of the workmen, but they have found him out. They will pay off old reckonings on June 13.