

FIRST GUNS IN THE CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page One.

ence in municipal matters than Ald. Matthews. He (Ald. Stevely) had served eight years on the council board, during which he had served on all the important committees, and had also been chairman of many of them. He referred to his long business experience. He had taken hold of a business and by his own efforts he had made it a very large concern.

Work on Number One Committee.

Ald. Stevely then gave a brief resume of the work done during the year on the council board. He had been a member of No. 1 committee, which body during the year had many very important matters of business to transact. In the first place there was the matter of the Bell Telephone Company. The old agreement expired in the year. Under it the city received \$2,500 a year from the company, and the latter was anxious to renew the understanding for a term of years at the old terms. The negotiations covered several months, but in the end the company agreed to pay the city \$4,000 a year, instead of \$2,500, which the city received formerly, and the money was paid from the time the old agreement expired. There was also a cent during the period of negotiating. The committee in this instance did good work. There was some talk of an independent company, but nothing substantial resulted from this. This independent company was given the right to do a long-distance business through London, but so far has not availed itself of that right.

The Popular Loan.

Then there was the matter of the popular loan. Ald. Stevely pointed out that he was the first to move in that matter. There was considerable difficulty experienced in getting money to run the city's business. The banks would not advance it. He was convinced that there was plenty of money in the city, and that the citizens generally would be only too glad to invest in city bonds. The result of the move was gratifying to everybody. The loan was subscribed in record time. There were more than enough subscribers from the city to take the whole issue, and they were now receiving 5 per cent on their money, with the city of London as security.

Isolation Hospital.

No. 1 committee had also taken up the matter of the Isolation Hospital. Permission was received from the legislature to set aside \$75,000 for the building of an isolation hospital. The committee had taken the matter in hand, the necessary land had been purchased, and the contracts for the work could be let.

Power Bylaw.

"Then we had to deal with the power bylaw," said Ald. Stevely. "I was the first to move in that matter. I had it brought up in the council. A special committee was appointed, and that committee held many meetings at which the question was thoroughly discussed. I am glad the bylaw carried so handsomely in Toronto. I hope it will be carried all along the line. The contract with the present electric company expires this year, and there is need of a strong council to deal with that matter. If the bylaw is carried the city will not be at the mercy of one company, but will be in a position to make the most advantageous terms possible. We will get better light and cheaper light, in addition to cheap power."

Tuberculosis Hospital.

The speaker also dealt with the tuberculosis hospital. This was a question on which the citizens would have to use their own best judgment. Personally, he was in favor of it. Some place should be established for the treatment of these unfortunate.

Komoka Scheme.

The Komoka scheme was next touched upon. Ald. Stevely pointed out that he was not on the platform to advocate the Komoka bylaw. If elected mayor he would give his best endeavors to solve the water problem. It was a serious problem, and one that demanded the closest attention. He would give it the best thought he could. If the bylaw did not carry some other scheme would have to be submitted until the citizens reached a conclusion on the matter.

Work for the Idle.

Ald. Stevely was in favor of the city furnishing work for idle workingmen in the winter months. He pointed out that the city used a very great quantity of broken stone in the summer months. Large quantities of it could be brought to the city in the winter time, and men could be employed in their idle time in building up this stone. It would furnish employment to a large number of men, and would be a great benefit to them.

Proposed Fire Halls.

The speaker was in favor of the north and east end fire halls. Those sections of the city were growing very rapidly, and they given proper fire protection. He hoped the citizens would carry that bylaw.

"There are very many important matters to come before the council next year," he concluded. "There is the building of the isolation hospital. There is the Grand Trunk agreement regarding the elevation of the tracks, a most important matter. There is the power question, and many other most important matters. I think I am capable of handling these questions, and ask for your hearty support as a candidate for the mayoralty."

For Day Labor.

"I am in favor of doing the city work by day labor," Ald. Stevely continued. "The street watering had been done this year by No. 3 committee with the result that a great deal of money was saved, and the city is now doing. I am in favor of the scheme. I am in favor of doing all the work of the city by day labor if possible."

"I have given you my record during the past year, and I think it will meet with your hearty approval. I ask you for your support, and I am confident that if I am elected I will have such a record that you will have no regrets in having elected me."

There was a great outburst of cheering as Ald. Stevely took his seat.

Ald. Matthews.

Ald. Matthews followed. He was glad to be present, and greet so many of his old friends. He pointed out that

he had served on the council for five years. It generally took that time to learn a trade. He had no hesitation in saying that during that period he had mastered the details of municipal government in this city. In addition to this, he had sat at the reporters' table in the council chamber for ten years, and had studied municipal problems. With this experience it was no wonder that he made good when he went into the council, and he had made good in every position which he had been placed by the citizens. He had been chairman of a committee four of the five years he had been in the council. He headed the poll four out of the five years he had been in the council, which showed he had the confidence of the citizens, as well as the confidence of his colleagues in the council.

No Misdemeanor.

He thought it no misdemeanor to aspire to the mayoralty. He was the son of a workman, who had sat in the council. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. All he had, he had got by hard labor. It would indeed be a bad thing for the city if a poor man could not aspire for the highest office in the gift of the citizens. He was not a handshaker at election, but a handshaker all the year around.

Municipal Record.

Ald. Matthews then delved into his municipal career. He took credit for the reorganization of the fire department. On the death of the late fire chief, he had been asked to reorganize the department. He had appointed the best man in the Dominion of Canada as fire chief. Now the city had the very best fire brigade in Canada. His committee, with Mr. A. B. Greer, Dr. Becker and Ald. Saunders as members, had assisted him in that, and he thought he should have credit for the efficiency of the brigade at present. The fire loss in London was the lowest in Canada. He had been instrumental in getting the key-rate reduced 18 cents. Ald. Matthews claimed he was the first to suggest a chemical engine for London.

Fixed the Fish Stalls.

While he was chairman of No. 3 committee, the market house had been thoroughly renovated, and the rents raised, with the result that the city was receiving \$2,500 in rents, where it formerly only received \$1,000. The market house was better, and the people were better satisfied. The fish stalls have also been repaired at his instance, with the result that the city was receiving \$300 additional in rents every year.

Saved by the Moonlight.

Ald. Matthews claimed credit for the moonlight schedule. The city, according to the agreement with the electric company, had the right to turn off the lights four nights during the time of the full of the moon. Ald. Matthews pointed out that he so arranged the schedule that the lights were turned off one night. By this method there was enough money saved to erect electric lights in places where at present there were none. Sixteen extra lights in all had been installed. He hoped that when Niagara power came the moonlight schedule might be done away with.

Number Two Committee.

The speaker took up the work done by No. 2 committee during the past year. The committee under his direction had spent over \$200,000. There was no overdraw. To do this called for considerable thinking. During the year the committee had built five times as many sewers as any previous committee. Over thirteen and a half miles of sidewalk had been laid. The trunk sewers had been built out of the \$60,000 appropriated for that purpose, and there was enough left to construct the sewer to connect with White's new building on Rectory street, and still have a little left. A large number of the sewers had been built in day labor. Against Stone-Breaking.

"Don't baited, workman," declared Ald. Matthews, "with that stone-breaking business, because it can't be done. It was tried long before Ald. Stevely or I were in the council, and it was not enough to be broken."

Time was called, but Ald. Matthews insisted on going on. He was forced to quit by the chairman, and finished by saying that he was confident that the next year's council would be elected by a large majority.

Ald. Stevely Replies.

Ald. Stevely then came on for his five-minute reply. He pointed out that he had not been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but that he had to work as hard as Ald. Matthews. He had built up a large business by his own efforts, and he was willing to give the time and attention that had resulted in building up so large a business to the interests of the citizens generally.

Ald. Stevely also thought that the reorganization of the fire brigade was a splendid piece of business, but the large part of the credit should have been given the members of the committee, not to Ald. Matthews. (Cheers.)

About the Lights.

"Ald. Matthews tells you about putting in a lot of lights," said Ald. Stevely, "but he did not tell you that he put them in about October, and left the next year's council to worry about paying for them."

"The moonlight schedule was not discovered by Ald. Matthews, but was in operation in 1901, long before Ald. Matthews came to the council," Ald. Stevely concluded his speech by thanking the audience for their patient hearing. He again asked them for their support. He would devote his time and energy for the best interests of the citizens, and he was confident that he would leave next year with a record of which he or the people who elected him need not be ashamed.

Water Commissioners.

Mr. W. E. Saunders was the next speaker. Two years ago, when he sought election as water commissioner, he made three promises, or pledges. The first was that he would stand for spring water; the second was that he would stand for pure water, and the third was that he would stand for a reduction of the rates. All of these he had carried out to the best of his ability. He had always stood for spring water, for he felt that the people were behind him in that matter. He was convinced of that, or he would not have stood out for it so long. London had always been, and would be, for some years to come, a spring water city. When the Komoka scheme

was carried, as he was convinced it would be by a large majority, spring water would be assured for some years. When that was done, there were springs to the northeast of the city that would yield perhaps 2,000,000 gallons. There were springs fanning east. There were also many springs in other directions, so that there was assured a plentiful supply of spring water for many years indeed.

A Spring Water Man.

When the mandate of the people was so strong in favor of spring water, a man enthusiastic for spring water should be elected. There was no doubt that Mr. Jones would carry out the will of the electors if elected, but he would not be enthusiastic for spring water, as he had already been committed to river water. He would lack enthusiasm.

Mr. Saunders pointed out that he had been criticised in some quarters regarding the measurement of the waterflow of the north branch. It had been stated in one paper in faring headlines that the engineer had found the flow had been 15,000,000 gallons, while he had only measured 9,000,000 gallons. Shortly after the engineer's report was made public, he found only 9,300,000 gallons. The papers had not done him the justice to make that as widely known as it should have been.

Reduction of Rates.

The reduction of the rates had been a splendid thing for the city. The board of water commissioners had worked as hard and as faithfully as any previous board. In fact, they had done more work than in any other year. Each member of the commission had started out with different ideas on the water question, and all had come to the same conclusion, although from different directions. That conclusion was that the Komoka scheme was the best for the city of London. The members of the commission had done their best for the citizens, and he still was of the opinion that the Komoka scheme was the only solution of the water problem.

Mr. Wm. Jones.

Mr. Wm. Jones pointed out that as he had not been commissioner during the past two years he had no sins of omission nor commission to answer for. Mr. Saunders was a spring water man, and it can be obtained from one man's ideas would be carried out by the board of water commissioners. The scheme that the people voted for would be carried out. He had ideas of his own regarding the water question, but the people's will should rule, and he would carry those wishes out as well as Mr. Saunders. Mr. Jones declared that other commissioners had got reports on the water supply and all that the present water commission had done during the past two years was to confirm what other commissioners had known for years, and that was that there was not enough water down the river. Mr. Saunders had said that five pumping stations could be built, but that number would be far too expensive for the city.

River Water Scheme.

"The river water scheme is the only scheme for sufficient water, declared Mr. Jones. "I know there is a prejudice against it, and I am not advocating it, but I am of the impression that river water is the only solution. It is softer and purer than any other water, and if the people vote down Komoka, and if they vote it down too, we will get another. We will not take two years, as Mr. Saunders has done, in getting it, and then have to start all over again."

Mr. Jones declared that he only came out at the earnest solicitation of many friends. He was confident that he would be elected, and asked the support of the electors of London. He had a long experience on the water question, and he would serve them as he always had done, to the best of his ability.

The Aldermen.

Ald. Saunders was the first of the aldermanic candidates. He referred to his experience of four years in the council, during which time he had done his best to serve the citizens without fear or favor. He had served on the board of works for two years, and on No. 3 committee. During the past year the latter committee had done considerable work, and as thought it well done. He was in favor of day labor. His committee had used day labor wherever possible, and found it profitable. In deep sewers he thought it better to contract, as the risk was too great for the city to run.

The speaker devoted some time to the tuberculosis hospital. He was not in favor of having a tuberculosis hospital built by this city. All such patients should be sent to Gravenhurst. The city should contribute part or all of their keep. A part of Victoria Hospital should be set apart for such patients.

Labor Candidate.

Mr. James Donnelly, the Labor candidate, was given a hearty reception. He declared that he had no object in coming before the meeting, and that was to thank the people for their splendid support last year. He was exceedingly pleased with it. He was a stranger to quite a number of the citizens, and it was his first venture into the municipal arena, but he was gratified at the result. He criticised certain aldermen for not being present, and giving an account of their stewardship. The citizens demanded of their representatives that they give an account of the work done during the year, but on this occasion they had seen fit to stay away. Referring to his own candidature, he said that he was a labor man, and was the candidate of the labor men. While he was the candidate of the workingman, the rights and interests of the manufacturer would not be jeopardized by him. He had never been in a strike, and had never demanded an increase, and he would promise the citizens of London to give them his very best endeavors.

For Public Ownership.

Mr. Thomas H. Jones came out for public ownership. He was also willing that the people should vote on the question of Sunday cars. The people could be trusted in this regard.

Mr. Robert Parsons referred to his long business life in the city, and asked for the support of the citizens of London.

Mr. A. J. Morgan came out for equal rights to all, and special favors to none. He wanted a clean, honest administration of civic affairs.

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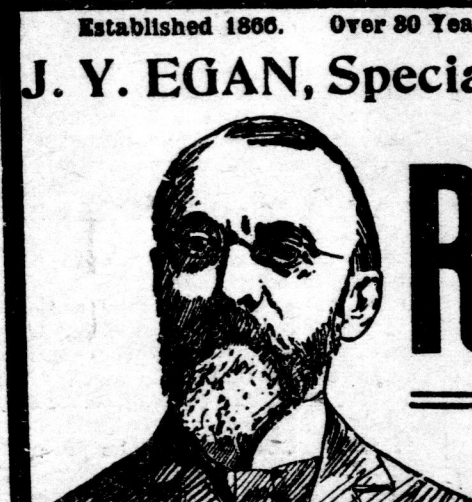
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At the time of Law's arrest a couple of months ago Russell was in London, Eng., selling stocks of the Queen Alexandra and Jackpot mines, two of Law's most recent flotations.

Russell's arrest by the detectives of Scotland Yard did not take place owing to his absence from London. It is not known whether his return to America means that he is willing to stand as his trial or not.

He is looked upon as being a very well-connected man, both socially and financially, in Ohio. He has been an oil operator in Texas for some years, and is an officer of the National City Bank of Lima, Ohio, holding over \$100,000 interest in it.

Rev. Victor J. Gilpin had a platform first to get a manual training school or a technical school for London as soon as possible; second, to carry out a vigorous and immediate campaign for better sanitation and ventilation of the schools; third, to have less home-work for the children; and fourth, more freedom for the teachers—to make the teacher freer of machine methods in his work. He asked the support of the independent citizens of London on that platform.

Chairman Darch.
Mr. F. J. Darch, chairman of the water commission, was the last speaker. He took up the question of the water supply of the city, and made a strong plea for the Komoka scheme. He referred to it as the only feasible scheme for London. It was the cheapest and best. In fifteen years, if the scheme was carried, the plant could be thrown away, and the Lake Huron scheme adopted, and a large sum of money would be saved. He declared the commission had given this matter the fullest possible attention, and the members were unanimous in the opinion that the scheme was the only one.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

RUSSELL LOCATED
Toronto, Jan. 2.—It is reported this morning that the whereabouts of W. Lockhart Russell has been discovered. Russell is jointly charged with Frank Law for conspiracy in connection with the flotation and sale of the stock of the Highland Mary Mine. A warrant is out for his arrest, but so far his whereabouts have been a mystery. It is said that Russell's present place of abode is Lima, Ohio, and that this fact was learned by the crown author-

ities in the course of negotiations with a New York firm.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—8:30 a.m., 10:56 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 11:23 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—12:09 a.m., 8:16 a.m., 8:50 a.m., 11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—12:14 a.m., 2:26 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., 11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.
Depart for the west—8:25 a.m., 8:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:18 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:05 p.m.
The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—8:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.
Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive—From the east 11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m. From the west—4:30 a.m., 8:20 a.m., 5:20 p.m.
Depart—For the east—4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., 8:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m., 11:10 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only. ***Runs only to Chatham.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 7:35 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 a.m., 9:20 p.m., 11:30 p.m.
*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. 1 Between London and St. Thomas only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.
*Runs through to Waterford.

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