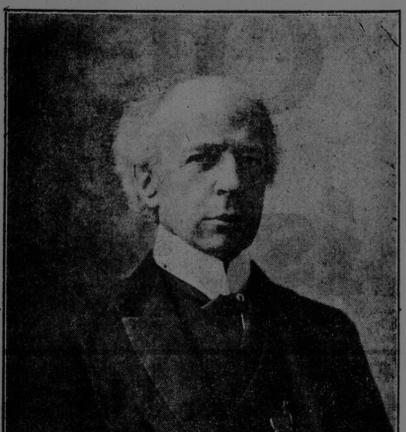


ONTARIO HALLS LAURER WITH ENTHUSIASM

18,000 MEN GREET THE OLD CHIEFTAIN AS HE OPENS LAST CAMPAIGN

Impulse Felt of Great Wave of Public Opinion Premier in Buoyant Fighting Trim, Proud and Confident Answers Same Old Slanders That Mackenzie Had to Meet Defends Liberal Policy and Record in Speech of Fire and Force



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15.—This was a great day for Liberalism. It witnessed the opening under most auspicious conditions of what will assuredly be a memorable campaign; it furnished overwhelming proof of the commanding position which Sir Wilfrid Laurier occupies in the eyes of the people and of the confidence with which his policy of administration is regarded, and it gave him the opportunity of which he took full advantage. The scene in Queen Victoria Park was one which will not be easily forgotten. Massed amidst beautiful surroundings was a crowd estimated at about 18,000 to 20,000 people, all eager to see and hear the leader of the nation, a statesman who ranks among the greatest of his time.

Spells of buoyancy In the great concourse of people there was a spirit of buoyancy, almost of jubilation, not usually associated with a political gathering. And yet with a sense of exhilaration everyone present felt the impulse of a great movement, the first inward sweep of a wave of public opinion which gives signs of again carrying the Liberal cause to victory. The enthusiasm which greeted Sir Wilfrid was more than a demonstration of hearty loyalty; it was the moving expression of affection and veneration, an impressive tribute to the personal worth as well as the spontaneous and hearty acknowledgment of his services. People came from all parts of the Niagara peninsula. Farmers eager to see a friend interrupted their harvesting operations to attend the meeting; artisans who had obtained a week's holiday flocked to the scene. Toronto, Hamilton and other cities sent contingents, and even Americans joined in the pilgrimage. Complaints sometimes voiced by the Conservatives that reform only on Liberals was justified on this occasion, for those ideas appear for the demonstration could not have been denied.

Spoke to do battle The premier signalled his appearance in the fighting line, eager once more to do battle on behalf of the cause which he served so splendidly, with a speech that was full of fire and spirit. The speech of a statesman who is confident he has the people behind him, and who is not to be drawn from his course by malignant attacks of an not over enthusiastic opposition, it may be doubted whether Sir Wilfrid ever was in better fighting form. John Logan was chairman. Opening addresses were given by O. H. Sealey, Liberal candidate for Westworth; Julius, candidate in Haldimand, and Charles M. P. for Welland. German said: "What will we get if we put in Jordan and his friends?" "Choice candidates," said a voice. (Laughter.) Jordan and Foster were political exiles from their own country. German continued: Jordan could not get a seat throughout the length and breadth of Nova Scotia, and was forced to come to Ontario and run in Carleton county.

Foster Driven Out Foster had been driven out of New Brunswick and forced to come to the Tory Toronto. Sir Wilfrid received with roars of cheer, which lasted for quite a time, the band striking up "Maple Leaf" and "O, Canada." Sir Wilfrid said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Proud as I am of this immense demonstration, I must tell you very frankly that outside of that fact in a sense I am almost sorry for the proportions, for I feel that with all the good will I can put into it my poor voice is not equal to render justice to its magnitude. When my friend German invited me a few weeks ago to attend this demonstration to open the campaign in Ontario, which I am not sure is to come off immediately, but is not very far distant, he told me that I would receive a very grand reception. I was sure of it because I knew German as you know him, and I knew him to be a man of his word, but I did not

tell the whole truth. I did not expect such a demonstration. Before proceeding farther, let me say to all my sincere gratitude for the sentiments in the address just offered to me, and let me thank you above all things for the fact that you have appreciated and given expression to my efforts, my poor efforts in the province of Ontario, (Cheers.)

Expresses His Thanks Before I go any further I must express, so far as I am able, my thanks, and I am more than thankful for the marks of sympathy which on more than one occasion I have in this respect received from my fellow countrymen in the province of Ontario. (Cheers.) Ontario, I am proud to say, has always done well by me. It might have done better in the way of votes (laughter), but when I reflect upon the numerous causes of differences which existed between the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec, sir, I am proud more than I can express that we should have reached, as we have, such a degree of union that Providence has never seen elsewhere on the face of the world. (Cheers.)

He referred to his previous visit to Welland in the year 1882, shortly after the convention of the Liberal party, which took place in the fair city of Ottawa, and at which were laid down the principles which were to govern the Canadian people, and which we believed were required by conditions such as were then in existence, and which to some extent are in existence still. His object then was to explain those principles and platform, and to see to what extent they were accepted. The Conservative party had taken the ground that our principles were dangerous and that if it were the misfortune of the Canadian people to return to us to power application of this principle might be dangerous, if not absolutely fatal.

Some Superior Clay The Conservative party had come to believe that the Creator had made them of some sort of superior clay and that the lot of us poor Grits was simply to hew wood and draw water for them. (Laughter.) Every day and every night they dreamed dreams of Joseph, and they saw small Grits shovels paying obedience to big Tory sieves. Well, the elections of 1896 came and they were mightily undeceived. Mightily undeceived, did I say? I must withdraw that expression. They were not undeceived. Their eyes were not opened. They still believed that they were bound to rule, and they expressed the opinion that our victory in 1896 was simply a fluke, that already the people had repented of what they done, and that as soon as they had opportunity of so doing they would reverse their verdict. The elections of 1896 came, but the verdict was not reversed, as you know. It was quite the reverse on that occasion. Still the Conservatives were not undeceived. They cherished the hope—it was hard to give up long-cherished delusions—to gain the elections in 1904, and when the elections of 1904 came they were simply smitten blind and thigh. (Cheers.)

New Elections Coming Now new elections are coming—when I am not in a position, have not an opportunity, to give the date today, but perhaps within two, three or four days, when I am speaking at Stratford, I may make an announce-

"But, sir, this is not sufficient. Let me go a step further. He said the present campaign of Borden and of Foster that this is a campaign for clean politics. If that is to be the issue, and I accept it as such, I accept it in its entirety. (Cheers.) They say that we have been guilty of corruption and if that be the charge, I accept it in its entirety, but before I go further let me say this, that I am familiar with tactics—with such tactics as these—and I am too old a bird to be taken in by them. I know something of the history of the Tory party, and when you hear me speaking to the country for honest government I know that it is a new chapter in a very old story. The Tory party is famous for much preaching and for poor performing."

WHAT ARE THE CHARGES? Let me go one step further. We are charged with having been corrupt. What are the charges? When have they been made? When have they been uttered? In the session of eight months duration which was drawn to a close a few weeks ago were there any charges made against the Conservative government in days of the Pacific scandal or the days of the steel rails scandal, when the government were directly taken to task for corruption for each chapter and book were given? No, sir. No charge of that kind was made, but now, sir, this is it, it may be as has just been stated by my friend here, Mr. German, charges were made against me and my fellow leaders. Now that we have reached, as we have, such a degree of union that Providence has never seen elsewhere on the face of the world, (Cheers.)

DISHONESTY PUNISHED. We did, sir, what any honest man would have done, what any honest government would have done, what Sir Alexander Mackenzie himself would have done. We appointed a commission to investigate. The commission set and reported, and having done through the whole matter, they reported in a report in which they stated that there were irregularities. There were no names given.

Something more was done, and what was it? We appointed another commission, took one of the judges of the province and sent him to investigate. He reported, and having done through the whole matter, they reported in a report in which they stated that there were irregularities. There were no names given.

METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS. "But, sir, it is madness there is method in their madness; they know what they are about. Only one thing is obvious, the trick is too gross. We can see it as though glass. Their object is to create discontent. Read their oratory, their newspapers, and you find every day they are appealing to old Liberals, hugging them to their bosom with affection not suspected of them before. Now I ought to have my share of the affection of them, for I am myself an old Liberal. I had the honor to be the disciple of that great and good man, one of the leaders of the Liberal party, Alexander Mackenzie. I entered parliament when he was the leader of parliament and of the government. I did not serve under him and sat at his feet. So I say with some pride—and I pretend somewhat to modesty—that I have endeavored to walk in the path of this policy. But, sir, what do they tell us, what do they tell the old Liberals? They would have the old Liberals believe that we have not applied our principles."

TELLING THE SAME TALE. I say that takes The Mail and other Conservative papers today and they are telling you (the old Liberals) the same tale that they told other old Liberals of that time. Then it was the old Liberals of Baldwin, now it is the old Mackenzie reformers that they are appealing to in the same words. This shows, I believe, what is at the base of these accusations which are hurled in the press at what I believe, nay, what I assert to be honest government. (Loud cheers.)

HAD SOME GOOD POINTS. "Charles II. had many good points, and I may say that perhaps I have some good points also. Charles II. had no children, and that perhaps is another point of comparison, and his brother was heir, who became James II. and who had not the good points that Charles had. One day he told his brother that bad news had come to him, that he had read a notice that there was a plot to assassinate the King. Charles simply tapped his brother on the shoulder and said: 'They will never kill me to make you King.' (Laughter.) I have this to say; that there is not an old Liberal who will take the power away from me and my friends, George F. Graham and Rodolph Leites, to give it to the hands of Borden and Foster. (Cheers.)

His evidence is that in 1886, the last year he was in office as financial minister, the expenditure was \$38,000,000 in round figures, and in the last year the Liberal government spent \$76,000,000. That is to say, in twelve years the expenditure was doubled. Sir, if I were to ask how many men there are in this audience who in the year 1886 spent double the amount they spent twelve years ago, dozens and hundreds would rise up, because times have been good and public works have been going on. The men can spend double what they spent twelve years ago. What is, after all, the criterion by which to ascertain whether in private or in public life there has been an extravagant expenditure."

BUSINESS CRITERION. There is one easy criterion, and it is one which Mr. Foster has forgotten. If a man has a certain income and spends within that income he cannot be called extravagant. But if a man spends beyond his income then he becomes extravagant. That is my logic at all events. It is not the logic of Mr. Foster. If there is a man in this audience who has an income of \$10,000 and spends \$5,000, in the eyes of Mr. Foster he would be extravagant. But if he is a man who has an income of \$10,000 and spends \$20,000 more than that amount he would not be extravagant, but would be saying, 'That is the logic of Mr. Foster.' (Laughter.)

HUDSON'S BAY LINE. But that is not all. We have undertaken the construction of another railway, the Hudson's Bay Railway. The Hudson's Bay Railway I am sure does not appeal very much to the people of Welland. It concerns more the people of the West. But I say to you, gentlemen of Ontario, and I will agree with me that what concerns Ontario is the community concerns every part of the community, (cheers) and you men from Ontario are ready to bear your share of the burden which will be necessary to help citizens in other parts of the country. (Applause.)

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. Let me say something new of what we have done. It is not a revolution nor is it my practice on any occasion, to withhold from my opponents appreciation of what they are entitled to. During the eighteen years that the Conservative party were in office I gave credit for the placing in execution of a great idea—that is to say, the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. I do not approve of the terms under which it was built. The terms were, to use an expression of Mr. Foster, criminally extravagant—not only extravagant, but criminally extravagant, in regard to the grant of lands made, the exemption from taxation and the upholding of a monopoly against competition. All these were features which belittled the usefulness of a useful measure, for which I give them credit for having initiated and carried out. But for the fact that the Conservative party had built the Canadian Pacific railway they fell asleep. (Laughter.)

THE TRANSPORTATION POLICY. They did not rest on their oars, but they went on. They were after year let the country drift, until in 1896 we were in a most deplorable condition. As you know, the condition Canada was in was most deplorable. They had to deal with a most important and dangerous question, and they allowed the country to drift. But that is a part of the history of the past, and I will not revive it. But what was the condition of Canada economically? Trade was stagnant, manufacturing especially was stagnant, something had to be done. And we undertook to do it. We thought that the policy of policies which would be essential to progress of Canada people was the policy of transportation. (Cheers.) We pledged ourselves to that policy. We have been twelve years at work on it, and we have not finished. We built the Cross West Pass railway, which brought in the wealth of minerals, especially in coal, in Southern British Columbia to the door of the people of the western provinces, and we have brought the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. Then we undertook to deepen the canal in three years, but this was not sufficient. We had afterwards to improve the harbors on Lake Superior where grain is brought. We had to improve the harbors of Ontario, as we are now doing at Coburne, and we had to make new ones. We had to improve the harbor of Montreal, and last but not least, to improve the channel from Montreal down to the sea. We have done that, and the channel below Montreal is as secure as any of the streets of Montreal themselves. The result is that commerce and trade are going through the port and down the channel of the St. Lawrence, and today merchants of Boston and New York are bewailing that part of their trade is now going to Montreal.

THE G. T. PACIFIC. One question we have given greatest attention to, which we have considered more seriously than any other because it means much to the people of Canada, is the building of the new Transcontinental Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific. When we framed that measure we were attacked by the whole force of the opposition. They rushed upon us to tell us to stop. I am proud of that railway. One section of the road is complete and in operation from Winnipeg to Battle Creek. (Cheers.)

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A GREAT WELCOME. NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 16.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier got the reception of his life time when he arrived at the Falls today. The men climbed on freight cars to see and cheer him and grey hairs climbed on the railing at the back of his car just for the pleasure of a handshake. Cheer after cheer went up from thousands of spectators. It was the enthusiasm of genuine admiration, which was voiced in the hurrahs of the multitude. (Cheers.)

CIVIC ADDRESS. A civic address was read at the station and in his reply the Premier said: "But pleased as I am to see these marvels of electric development here, great as is my satisfaction at seeing things not familiar. One of the things which is a great joy to me is to see my old friend W. M. German. You have produced many things, but none better than he." German's name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. In fact, the whole gathering simply bubbled with enthusiasm. The band played "O Canada." There was more cheering and shaking from every window of the neighboring buildings. Handkerchiefs were waving at the distinguished guest.

BRANDED VICTIM WITH RED HOT IRON Masked Men, Falling to Find Loot They Hoped For, Tortured Aged Farmer. PORT JERVIS, Sept. 15.—Detectives of the Lackawanna, the Erie and the Ontario and Western railroads have been searching all trains since Wednesday night in an endeavor to capture one of the three men who tortured Wm. Hartley, an aged farmer, of Glenwood, Susquehanna county, Pa. The day preceding the robbery the farmer sold a number of sheep and received \$1,000. He sent his daughter to Montreal to deposit the money. Three robbers entered his home before the girl's return. All wore masks. They demanded the money of Hartley. He told them he had sent it to the bank. They would not believe him, and falling to make him reveal its supposed hiding place they heated an iron until red hot and applied it to his foot. Hartley recanted in agony, but insisted his daughter had taken it to the bank. The men then searched the house and found \$350. Enraged at not finding more they beat the aged farmer until he was insensible and rushed away. Two of them were captured. They gave their names as William Wadsworth and Oscar Platt. The third is still at large.

BRUSQUE BRAHMS. A young Hungarian violinist, who was continually talking about his wonderful skill and great fame, had his batteries addressed to Brahms' cut short with the brusque remark, "Mors fugax exercitio and fewer players, young man!" "Are you all ready?" Inquired Brahms. "Certainly, dear master! May I play something for you?" "Oh, no, not I mean only have you a new gown and gloves?" "Yes, sir." "Play otherwise I should have advised you not to give the concert."

SECRET OF "NERVOUS BALANCE." The secret of mental health and nervous balance is to be found in obedience to a few rules. Here they are:—1. Cultivate sound, health creating emotions—love, joy, peace, faith and hope. 2. Allow yourself sufficient time in which to do your work. 3. Hold in reserve a surplus store of nervous energy by keeping within the limits of your organization, says Rev. Samuel McComb in Harper's Bazar. 4. Do one thing at a time. 5. Prepare yourself in good season for sleep & trust in the infinite goodness of God, who loves every creature he has made.

A NEW RELATIONSHIP. Tommy's mother had married again, and though Tommy didn't in the least object to his new father, he was somewhat puzzled as to their relationship. "Mamma," he said, "is this man my step-papa?" "Yes, dear, he is your step-papa." "Well, mamma," pursued thoughtful Tommy, "you call me your little lad, don't you?" "Yes, dear, you are mamma's little lad!" "Then, mamma," concluded Tommy, "I suppose I must be your step-papa's little step-ladder."