NOMINATION SPEECHES IN CITY HALL YESTERDAY

Continued from Page 5

Mr. Beck declared that the Government had administered its financial department wisely and well. The Government had also given large grants to education and to agriculture.

That Hospital Matter.

The speaker referred to the tuberculosis hospital matter. The Victoria Hospital was a civic institution and was wisely managed. He denied that he was a block in the way of better accommodation for the sick and diseased.

The Whitney Government had treated the charities of the province more generously than its predecessors. Mr. Hanna had increased the appropriations to charity over $100,000. Mr. Beck did not touch specially with his attitude towards the tuberculosis hospital—but dealt with the general policy of government along lines of charity.

The Power Question.

The power question was next taken up. The speaker dealt with generalities and did not touch the figures of the contract at all. He subjected the aldermen to a biting criticism because of their opposition, as he called it, to the power scheme.

"It has been stated that I threw the power scheme into the arena of politics at Guelph," said Mr. Beck. "I am not afraid of repeating the Guelph speech here. Mr. MacKay and the Globe had been making such statements or rather mis-statements, regarding the power scheme, that I thought that it was my duty as a member of the Government, and especially as a member of the hydro-electric commission, to refute those mis-statements. That was my only reference to the power question. My opponent harangues on power, and has thrown the whole question into the political pot. He has made a tool of the council. I do not think he can do so to the end. I think it was bad judgment on the part of any aldermen of this city to go upon a political platform and discuss this matter as a political question, especially since everyone of them is to deal with it impartially in the council. And their whole cry has been against me. Their whole aim is to bring discredit upon me. It does not matter much what becomes of me, but it is of great importance that this great public utility be not wiped out. I say trust the people in this matter. I am surprised to see the aldermen so politically biased as to go on the political platform and discuss the power question and Beck's horses and Adam Beck. I was mentioned forty times in the Tecumseh Park meeting."

Dodges the Figures.

Mr. Beck then referred to City Auditor Jewell's figures on the power question. He thought it an imposition to have Mr. Jewell prepare these figures. The matter was one for engineers not accountants. Mr. Beck would not discuss the figures at all.

He declared that it was a serious mistake to make a political cat's paw of Mr. Jewell, and insisted that this information had been gleaned from the city auditor for political ends.

The speaker then attempted to make fun of Mr. Jewell's figuring, and declared that he (Mr. Jewell) had attempted to arrive at his conclusions by consulting the Encyclopedia Britannica. He insisted that the mistake was made in having the commission figure on a 5,000 horsepower basis, when only 2,500 horsepower was needed for the city. Mr. Beck said that Toronto had employed experts, and had the figures checked, and had found them satisfactory. Then the matter was gone about in a business-like manner and the contract signed.

"They tell us to print the contract," said Mr. Beck. "We could not convince my opponent because he has other objects in view."

He declared that the Government was jointly interested with the municipalities in the project. In Toronto there was a Grit mayor and a Grit board of control, but they had gone ahead with the contract. It did not take them 48 hours to come to a decision on the matter.

"We will carry out our pledges," said Mr. Beck. "We have signed the contract for power, and we are signing contracts for the line. Do you think we are in this business for fun? We mean business."

Hands Out Threats.

He predicted dire things to London if the contract was not carried out. The city was at a standstill and would never grow unless cheap power were given, unless the white coal at the Falls were utilized. He said that in Ottawa the street lights had been greatly reduced owing to the efforts of the power commission, and that in Hamilton the Cataract Power Company was compelled to sell power for less than the commission to hold the city.

"I have lost the thread of my argument because of the many interruptions," said Mr. Beck, at this point. "I will answer the questions when I have time to reply."

An Ovation for Mr. McEvoy.

Mr. McEvoy followed, and was given a tremendous ovation on arising. The cheering lasted several minutes.

"Mr. Chairman, Hon. Adam Beck and electors," Mr. McEvoy began, "I am sorry that my opponent imputed improper motives to me. It would be much more in keeping with his position had he not made that remark. He insinuated that I was connected with the electric ring."

Mr. Beck jumped to his feet, but the crowd insisted that Mr. McEvoy be heard.

"Sit down, sit down," they shouted, and the Hon. Adam sat down.

"I am not connected with any power ring nor have I received any information from any Cataract Power Company or any other company," said Mr. McEvoy, amid great enthusiasm. "And he knows that."

The Three-Fifths Clause.

"There is another matter I want to refer to before I forget," said Mr. McEvoy. "I want to make myself perfectly clear. My honorable friend referred to it in his Jubilee Rink speech I will tell you where I stand, and I hope he tells you where he stands. The matter I refer to is the three-fifths clause. The three-fifths clause has been opposed in the House for three sessions by the Liberal party. The House has been divided three times by the Liberals on that question. We stand fairly behind the abolition of the three-fifths clause. It is the only question of practical politics so far as the temperance people are concerned, and we favor the majority rule. We stand with our party on that question.

The Beck Horses.

"There is another matter I wish to refer to. Mr. Beck has seen fit to throw at me by intimation a certain matter, and tried to draw my guns. I never said anything about his family. If he wants to drag his family in all well and good. It will be a one-sided argument, in which I refuse to take part. What I do discuss are several items that appeared in the public accounts of the Province—an item of $1,711, referring to the cost of the transportation of the Beck horses."

"This matter was brought up in the House, and the honorable Minister of Agriculture was forced to admit that this money was put in the estimates for that purpose, but that it had not been advertised. None of the horsemen knew of the matter. There was no chance for the other horse owners to send horses to England. Mr. Beck knew of the matter and profited by it. That is all I have to say on that subject."

"You could not have said more," interrupted Mr. Beck.

"Well, now, we will see," said Mr. McEvoy, and the crowd laughed. "Now suppose the lady mayoress of this city were awarded a contract, what would you think of it?" The crowd saw the inference, and shouted in approval. "How does it affect the act regarding the independence of parliament? It strikes me that it is rather dangerous. Mr. Beck may try to get a few sympathetic votes by thus parading his wife. Let him have them."

"He will need them," shouted a listener.

"Now let me refer to the tag ballot," said Mr. McEvoy. "Mr. Beck insinuated that I knew something about these tagged ballots. He is much mistaken there. This ballot the Conservatives have introduced is the old ballot which they were so expert at marking some years ago. In one election the Conservatives spoiled more ballots than the Liberals destroyed in five elections." (Cheers.)

"There are other ways of intimidating voters than by the counted ballot," continued Mr. McEvoy. "I would draw the attention of every Liberal and Conservative employer in the city to this. No employer shall intimidate his employes. It should not be done. I call the attention of every laboring man in the city to this. Go and ask Mr. Harry Coleman, of 83 Fullarton street why he lost his position. He will tell you that the foreman of the factory where he worked insisted that he should vote a certain way, and when Mr. Coleman refused he was dismissed. That is worse than any tagged ballot or anything else.

Mr. McEvoy dealt with the pulpwood concessions and declared that the policy of the Liberal Governments on this question was sound and right. It guaranteed colonization, and the development of the pulpwood lands by the settler. It guaranteed that mills would be built and established in the country from which the pulpwood came. It guaranteed that the settler obtained 40 cents a cord for the wood. The Conservative Government might have received a few more dollars on a definite proposition, but the settling and development of the land, the most requisite thing was not guaranteed by their policy and as a matter of fact did not result from it. The principle involved was that it was much to be preferred that the land be settled and roads opened than a certain specific sum of money be turned into the treasury without settling the land. Under the Liberal Government the settler had his land guaranteed to him with timber rights, but the Conservative Government had not so guaranteed it.

Whitney's Financial Policy.

"I would like to devote a few minutes to the financial policy of the Government. I have challenged Conservative speakers to point out one constructive piece of financial legislation that the Conservative party has placed on the statute books. The Whitney Government has simply collected taxes on the legislation of the Liberal Government. The greater part of the revenue of which they boast is the result of Liberal legislation which they in opposition opposed. That was true of the succession duties act, the supplementary revenues act and the tax on brewers and distillers. If the Conservative party had been consistent it would have repealed all these acts when they assumed power but they found that they needed the money for their friends."

"Let me refer to the tuberculosis hospital matter," continued Mr. McEvoy. "Mr. Beck declares that this is a municipal matter. That is not so. The question is not discussed upon municipal grounds at all, but upon the grounds that he as a minister of the crown opposed what the citizens of this city by a very large majority voted to have established. It is charged that he opposed this question when it came up in the House and was the means of its defeat."

Mr. McEvoy spoke of the events leading up to the offer of Mr. Blair and the late Mr. McCormick, which led them to give large donations to a tuberculosis hospital. The city, by vote, last January sanctioned the granting of $6,000 towards the establishment of the hospital. The county also voted $4,000 for the same purpose but when the county bill came up in the House, Mr. Beck opposed it and was the means of having the bill killed. This project was not of Mr. Beck, and he refused to assist in passing it.

Not a Municipal Question.

"I insist that it is not a municipal question, but a provincial question," continued Mr. McEvoy. "Mr. Beck used his position in the House to kill this bill. As a result there is no hospital as the people voted on owing to the interest taken by Mr. Beck. The result is that if a man had his leg broken tomorrow and was suffering from tuberculosis he could not get into a hospital in this city. Is that right?"

Asylum Tenders.

"Four years ago, when Mr. Beck was a candidate, he took the public accounts report and read from it a large list of names of those who had received patronage at the London Asylum," said Mr. McEvoy. "With a rare boastfulness Mr. Beck declared that if he were elected, the supplies at the asylum would be called for by tender, and every man would have an opportunity of tendering. Politics would cut no figure when he was elected. Now let us read some of these accounts. I see Hunt Bros., for flour. I suppose that was tendered for. Another item, McMahen & Granger, $6,826. Probably that was by tender, although several other wholesalers inform me that they never saw the advertisement calling for tenders. Scandrett Bros., $1,260, for groceries and things. Probably by tender also. I might read you others. Now I want my hon. friend to repeat that statement again today. I want him to promise what he promised four years ago. He complained then that there were no Conservatives in the list, but I have looked this list over most carefully, and I cannot see the name of a single Liberal. And yet he stood on this platform four years ago, and told you that these supplies would be called for by tender."

The Power Question.

"The power question in creating more interesting among the people of London than any other question at the present time," said Mr. McEvoy. "I presume it has caused my hon. friend many anxious moments and serious thoughts. I have no sinister object in view in discussing this project. I do not give place to Hon. Adam Beck for one moment to serve, benefit and help the city of London. Mr. Beck shouts, 'Oh, power ring! oh white coal!' and what not, but we want to know what power is going to cost. He has been working on this thing for years and years and yet he does not know. He becomes very cross when this contract is discussed. He becomes very cross with the city auditor who is a strong political friend of Mr. Beck's, simply because his figures do not agree with the figures of Hon. Adam Beck. Mr. Jewell's figures are based absolutely on the figures submitted in the contract. Any boy in the third book could work them out."

"My hon. friend laughs, but if I had a boy in the third book and he could not work it out, I would thrash him." (Cheers).

"He may talk glibly of wats and kilowatts and what not, but if you go to a judge he will tell you that you have to pay the cost as laid down in the contract no matter what you say about kilowatts or anything else."

Beck's Lamentation.

"Mr. Beck's organ opened the campaign with Beck's lamentation, and for a long time they haggled me because I had not stated my position on the power question. He and his organ thought they could ride over me rough shod. But they cannot do it. It is not cheap power we are discussing, but the cheap power scheme. It is a most lamentable thing, says Mr. Beck, that this scheme is opposed. Does he think for one moment that the council are such dunderheads, both Liberal and Tory alike, that they will sign the contract when he cracks the whip. He buttonholed and interviewed aldermen when this matter was brought up a year ago and bulldozed them into doing what he wanted them to do. He's selling power, and we're buying. The hydro-electric commission will not pay the loss, the city will. If the city council signs this contract and there is a big loss, the council, not the commission, will be held responsible.

The City Responsible.

"The hydro-electric commission takes no responsibility, but the city takes the whole responsibility.

"Mr. Beck is frank enough to admit he threw this matter into the political arena. It is a matter that should be discussed. The Falls will remain. They were running before Mr. Beck started running, and he has been running a long time, so he says, and I guess the Falls will be running a long time after he's quit running. (Laughter.)

Mr. McEvoy then entered into the historical aspect of Niagara power and traced the growth of the power privileges at the Falls, and also the growth of the hydro-electric commission.

"I have here a list of the manufacturers taking power in this city, and if you study that list you will find that the amount of power that could be sold in the city will amount to only 3,000-horsepower."

Mr. Jewell's Figures.

Mr. McEvoy then took up and discussed the figures of City Auditor Jewell. These figures, he declared, were taken from the contract.

"I see the Free Press has taken to publishing things," said the speaker. "It did not publish the contract, however, until it was in every house in the city of London. I think my honorable friend found in his canvass, as I did in mine, that if the contract was not published, his chances of election were very slim."

Mr. McEvoy then referred to the fact that Mr. Jewell had figured out that power would cost $44 62 to distribute, while he (the speaker), figured that it would cost between $42 and $42.

"I wanted to be well within the mark," said Mr. McEvoy, "and I think I was. Mr. Jewell bore out my figures and justified my course.

"I heard Mr. Beck say that this power would not cost the people one cent," said Mr. McEvoy.

"Quite right," said Mr. Beck.

"I have here in my hands a copy of the city council report for the year," said Mr. McEvoy. "On page 7 you will find an item of $1,926 for a sinking fund for the current year for the Niagara power distribution. That sum is four times as much as you are paying for the fire halls debentures. It is either true or not true that the citizens have to pay nothing for power. Get your tax slips and see. Ask any city official, city treasurer, city clerk, city tax collector, any of them, and you will find out that you have to pay taxes this year on Niagara power, and there has not been a sod turned yet. If that is true, Mr. Beck is not dealing fairly with the people of this city.

"Mr. Beck has charged me with saying that he got these bylaws through by deceit and duplicity. I take his disclaimer, but I must say that actions speak louder than words."

"Let us examine this contract a little further," continued Mr. McEvoy. "It establishes a principle thoroughly abhorred in all British governments. It is that any commission or body should spend money of the people and not be responsible for that money. My honorable friend intends to spend $4,000,000 of the people's money in this project and is not responsible to the people whose money he is spending. He might be careless or worse in the expenditure of this money and the municipalities who furnish the money could not dismiss him or call him to account. This principle is thoroughly abhorrent. The men who pay the money should control the men who spend the money. That principle is recognized everywhere."

"Let us examine it a little further. According to the act governing this matter, the contract should have been submitted at the last municipal election. Was it submitted? I venture to say that it would not have carried had the contract been shown at that time."

"Never," shouted an enthusiast.

"They were afraid to show the contract," shouted another.

"I think so," said Mr. McEvoy. "It would never had been carried had the people seen the contract. Mr. Beck went up and down the country, saying that power would be placed at our doors at $23 50 per horsepower. That was all we had to guide us in voting. There was a lot about white coal, and difficulties about our coal supply in time of war and all that stuff, but nothing about the contract. He said we were going to get power at $23 50 per horsepower.

"I defy any person to show me in that contract a clause that says that this city would get power for $23 50 per horsepower, or any other figure, in fact, either higher or lower."

"Take the contract for yourselves, and examine it, and come to me and say where there is anything that will bind the commission to give us power at the figure quoted or at any other figure.

"All that is said is that we can get power at the Falls at $10 40 per horsepower. The city auditor starts out from that and says that power will cost the city $44 to bring it to the city. The city, if it signs that contract, will be bound to take the power, no matter what it costs. Then my friend gets into a passion of rage because the city auditor tries to discover what the power will cost.

"The city, if it signs this contract, must take power from the commission alone, no matter how cheaply power may be developed in a few years. Don't forget that.

"The city must take that power for thirty years. Don't forget that.

"I venture to say that my honorable friend cannot sell 500 horsepower in the city on any such contract as he submits to us. He cannot get any businessman's signature to any contract for power until he knows what it is going to cost."

Mr. McEvoy next discussed the figures in the contract.

"Let my opponent tell you how he arrived at the figures in the contract. He should know. He has not deigned to deal with my figures yet, so I would like to hear him deal with the commission's figures."

Mr. McEvoy pointed out that the interest at 4 per cent on the transmission line would amount to $26,000 per annum. The annual cost of maintenance, insurance and line loss as per contract would amount to $31,000. The debentures on the $235,000 distribution plant would amount to $9,400. The plant would depreciate 10 per cent, making $2,350. Then there would be the salary of a competent engineer at $2,000 per annum. His assistant would cost $600 per year. The rest of the help would cost $3,700. This would bring the total to $97,000. Then there would be the cost of 3,000-horsepower at $10 per horsepower, amounting to $127,000, for 3,000-horsepower or over, $42 per horsepower.

"I say again that I believe that if the contract had been submitted when the bylaw was submitted it would ont have been carried.

"Mr. Beck gave us his word that power would cost us $23 50 at our doors, and now he has gone back to the Falls, and declares that power will cost the city $10 at the Falls. The commission does nothing for a year, then he comes back with a proposition for a distributing plant. That is passed, and then special legislation is introduced to validate these bylaws, and tying the city up to pay the price, no matter what the cost of power may be."

Unfair to London.

Mr. McEvoy declared the contract to be very unfair to the city of London. He pointed out the fact that Hamilton with 60,000 population and with much better facilities for using power took only 1,500-horsepower.

"Look what Hamilton takes from the other company," said Mr. Beck.

"See what London takes from the other company," retorted Mr. McEvoy, and the crowd shouted.

"Toronto with a population of 350,000 took only 10,000-horsepower or 1-horsepower for every 35 of its citizens. London had to take 5,000-horsepower for 45,000 people, or 1-horsepower for every 9 persons in the city.

"With those proportions in mind, it is very easy to see that the city of London cannot use that amount of power," said Mr. McEvoy. "Mr. Beck says that because Toronto and St. Thomas signed that London should not hesitate one minute, but sign the contract. Toronto might well sign it when the liability of each person in Toronto is only $2 30 per head, while the liability of London is $15 per head.

"Mr. Beck has admitted that the contract was studied for several weeks with the Toronto council, and yet he has the effrontery to come to London and demand that the city council sign it within 40 minutes.

"The council had no mandate from the people to sign this contract. The council had no mandate to sign a contract that will make the cost of power more than $23 50, and Mr. Beck knows that."

"I dare him to say that he did not promise that the cost of power would not exceed $23 50 at the boundaries of the city. I dare him to point out in the contract any clause that will bind the commission to furnish us power for $23 50, although that was his whole sermon a year ago. The hydro-electric commission knows full well that the Government cannot and will not assume any liability for the figures submitted by the commission.

"That's handing it to him, Mac," shouted an admirer amid great applause.

"If we cannot get customers, we must put up the money every year from the taxes," said Mr. McEvoy.

"Not in taxes," interrupted Mr. Beck.

"How under heaven can we get the money if not from taxes," retorted Mr. McEvoy. "That is what we have to do already.

"I have put the matter fairly and squarely," said Mr. McEvoy, in conclusion. "I do not ask any consideration for my family. If any member of my family does anything of a public nature I will take all responsibility. I refuse to stand behind any member of my family when I should take the responsibility. The report of the Hon. Adam Beck's speech at Dorchester is not a fair report of the transaction."

Mr. Beck Replies.

The crowd then rose and cheered for McEvoy, while some of Mr. Beck's followers hissed.

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen," began the confused Mr. Beck, and the crowd laughed.

"You can't stand behind the ladies here," shouted a wag, and the crowd roared at the sally.

Mr. Beck declared that he stood behind the three-fifths clause, and was in hearty sympathy with it. He also claimed credit for the Indian list in London, and said it was a good thing. He accused Hon. A. G. MacKay of being opposed to temperance legislation, and made most extravagant claims of what the Government had done for temperance.

Mr. Beck also referred to the Niagara power question, but steered away from the figures. He declared that the figures had been prepared by competent engineers, and were satisfactory to him.

Wouldn't Stop Talking.

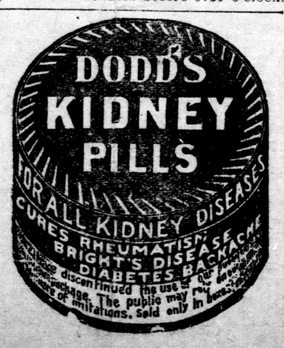
When Mr. Beck's time, according to the agreement made between the parties had expired, the crowd stood up and cheered for McEvoy. Mr. Beck would not stop talking, and the crowd went home leaving a few to hear Mr. Beck's harangue to an end.

He touched on the horse deal and reiterated the statement that the money had been paid by the Government for Mrs. Beck's horses.

"I could not take the money, as I knew that as a minister of the crown I was not entitled to it," said Mr. Beck. "I did not take it, but Mrs. Beck did, and I paid my own charges. I did not hide behind silk petticoats or silk skirts, either. I have no apology to make in the matter at all."

He referred to the fishing question and declared that there were no nets being operated in the Thames. He also disclaimed any responsibility for the tuberculosis matter.

Mr. Beck continues to harangue the crowd until it thinned out, and he quit a few minutes before 5:30 o'clock.



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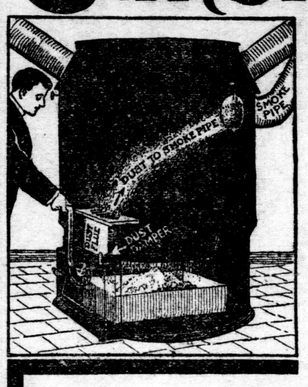

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May 29	Empress of Ireland	
June 6	Lake Champlain	May 26
June 12	Empress of Britain	May 23
June 20	Lake Erie	June 3

RATES—According to steamer: First cabin, $72 50 up; second cabin, $42 50 up; steerage, $27 50 and $28 75.
Steamers Lake Erie and Lake Champlain carry only second cabin and steerage passengers. The Montrose will sail from Montreal, May 24, direct for London; rate, $40, second cabin only.
Write to S. J. SHARP, W.P.A., Toronto, or nearest ticket agent. ywt

For berth reservations and all information regarding the C. P. R. "EMPRESSES" passengers should call on W. FULTON, CITY PASSENGER AGENT, 161 Dundas, corner Richmond, London. ywt

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
ROYAL MAIL
Turbine Steamers
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Virginian	June 5	July 3
Tunisian	June 12	July 10
Victorian	June 19	July 17
Corsican	June 26	July 24

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Hesperian	June 6	July 4
Ionian	June 13	July 11
Grampian	June 20	July 18
Pretorian	June 27	July 25

MONTREAL to HAVRE, LONDON

Sicilian	June 6	July 18
Corinthian	June 20	Aug. 1
Parisian	June 27	Aug. 8

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE 416 Richmond street.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool Direct.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal — Quebec — Liverpool (Summer)
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agts

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY
Sailing from New York Every Saturday
New Twin-Screw Steamships.
SALOON, $62.50, $67.50 and $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $42.50 and $45.
THIRD-CLASS, $27.50 and $28.75.
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F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond St.; E. DE LA HOOKE, and WM. FULTON, Dundas and Richmond, London.