

President of the Trades and Labor Council Asks Gray's Organ to Tell the Truth

The Free Press today repeats the falsehood that Mr. Charles J. Meaden, president of the London Trades and Labor Council, resigned his office as a protest against the passing of the resolution declaring Mr. Gray, the Conservative candidate, an enemy of organized labor. Today Mr. Meaden, sends Mr. Gray's organ a flat denial of its statement.

It remains to be seen whether the Free Press has sufficient decency left to publish Mr. Meaden's letter, and put him in a proper light before its readers. Whether it does or not the people of London will know the truth, for a copy of the letter has been received by The Advertiser. It is as follows:

London, June 9, 1905.

To the Editor of the Free Press:

Please allow me to correct some misstatements which have appeared in your paper regarding the meeting of the London Trades and Labor Council. I did not resign as you say, because I was opposed to the passing of the resolution against Mr. Gray. As a similar motion had been passed against Mr. Rumball, because we believed he was unfair to union labor, I was of the opinion, and am still of that opinion, as it had been proven that Mr. Gray had been unfair to labor, the Trades Council should put itself on record against him. I resigned because after the motion had been put which declared Mr. Gray an enemy of labor, and after it had been carried by a large majority, certain members of the council persisted in arguing the matter against my wishes. I may add that I have the greatest respect for Mr. Marks, and like other members of the trades council, I have the greatest faith in him. I believed every word he said regarding Mr. Gray, at St. Thomas, and I believe he proved his case against Mr. Gray.

CHARLES J. MEADEN.

What do the union men of London think of the action of the Free Press in deliberately publishing a false report of the meeting? What do they think of the paper which throws dirt at the representatives of organized labor, because those representatives see fit to put it on record that Mr. Gray, the Conservative candidate, killed the union men of London in 1899?

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS CANNOT BE DENIED THE NEW PROVINCES

Alberta and Saskatchewan Protected by the Constitution—They Can Appeal to the Privy Council in Any Event—A Question of Interpretation.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS ARE NOT IN DANGER.

The enemies of the Government are craftily borrowing the old war cry of the Liberal party in the hope that Liberals will be lured by a watchword which has no sincerity and no meaning in the mouths of those who utter it.

If a full measure of provincial rights is being denied the new provinces by the Ottawa Government, THE NEW PROVINCES HAVE THEIR REDRESS.

They can carry an appeal to the highest tribunal in the empire, the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and have their rights determined. The Privy Council is the arena in which the battle of Provincial Rights has been fought in the past. It is there that the boundary between the federal and provincial jurisdictions is permanently fixed. It is there that Sir Oliver Mowat won his victories for Ontario.

Every constitution is developed by a process of interpretation. The B. N. A. Act has been constantly in the courts. It will be in the courts again if the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan believe there has been an infringement of their rights.

When the enemies of the Government tell you that the autonomy bill is an invasion of Provincial Rights they should in honesty add that Provincial Rights are in the custody of a power higher than the Parliament of Canada, and that power is the constitution of Canada, which is a series of imperial enactments.

What nonsense then to say the Federal Government is withholding any of the constitutional rights of the new provinces when the new provinces will be able in any event to secure their rights from the highest tribunal in the British Empire!

LIBERAL RALLY JUBILEE RINK TONIGHT

Tonight a grand Liberal rally will be held in the Jubilee rink, Lytle street, London, Ontario.

There will be seats for everybody, and the big rink will be found comfortable in all respects.

All the issues now before the public will be discussed.

Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works;

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior;

Mr. Ralph Smith M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C.,

Will address the speakers. It is the earnest desire of the Liberal party that every voter in London but more especially every voter in East London, should be present to hear the speeches. The Liberals court the fullest publicity in regard to every detail of the Liberal policy.

ONE REASON JAPANESE WON NORWAY HOISTS THE NEW FLAG

Gunnery had Practiced in Rough Waters as Occurred On Easter Day.

Tokio, June 9. — As to the causes of the annihilation of the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the Japanese press points out that the Japanese gunners habitually practiced in rough water, holding that unless the marine artillery was effective from an unsteady platform he was of little use. The Russians habitually did their practice in smooth water. The high seas that prevailed on the day of the battle were a distinct advantage to the Japanese.

The sinking of the battleships Borodino and Alexander III, and other Russian ships was due to their fore-and-aft watertight compartments. When one side of a compartment was pierced and filled with water the equilibrium of the ship was destroyed and the firing was stopped.

The unparalleled effectiveness of the Japanese torpedo attack is still the subject of discussion. Many believe that submarines or some new explosive improved the torpedo practice. Among the Japanese the theory that the Russian ships were destroyed by submarine mines is persistently held.

Alfonso Visits the Zoo.

London, June 9.—This was the last day of King Alfonso's stay in London. He leaves here early tomorrow morning for Spain. His majesty spent this morning in witnessing a drill of the fire brigade, inspecting the National Gallery of pictures, and in seeing the Zoological Gardens. Subsequently the young King, accompanied by King Edward, went to Windsor. A state ball at Buckingham Palace tonight will be a new programme for King Alfonso's entertainment.

Deadly Ice Cream.

Nashville, Tenn., June 9.—Twenty-two guests of a local hotel were suddenly taken ill yesterday, shortly after dinner. Ice cream was served at the meal, and attendant physicians attribute the sickness to some preservative used in the milk, or poisonous poison. Five doctors were called to attend the affected guests, some of whom are in a serious condition. Among the sufferers are several members of theatrical attractions showing here, and six members of a criminal court jury.

"WICKED IN SPIRIT" SAYS REV. MR. CLARK

Protestant Pastor Deplores a Campaign Circular.

CALCULATED TO DO GREAT EVIL

A Copy of the Infamous Document—Disgraceful Language Used in Attacking Autonomy Bill.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I have no wish to take any public part in the present election contest, but I cannot refrain from saying that the accompanying circular which came to me in today's mail is essentially wicked in spirit, and calculated to do great evil to the community in which it is circulated.

Yours very truly,

W. J. CLARK.

"FOR GOD AND COUNTRY."

Canada "Expects that every man this way will do his duty."

"THE AUTONOMY BILL."

"Quick action is needed."

As a patriotic Canadian and an elector, I beg to suggest as a quick and effective method of dealing with those very objectionable clauses of the autonomy bill now before the House the following plan, namely:

Let every patriotic citizen in every constituency throughout Canada, both Liberal and Conservative, who has the welfare of his country at heart, write individually and without delay, sending a brief worded protest against separate schools and against the public funds being devoted to separate schools, and against coercion, such protest to be sent to the member of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa representing the constituency in which he lives, urgently requesting the member to strenuously oppose any and every attempt made by its promoters, who are the enemies of true progress, to coerce or to shackle the new provinces of our great and growing west, or to impose upon them any of those very objectionable features which are contained in the bill, and if they are not withdrawn that he should vote against the bill.

We are firmly convinced that this plan would prove to be a very practical way, and perhaps the only effective way, in a crisis like the present, for the electorate of Canada to be heard, and to make known the will of the people to their representatives at the capital on short notice.

The members of the Cabinet or Senate should also be communicated with in the same way, when they fail in their duty to their country, as they have so lamentably failed on the present most important occasion, and the electors of Canada should at this juncture take the opportunity to say whether or not our representatives at Ottawa, either in "The Cabinet," or "The Commons," may with impunity, or reckless indifference, "betray our country to Rome," or "barter away our birthright," for a miserable mess of "political preferment potatoes," or for some vile sop of personal gain or advantage. Evidently they have forgotten the fact that "our fathers" fought the same treacherous foe, and bled and died.

(Continued on page 5.)

A POSER FOR HAULTAIN

Why did Premier Haultain travel past seven vacant constituencies in the West, where he could at this moment be holding bye-elections, to talk to electors two or three thousand miles from home?—Toronto Star.

HAULTAIN ASKED TO BE HONEST

He Once Demanded That the Present School System Be Preserved.

[From Hamilton Times.]

Why do not the Tory emissaries who are just now overrunning London and North Oxford try to be truthful? Why do they falsely allege that the Northwest is having a system of schools forced upon it against the will of its people? Section 93 of the B. N. A. act would, we have not the slightest doubt, have protected and perpetuated the minority's rights if there had been no educational clauses in the autonomy bills.

But if not, what about it? Did not Mr. Haultain declare that the people liked the schools? Did he not say that if he were dictator he would not change the system? Did not his draft bill, prepared to serve as a guide for Parliament, make sure that it should be provided that the school system now in force should be maintained? Here is section 2 of the bill:

"On, from and after the said 1st day of January, 1906, the provisions of the B. N. A. act, 1867, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or to affect only one or more but not the whole of the provinces under the act, composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this act, shall be applicable to the Province of — in the same way and to

Continued on page 4.

LABOR DENOUNCES GRAY

That while this Trades and Labor Council does not desire to make any pronouncement as regards the political policy of either party in the present contest it desires to place it on record that during the Street Railway Strike in 1899, Mr. William Gray, the present Conservative candidate, proved by his action in St. Thomas that he was an enemy of Organized Labor.

Resolution adopted Wednesday by the Trades and Labor Council of London.

IMPARTIAL OPINION

Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D., general secretary for home missions in Western Canada, after an extended trip through the Northwest, says:

"A great many of the people profess to feel somewhat resentful of what they call the interference by outsiders, and maintain that if they were prepared to submit to the educational clauses in the Autonomy Bills the people of the East had no right to interfere. They profess to be satisfied with the educational system."

Rev. James A. Carmichael, D.D., superintendent of home missions, of Winnipeg, previously for twelve years Presbyterian pastor at Regina, and a successor of the late Dr. Robertson as superintendent, says:

"It is difficult to see how the Northwest school system could be improved upon. It works splendidly. People in the west are undoubtedly satisfied with it, while theoretically I would prefer no separate schools, I do not believe it wise to ride over the wishes of the minority, and I think the ideal condition is more nearly approached under this system than it would be were the privilege of separation denied the people. The Northwest system is most satisfactory indeed, and I am of the opinion that under it separate schools are much less objectionable than they might be were the principle of separation removed entirely in opposition to the protest of the minority. The fact was that people were not so eager for separate institutions when they had the legal right to enjoy them as they would be were these denied them."

Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, after a visit to the Northwest, admits that he could discover no agitation about nor opposition to the Autonomy Bills, and that the Northwest people "seem to be more concerned about dollar bills than Autonomy Bills."

Dr. G. U. Hay, editor of the Educational Review, St. John, N. B., and a Conservative, says that he went west himself a strong opponent of the measures and expected to find intense antagonism in the west against them. To his surprise he failed to find anybody in the west at all agitated. Everyone seemed quite satisfied with the bills. "The Northwest people say that they would maintain the present school system anyway, and the cry of coercion, therefore, does not affect them." Mr. Hay visited Regina, Calgary, Revelstoke and other places, and found the people everywhere absolutely indifferent or evidently satisfied. At a three-days' conference of educators, neither in public or private, was the subject for years have approved and brought it up, and nowhere was he able to find any discontent.

Dr. A. B. Baird, of Manitoba College, a resident of Edmonton for years, has stated that:

"The Northwest school laws of 1892 were those which the people had sanctioned—a system with which all were satisfied, and which since its adoption has practically never been complained against by anyone. The education clause of the bills simply continues this system, which the people themselves have approved and sustained. The education clause was, therefore, a reasonable settlement which would be accepted as satisfactory by the people directly affected."

Prof. Bryce, LL.D., of Manitoba College, was recently in the Northwest and "found no excitement or discontent over the education clause." Dr. Bryce, himself an earnest educationist, who was prominent in the Manitoba struggle ten years ago, declares that the Northwest school system is "as near to a pure public school system as is workable in Canada—practically a better working system of public schools, in so far as religious parties are concerned, than our Manitoba public school system. It is the best yet devised for approximating to uniformity."

HYMAN WILL WIN SAYS THE GLOBE

The Tactics of His Opponents Are Strongly Reprobated.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

The campaign in London continues to proceed satisfactorily from a Liberal point of view. The splendid speech delivered there Monday night by Hon. W. S. Fielding was an excellent commencement of the second week of the campaign. It was by far the most masterly address yet delivered there. The honorable gentleman's lucid presentation of the Government's educational proposals in the autonomy bills was most convincing, and the warmly enthusiastic manner in which the great audience expressed its acknowledgment of that fact will long be pleasantly remembered by those who were present at the gathering. Hon. William Paterson's address was also effective.

Hon. Mr. Hyman's canvass shows increasing strength for him. The claim of Mr. Wm. Gray and his friends that he has always been a friend of the workmen has been effectively dispelled by the charges of Mr. Joseph T. Marks, editor of the Industrial Banner, and these have not been met with anything like convincing frankness. The Conservatives have now, as has been previously stated, dropped the pretense of making anything but a religious and racial cry campaign. This on behalf of

a candidate, who, according to the Tory organ, is merely a proxy for his Majesty King Edward, is a fitting commentary upon the state of mind of the local Conservative leaders. Desperate men resort to desperate means, but in the present instance there is not a single indication that these means are the electorate of London to desert the man who has served them in the Commons with distinction and honor. London wants Hyman in the Government and London will put him there.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow — Southwesterly Winds and Showery.

London, Friday, June 9.
Sun rises, 4:36 a.m. Moon sets, 11:37 a.m.
Sun sets, 7:58 p.m. Moon rises, 12:04 a.m.

Forecast for June 9-10 p.m.
The weather today has been fine and warm in Ontario and Quebec, with cloud in the Maritime Provinces, and rain in Nova Scotia. Another disturbance is approaching the great lakes from the westward, and the weather is showery in Manitoba and the Territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Victoria, 48-66; Kamloops, 56-82; Calgary, 46-60; Edmonton, 50-55; Qu'Appelle, 56-72; Prince Albert, 58-68; Winnipeg, 52-74; Port Arthur, 42-76; Parry Sound, 40-68; Toronto, 42-76; Ottawa, 42-76; Montreal, 42-66; Quebec, 44-68; St. John, 44-62.

FORECASTS.

Friday, June 9-10 a.m.
Today—Moderate to fresh southerly and southeasterly winds; fair and moderately warm today; showers tonight.

Saturday—Southerly winds and showery.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Weather.
Calgary	48	32	64	Clear
Winnipeg	46	30	62	Cloudy
Parry Sound	40	24	56	Fair
Toronto	56	44	68	Clear
Ottawa	50	38	62	Fair
Montreal	60	50	70	Clear
Quebec	54	42	66	Clear
Father Point	46	30	62	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather has turned quite cool again in Manitoba and the Territories, and showers have occurred in many localities. It is fine and warmer this morning throughout Ontario and Quebec, but another disturbance is approaching from the westward.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 3 p.m. Thursday were: Highest, 71°; lowest, 41.5° above.

Billy Gray and the Workingman.

How can the man who called Joe Marks a curse and did his best to knife the unions pose as the friend of labor? As the Irishman said, how can a horse run a mile on a half-mile track?

It seems that Billy Gray was successful in hiding his zeal for the workingman up till last October, when, a few weeks from an election, he woke up one morning to find his heart flooded with one of those grand passions for a great cause which often turn the course of history.

Up to that time, Billy had not told his love, but had let concealment like a worm in the bud feed on his damask cheek and injure his chances with the labor organizations. He had not only concealed his affection, but he had even done things to throw labor off the track—as for instance when he went down to St. Thomas and told the London Old Boys how they could help to break the street railway strike.

Billy's was not a sudden change of heart like Saul's of Tarsus. Our theory is that it had been coming on him for a long time, and that the thing overmastered him at last. It was not love at first sight, but a slow, insidious growth that ripened just in time for the nomination meeting.

Billy, as we know, had been struggling with it. When people are in love they don't know what is the matter with them. As Lord Chumley says, they can't eat, they can't drink, they can't smoke—just look at the blamed moon.

Whether Billy had these symptoms, lack of appetite, absence of thirst, a proneness for star-gazing, we cannot say, but certainly his actions proved the old proverb, that love is blind. When he went to St. Thomas in August, 1899, and murdered the thing he loved best—as Othello did Desdemona—he simply didn't know what he was doing.

But Billy's great love for labor having outrun the little turbulences of his early career and settled down into a calm, majestic stream, it occurred to his friends that it was time to advertise it. They did it with such skill and authority—touching up Billy's good points and hiding his little infidelities to the cause—that labor was deceived. Billy himself kept a straight face, uttered the most beautiful, pink sentiments, and shook hands from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. He threw himself into his part with such earnestness that he almost began to believe he was what he made himself out to be.

Of course, even at that time, there were people who suspected Billy Gray. Although he said his lines with great conviction and had learned some pat phrases, he neither dressed nor looked the part. Some people, even then, expected what afterwards happened—that Billy would turn out to be the villain in the drama, instead of the honest, but handsome, blacksmith, who does the grand things the gallery applauds.

Nobody ever saw Billy going round in blue jeans. There was no sweat on his brow that he could not have easily avoided. His hands were too soft and there was an easy rotundity about him that showed he was not in active training on the workman's job. He gave jealous persons room to sneer at his pretensions, and through his inattention to little details, gave rise to invidious remarks about the amount of manual labor he was guilty of in his life. There were—would you believe it?—small-minded people who said that Billy didn't even have to work hard at selling crockery, because his manners were so charming and his samples so excellent that the goods sold themselves. They forgot, for the moment, that politics alone is work enough for a strong man.

But time passed—which is a habit time has—and Billy was once more a candidate. Love's young dream was broken. The serpent had entered paradise, and doubt and distrust came with him. Billy had soured on labor and labor began to know what Billy's wooing was worth. All the sly, colorable things Billy had said or had caused to be said about his rival were uncovered, and it became evident that Billy had tried to land the goods on false pretenses. Labor began to look toward the cool, strong, efficient man who stood on the ground of fair play and just treatment to everybody, the man who did things and let it go at that. Labor knew him for a thoroughbred, and Billy's stock went down when a comparison was entertained. At this ticklish stage in Billy's courtship the Free Press came out with the announcement that Billy was hand in glove with King Edward. The obvious inference was that he had turned the cold shoulder on his old flame and the engagement was off.

After that, evidence of Billy's duplicity began to pile up with alarming rapidity. The St. Thomas incident was recalled, and everybody wondered that they hadn't understood what it meant before. Joe Marks is a labor man. There is no doubt about that. It was a nasty slap in the face when Billy Gray spoke of labor's friend as a curse. The incident gave rise to a great deal of explanation. Where Billy produced his own word or that of interested friends, Joe produced affidavits. An affidavit more or less is nothing to the rage of a rejected lover, and Billy, having pool-poled the whole episode, did not hesitate to give the affidavit an "emphatical denial." Brought to bay, confronted with the proofs, Billy wasn't going to stick at a denial or two. In Billy's frame of mind it adds nothing to the situation if Joe Marks is made out to be a liar as well as a curse. The infernal regions have no fury like a suitor scorned.

After this unfortunate denouement Billy grew careless. He threw off the mask, and let things slide. At the nomination meeting he was so changed that labor didn't recognize him. His heart was hardened. He allowed Mr. Cockshutt to sneer at the labor which is now making the prairies golden with wheat, the strong right arm that is heaving out a heritage in the Northwest, the good, hard-working citizens that Canada is rescuing from the servitude of the Old World—to sneer at them because they have names which are not as easy to pronounce as Billy Gray's.

Yes, Billy has been found out. The disguise has been pierced. Green goggles and false whiskers could not reinstate Billy Gray in the affections of labor. Once bitten, twice shy. It knows him faithless and perjured. It could tell him in a hundred ways. The resolution of the Trades and Labor Council declares that Billy Gray has shown himself by his actions an enemy of organized labor. It's goodbye, Billy. Take back your engagement ring.

Still, it's always a poignant thing to be off with the old love and on with the new. Although the Free Press has published the bonns Billy Gray and King Edward, it still struggles up to the notion that there is an alliance between Billy and labor. To hold Billy up as the workingman's friend the Free Press involves itself in a horrid coil of mendacity. It runs amuck of its own conscience. It sees red. It blusters and when it doesn't bluster it asks the other fellow to stop pinching. It seems that Billy is getting the worst of it.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave,

When first we practice to deceive!

Just run your eye over the—er—equivocations the Free Press has found it necessary to indulge in the last week. Give the Free Press credit for its courage in sticking to them, but don't pass them up. They are worth reading. They all spring from the idea that Billy can still square himself with the workingman for what he did in the street railway strike. We give the Free Press' statement and the contradiction in each case:

Item—President Meaden, of the Trades and Labor Council has resigned as a protest against the resolution. President Meaden did not resign on that account. He was strongly in favor of the resolution, and, in fact, objected to an irregular attempt to reconsider it.

Item—The resolution was carried only by a small majority. As a matter of fact it was carried almost two to one.

Item—The meeting was packed by Advertiser employees. The meeting was not packed by anybody. There were only two Advertiser employees present, whose business it is to attend the meetings, being regularly certificated delegates.

Item—The Typographical Union is up in arms against the action of the Trades and Labor Council. In another column will be found a letter from the President of the Typographical Union denying the charge explicitly.

Item—Mr. Paladino, formerly secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, presented three certificates, which were not accepted by the president. Mr. Paladino can prove an alibi, not having been at a meeting for some months. Further he is no longer a member of the Trades and Labor Council. He represents the imputation that he is a forger.

Item—Ralph Smith, M. P., engineered the meetings of the Trades and Labor Council. Continued on page 5.