

HE STOOD ALONE.

F. Arnoldi Moved Unwelcome Resolution at Toronto Banquet.

Toronto Globe—Mr. Arnoldi, K. C., the "Guest of the Evening," to speak of the work and aims of the British empire league, which was organized for the purpose of maintaining the permanent unity of the empire. The colonel said that the markets of the empire were the greatest trade asset in all the world, yet these markets were at the mercy of every nation in the world. It was a wrong thing for Great Britain to ask Canada to assist in upbuilding the empire when by her trade system she was paying out millions of dollars to foreign countries to assist them in building ships which some day might be turned against the British empire.

"I object to that resolution," said Lieut. Col. James Mason, "which I consider out of place under the circumstances."

No person rose to second Mr. Arnoldi's motion, and almost immediately Lieut. Col. George T. Denison, who presided at the banquet, smoothed matters over by suggesting that a message be sent to the speaker, congratulating him on the progress of his views were making in Great Britain, and on the fact that his health had been so completely restored.

CRITICIZED HAMAR GREENWOOD

In the course of his remarks leading up to the motion, Mr. Arnoldi said some scathing things about Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., whose visit to his former Canadian home had been marked by great enthusiasm and admiration for Mr. Greenwood.

"Hamar Greenwood poses as an apostle of what we ought to do," he said. "I want you to look at him twice. I want you to know that the gentleman took several years to decide whether he should be a Liberal or a Conservative. He jumped on that side which he knew would pay him best. He fell on the Liberal side. He should come out in his true colors. As to that celebrated letter sent by Mr. Winston Churchill to Mr. Greenwood, is that all Winston Churchill can give up? Let him come out here and advocate his views. We would tell him that he ought to support them in the proper place."

Mr. Arnoldi's remarks were received in silence, except for the objection raised by Col. Mason to the proposed cablegram.

The banquet was attended by about seventy-five gentlemen and was an enjoyable affair. On the right of the table at the head of the table, were Sir Howard Vincent, Hon. J. W. St. John (Speaker of the Ontario Legislature), Principal Aiden, Dr. Britton, and Rev. J. M. Davidson. On the left of Colonel Denison were Lieut. Governor Clark, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Col. John I. Davidson, Maj. Macdonald, A. D. C., and Mr. Frank Arnoldi, K. C.

WAS A STRONG IMPERIALIST.

In response to the toast "His Excellency the Governor General of Canada and his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario," Lieutenant Governor Clark said that it was a peculiar pleasure to attend a banquet given in honor of so strong an Imperialist as the guest of the evening, Sir Howard Vincent. His Honor regretted that there had been so much ignorance and apathy in the old country with reference to Canada. He quoted from a complimentary reference to his speech at the British Medical Association's meeting by the London Telegraph, which admitted that there was cause for regret at British ignorance of Canada.

The Lieutenant Governor said that the English people sometimes complained that Canada was not doing her part in building up the British Empire. "We are doing more today, towards building up the empire of Great Britain," he said, "in tilling the soil and providing homes for the people of the old land than if we supported armies and navies."

Col. Denison took advantage of the opportunity in proposing the toast to

BYE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Aylmer, Ont., Sept. 19.—Hon. Messrs. Aylesworth and Hyman were the chief speakers at the splendidly attended meeting held in the town hall here last night in the interest of Mr. W. F. Hepburn, of Yarmouth Township, a young farmer, who for some time has been selected as the Liberal candidate for the riding of East Elgin.

In the last general election here he came within twenty-one votes of defeating such an experienced campaigner as A. B. Ingram, whose appointment to the Ontario railway and municipal board has created the vacancy in the House of Commons and made a bye-election necessary.

HYMAN'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. Hyman compared the records of both parties, referring particularly to Mr. R. L. Borden's recent speech at Truro. It was impossible to say from this whether Mr. Borden really committed himself and party to the principle of public ownership and operation of utilities. His utterances on the subject were faltering and not straightforward. For himself, he did not believe the Conservative party or people would adopt such a policy.

As an instance of its magnitude, Mr. Hyman pointed out that there were 188 railways incorporated in

the "Guest of the Evening," to speak of the work and aims of the British empire league, which was organized for the purpose of maintaining the permanent unity of the empire. The colonel said that the markets of the empire were the greatest trade asset in all the world, yet these markets were at the mercy of every nation in the world. It was a wrong thing for Great Britain to ask Canada to assist in upbuilding the empire when by her trade system she was paying out millions of dollars to foreign countries to assist them in building ships which some day might be turned against the British empire.

Sir Howard Vincent, in responding to the toast, modestly accepted the honor of the banquet as an evidence that the British Empire League was making pleasing progress, and that the imperial idea was growing in the Dominion. He was pleased to note that the president of the manufacturers' association, at present meeting in Winnipeg, was sticking to the imperial idea of a preference for British goods. He had learned something of the untold future prospects of Canada in his several visits to the Dominion, and he regretted the fact that the words of the lieutenant governor of Ontario with reference to British ignorance of Canada were true. Sir Howard asked the gathering not to think the tariff movement in the old land dead because of the results of the last general election over there.

The matter was one above party, and the elections had not been fought on the tariff question. He credited Mr. Chamberlain largely with the growth of the imperial idea, and he admitted himself an ardent follower of Mr. Chamberlain. The movement was advancing to fulfillment. He was pleased to find that the imperialistic idea had not been discouraged by the result of the result of the British elections, and he had been gratified to receive assurance from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the people were not discouraged. He had found that Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Patterson and Mr. R. L. Borden leader of the opposition, held similar views. Preferential duty would prove beneficial to both Canada and Great Britain.

HOW TRADE HAD GROWN.

In eight years the overseas trade of Canada had grown from \$245,800,000 to \$539,000,000, which was a Laurier's government had adopted a gratifying thing. Since Sir Wilfrid policy of preferential trade the British Empire had gone ahead considerably. In conclusion, Sir Howard rejoiced that the Daughters of the Empire were helping along the imperial movement. One thing that would have to be done was to reduce the newspaper and periodical postal rates between the mother country and the Dominion of Canada.

"Canada and the Empire" was proposed by Hon. George E. Foster, who characterized such occasions as this banquet as lessons in emigre-building. He said that it should not be a matter for surprise that the people of Great Britain were ignorant of Canada's resources, when only a few years ago the Canadians were not alive to this country's great resources and possibilities.

Hon. J. W. St. John, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, responded to the toast, "Canada and the Empire." He expressed regret that Hon. Geo. W. Ross was not able to be present to speak to the toast, and Speaker St. John said that no man in Canada could speak with greater force on the subject of the empire than Hon. Mr. Ross.

Sir Howard Vincent proposed a toast to the Chairman which was fittingly responded to by Col. Denison.

Canada with a capital of \$1,175,100,000. There was \$49,000,000 invested in electric railway, and in telegraphs, say \$10,000,000.

All these would have to be bought out if public ownership was adopted. Elgin County's share of the cost of taking over these utilities would be \$9,100,000; that of Aylmer alone \$500,000.

This was exclusive of the cost of operation, which would have to be met. The speaker believed in public ownership to a certain limit extent. To a certain extent the present government had adopted public ownership. He spoke of the Moncton to Winnipeg section of the National Transcontinental railway as an example.

Mr. Hyman, dealing with criticisms of increased expenditure, pointed out that revenues had been largely increased under the Laurier government. That government had not been afraid to increase expenditures proportionately with the results everywhere policy improved postoffice service, buildings, progressive immigration, manifest in the improvement of harbors, docks, waterways and public more efficient and larger military force, and other improvements and advantages to the benefit of the people.

MR. AYLESWORTH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Aylesworth, in the course of a vigorous speech, said, as a matter of fact the only policy of the Conservative party and press was devel-

oped during the recent session of parliament and since, and was of a scandalous character. Charges had been made in relation to outfitting the steamer Arctic, but a thorough investigation had exploded this.

Mr. Aylesworth spoke of the reference made to him in Monday's Mail and Empire, as being well known through his connection with the Bell Telephone Company, as an advocate of corporation interests. He explained his legal connection as counsel of the Bell Telephone Company two years ago, but, he added, amidst applause, "I have changed my client now, my client now is the country of Canada."

General abuse of the nature mentioned might be approved by some fortunately, generally commended, and people, but those tactics were not, in the end brought fitting punishment to those who indulged in them.

As an example of the methods employed, he referred to the abusive campaign carried on against Hon. Mr. Fielding. He pointed out that the unseating of the minister of finance, to whose ability he paid a high tribute, was not due to any act of his, but to acts of agents, of which he had known nothing.

The whole aim was to try to keep Mr. Fielding, to whom the country was looking for a wise and statesmanlike settlement of the tariff, out of the house during the coming session. He believed that the majority of people had faith in Mr. Fielding, and as the speaker did, looked forward to his triumphant vindication.

Proceeding Mr. Aylesworth took up the legislation introduced by the government last session, dealing chiefly with the bill for the observance of the Lord's Day. On this Act he thought the government could confidently appeal for support, particularly to the earnest-minded citizens to whom the welfare of the country was a matter of consequence.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR WILFRID.

In a eulogistic reference, which was applauded, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude on the bill, he said the measure would never have been passed but for Sir Wilfrid, who fought for and stood by it day by day until it was carried.

It was on occasions such as those that the qualities of mind and character were displayed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the French-Canadian Premier, which commanded the admiration, affection and love of his followers in the house of commons. Yet such a man was assailed, not publicly, but quietly among the side lines. At times were made to defame his character because he was a Roman Catholic and a French-Canadian. Mr. Aylesworth drew a fine word picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's work for the upbuilding of Canada, and in conclusion said: "I support Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and am proud to support him, because I know him to be a true Imperialist and a loyal subject of the

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A TRIM MORNING GOWN FOR THE STREET.

Every new season demands its various gowns and one of the important ones is that intended for morning and general wear. A suggestion for such is given in the sketch. The waist is a box plaited one having a round tucker effect of a different material. Tuckers, chemises and the like are much in favor this year and every well-dressed woman possesses several. The sleeves are shown ending at the elbow but they may be long if preferred. The skirt is one of the practical five-gored ones which has a pretty flare at the lower edge. It is easily made and sure to retain its good looks much longer than a circular one would do. Mohair would be pretty in this dress as well as a light serge or another soft woolen fabric. The only adornment is the tucker and this may introduce some becoming color next the face. The medium size calls for 8 1/2 yards of 44-inch goods. Two patterns: 6756—

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8 Dollars	Ladies' Pretty Coats	for \$4.75
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No. 304 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville 17.00
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville 6.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville 11.15
No. 323 Suburban for Marysville 15.00
No. 327 Suburban for Marysville 18.25
No. 329 Suburban for Marysville 21.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.
No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville 12.00
No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville 16.30
No. 318 Suburban from Marysville 8.15
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville 13.25
No. 326 Suburban from Marysville 18.20
No. 328 Suburban from Marysville 19.15

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00 o'clock is midnight. Moncton, June 20th, 1906.

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