

FACTS THAT ROWELL WOULD LIKE TO HIDE

Whitney's advanced laws have banished 1,000 bars from Ontario in less than ten years.

Rowell's whole political career has been occupied with apologizing for Liberal Governments that flouted temperance. Whitney's laws abolish the bar whenever a community says it is ready.

Helpless to get into power on his record or his constructive ideals Rowell stakes all on a stampede of "moral passion." "Abolish the Bar" never occurred to him until all other tricks were played.

The temperance sentiment of Ontario, cannot be made the stake for a dice-pot.

Whitney is Sweeping Bar From Province

Splendid Record of Real Reform in Contrast to Rowell's Thirty-year Antipathy to Temperance Legislation

Sir James Whitney at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday night read from a letter written by a woman whose husband and son had been debased by liquor shops—not bars. "Sir James," continued the writer, "I would like to see both bars and shops abolished."

The Premier paused a moment.

"And so would I," he exclaimed with ringing vehemence.

The great audience burst into cheers.

Rowell's party left as a legacy in 1904, no less than 2,814 licenses.

Whitney's advanced laws cut off 1,214 within ten years.

Rowell's party—which he wishes returned to power—left a broken-down Local Option law. Whitney made that law clear and powerful and in ten years it has swept away 43 per cent. of the open bars, clubs and shops. Only the flawless enforcement of the liquor license laws made the temperance advance possible. Bad enforcement of existing laws is the worst foe of reform.

A Great Temperance Weapon Whitney gave the temperance cause a splendid weapon when he made the Canada Temperance Act applicable to Ontario. That Act which requires a simple majority to carry, has cleared away the bars, clubs and shops from whole counties. Whitney's laws leave no shops which in the words of Rev. Ben H. Spence, "are a worse menace than the open bars." Rowell promises to leave the shops.

The temperance question is not a party question at all. Both parties are agreed on the need of curbing the liquor evil. It is merely a question of routes. Sir James Whitney has taken the route of permanence and safety. He has cleared out bars, clubs, and shops wherever and whenever a community decided that way. Whitney does not believe in cutting off one head of the dragon under pretense of ending its capacity for danger. Rowell is acting out a gigantic pretense when he rejects the bar and clings to the liquor shops.

At Contrast in Records From 1837 to 1904 when Rowell's party was in power, absolutely no legislation whatever bearing on the subject of temperance was enacted. (For proof, see statute books of these years.)

From 1905 to 1914 no less than thirty-six separate and important restrictions were placed on the liquor

traffic by Whitney. One reform alone, the nullifying of the power of municipal councils to block local option by-laws, is worth more for the temperance cause than all that Rowell's party did in thirty years of office.

Whitney struck off the right of hotels to sell bottles over the counter. Whitney closed all bars and liquor shops on Good Friday and Christmas. Whitney doubled the tax burdens on the liquor traffic.

And more than thirty other pieces of excellent temperance legislation.

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Rowell in his thirty years of political life never helped to close a bar, never did anything to clubs except to pay his membership fees, never interfered with a liquor shop, and as far as the latter is concerned does not intend to.

Rowell was one of the staunchest defenders of the corrupt Ross Government. He never on any occasion had anything but praise for the last Liberal Government, and Ontario had nothing but condemnation for it.

80,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN A SHOP

An Enormous Business Done by Liquor Stores Which Rowell Refuses to Abolish

The liquor shop licenses of Ontario have a present selling value of over \$3,170,000.

The figures are based on actual sales in cities and towns made during the past six months. They are from the official records of the Ontario License and Allied Trades Association and are regarded as decidedly within the mark.

If N. W. Rowell carries the Province at the coming election, it is stated by authorities that the selling value of those liquor shops will leap from \$3,170,000 to \$15,000,000, which means that the output of each shop will have increased practically five times.

Mr. Rowell's promise that the shops will not be touched under his proposed legislation has partially satisfied the anti-temperance wing of the Liberal party, and given great delight to the owners of liquor shop licenses.

There are to-day no less than 217 shops scattered all over Ontario. Their value averages from \$7,000 to \$10,000 in the small towns and villages and from \$30,000 to \$50,000 in Toronto, Hamilton, London and other large centres. These prices refer chiefly to "the right to carry on business," for the stock of liquors is worth at the most \$5,000 and that price is in addition to the figure for the license.

If \$50,000 can be paid in Toronto for a shop license it means only one thing: the sale of bottles across the counter runs annually into the tens of thousands. One authority estimates the number of bottles of spirituous liquors sold across one counter shop in Toronto at upwards of 40,000 per year, with several liquor shops going probably double that amount.

The selling price of a Toronto license for dispensing liquor from shops is practically the same as for a bar license.

Rowell Loyal to Former Liquor Man

Toronto, June 25.—The wave of protest caused by the announcement that W. F. Summerhayes, campaign manager for N. W. Rowell, has been for years on the pay list of the brewers and distillers association of Toronto, has had no effect on Mr. Rowell. Summerhayes is still in charge of the Rowell Abolish-the-Bar campaign, despite the fact that he has fought for the liquor interests in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Queries from temperance Liberals have been received from all parts of the Province but the Liberal leader is unable to give a satisfactory answer, for Summerhayes' record cannot be denied.

WHITNEY'S WORK FOR TEMPERANCE

Liquor Licenses Reduced From 2815 to 1600 in Ten Years

ROWELL UPHELD ROSS

During Notorious Era of Liquor Law Frauds, Liberals Twice Defied Temperance Sentiment

Mr. Rowell bases his hope for victory on the seductive power of a single campaign cry. That the electors of Ontario may be blinded to the other great issues seems the chance of success into which he is throwing all his efforts. The Whitney Government's request that the electorate express their opinion on the Workmen's Compensation Act, the highways improvement proposals apportioning \$30,000,000 to new roads, and the Hydro radicals legislation, excites Mr. Rowell only to an expression of agreement, or the most meagre criticism. Even on the single issue which he has selected, the Government of Sir James Whitney is doubly willing to have the judgment of the electors. Placed side by side the records of Sir James Whitney and Mr. Rowell in regard to temperance are precisely as follows:

Rowell Upheld Ross
Mr. Rowell supported by his votes and numerous platform appearances

But perhaps this "sincere temperance man" experienced a change of heart. One might imagine so, at the fulsome eulogies in the Liberal press to-day and on the platform. N. W. Rowell was chosen Liberal leader in 1911, long before the election. Here was his chance to proclaim a temperance platform. Did he do so? Not what you might notice. Rowell sided with the most bigoted of his fellow-partisans in treating this as a political issue. It was felt if it was made the prominent cry in 1911 it might injure the party's chances. Of what? Of ousting Whitney. Of getting into office.

So Rowell fought the 1911 election out on other issues, and the Toronto Star comes to his defence for this betrayal in an "artful" apology. "What did that 1911 election show? At dissolution the Rowell party had 18 seats; after the re-election 22 seats, and of these two were gains in French-Canadian constituencies in Eastern and Northern Ontario. Whitney still had 83 seats.

At this rate of gain it would have taken the Liberal party half a century to win out. Some different policy, all agreed, must be picked up to beat Whitney, and Rowell—with only 19 seats out of 106 at dissolution—proclaimed a new policy, the "Abolish-the-Bar."

Anything political in this? Has Rowell shown himself particularly sincere in this cause? Look into it, temperance Conservatives, and consider whether the Rowell record holds forth any guarantee on which to rest your faith; any real, valid reason for trusting out of power the rugged, honest Premier who makes no pretences, but carries out his promises and under whom Ontario in nine years has advanced ten times further along permanent temperance lines, than in its whole history before, and in spite of Rowell.

Why should you desert Whitney for Rowell, temperance Conservatives?

Rowell's Agent Still ON DUTY
Toronto, June 25.—This is the fourth day since the publication of the story regarding Mr. Summerhayes, the Campaign Manager of N. W. Rowell, and still Mr. Summerhayes continues in charge of the Liberal machine. Summerhayes, as was shown, has been employed off and on for years fighting temperance measures in Peterboro, in Quebec Province and in Manitoba. He was on the pay list of the brewers and distillers association of Ontario, and fought their anti-temperance campaigns. Mr. Rowell took him from such employment and made him his chief campaign director. Not a Liberal or Dominion Alliance speaker has attempted to explain the sensational facts surrounding Summerhayes, who was at his post of duty in Rowell's headquarters this morning.

Testimonies to the Whitney Government's achievements in the interests of temperance have come from all quarters. The Pioneer, the organ of the Dominion Alliance, said on Nov. 11th, 1910: "One of the best forms of local option is in force in the province of Ontario."

General Booth, on Ontario's management of the liquor traffic: "In this respect Ontario leads the world." The Pioneer, March, 1910: "The liquor laws are carried out in a manner that reflects credit upon the Government in general and in particular upon the gentleman at the head of that department."

Mr. Joseph Gibson, President Ontario Alliance: "You did your duty. You said at the start that you would make the license holders keep hotel, and you did."

Let Whitney and Beck finish their work.

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TO TEMPERANCE CONSERVATIVES

"Temperance Conservatives," as the Liberal press styles you in their most unctuous style, before you think of throwing over the Whitney Government, consider the man and the party that you would get in its place. When a man asks you to believe in him; to substitute him for someone else in whom you have placed confidence for the past nine years, he should have some grounds to back up his verbal assurances. What has N. W. Rowell—"this sincere temperance man"—ever done to merit the confidence of the temperance Conservatives of Ontario? Did he ever speak for temperance, or vote for temperance, "boom" temperance when there was danger that it would injure his party?

You all know his record under the Ross Government, when he smoothly ignored the betrayal of the most solemn pledges to the temperance people of Ontario. Here and there these days we are told of Liberals who resented the Great Betrayal and left their party ranks and voted the Ross Government out of power in 1905. Was N. W. Rowell among the number? We all know he stumped for Ross in 1905, even against pronounced—and announced—temperance candidates. We all know by his silence, that he voted to retain the anti-temperance government in office.

But perhaps this "sincere temperance man" experienced a change of heart. One might imagine so, at the fulsome eulogies in the Liberal press to-day and on the platform. N. W. Rowell was chosen Liberal leader in 1911, long before the election. Here was his chance to proclaim a temperance platform. Did he do so? Not what you might notice. Rowell sided with the most bigoted of his fellow-partisans in treating this as a political issue. It was felt if it was made the prominent cry in 1911 it might injure the party's chances. Of what? Of ousting Whitney. Of getting into office.

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ROWELL'S RECORD AN UNHAPPY ONE

Fought the Anti-Temperance Battle Thirty Years—In Desperation, Switches Over

ASK THE ROWELL CANDIDATE TO EXPLAIN AWAY THESE FACTS.

The people of Ontario in 1904 swept Rowell's political friends from power because of gross corruption, vicious administration of the liquor license laws and repeated flouting of the Temperance cause. Rowell never once opened his lips to criticize that Government for its temperance frauds, but on the contrary applauded them on scores of platforms.

After thirty years of political partnership with his anti-temperance friends, what made Rowell think of "Abolish the Bar" in 1914? What made him forget it in 1911 when he tried out other catch-cries on the people and was beaten 84 to 22.

"Principle Above Party"
"Put principle above party," pleads N. W. Rowell, but not on a single occasion did his party permit a Temperance candidate to be nominated where there was a Liberal with a ghost of a chance of winning. "Liberals!" says Rowell, "stick to your party." Temperance Conservatives, put principle above party. In other words lend me your vote; it is my only hope of reaching office." The "principle" in this election, according to the Liberal leader, is altogether on the one side.

Rowell said in a public speech that the Liberals of Ontario did right to hurl Ross from office, and wants them to give Whitney the same medicine. Mr. Rowell did not mention that he was one of the bulwarks of the corrupt Ross Government right to its dying day. Mr. Rowell would have continued Ross indefinitely, despite his more conscientious fellow-partisans.

The Ghost of the Ontario Club
Rowell is a member, and most of his fellow Liberal legislators are members of the Ontario Liberal Club, which asked the Ontario Government for a liquor license about two years ago. Over 170 different kinds of drinks are dispensed daily at the party's headquarters to the chief movers in the Abolish-the-Bar policy.

Rowell employs as his campaign manager W. F. Summerhayes, recently the paid agent of the brewers and distillers association. Summerhayes, fresh from his triumphs for the liquor interests, was taken by Mr. Rowell to help him Abolish-the-Bar.

Typical of some of the "sincerity" that stands behind Mr. Rowell is the promise of C. A. Moss, Liberal-Temperance candidate in North East Toronto that he will quit drinking at his favorite bar in a downtown hotel if Abolish-the-Bar carries. Mr. Rowell has asked the electors to send him Mr. Moss to boost the Temperance cause in the Legislature.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PARAGRAPHS

Principal Gordon of Queen's University, and Bishop Bidwell of the Anglican Diocese of Kingston placed their names on the nomination papers of Dr. A. E. Ross, Conservative candidate for Kingston, and have committed themselves to his support.

"Temperance Conservatives are standing solid for Whitney" is the text of numerous messages reaching the Conservative Headquarters in Toronto from ridings far and near. A general survey of the campaign tendencies so far shows very little deviation from the line-up of the two political parties in 1911. Wagers registered in Toronto are mostly based on a Whitney majority of from fifty to sixty seats.

Remember Le Temps' tribute to Rowell as the standard-bearer of French-Canadians: "The Chief of the Liberal party has recognized with pride in his program the necessity for bi-lingual schools."

At Massey Hall on Tuesday night Sir James Whitney committed his Government to stand or fall by Regulation Seventeen, and that Regulation already on the Statutes of the province declares English the Master Language in all schools. Whitney refused to budge an inch to coax along the French vote.

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Rowell's Bait Fails Party Lines Solid

Reports From All Ontario Constituencies Declare Whitney an Easy Victor—A Canvasser's Confessions

Toronto, June 23:

"Of two hundred temperance Conservatives canvassed by me in this riding, I could find only two or three who even threatened to desert Sir James Whitney in the coming election contest."

Such was an official statement made by an active Liberal canvasser at campaign headquarters in Toronto this morning as his summing up of Liberal chances in an important Ontario riding.

Reports prepared with great care, showing the conditions in all Ontario ridings have reached Conservative headquarters. They show, first, a tendency to retain party lines as unbroken as in the 1911 election when Sir James carried 86 seats to Rowell's 18. Exceedingly few desertions of the Whitney standard have occurred, so few indeed that the Toronto "Star" which commenced to publish an "Honor Roll" of "converts" to Rowellism reached half a column and then withdrew the list entirely, for the reason that it refused to grow and many telegraphed to have their names excluded. Estimates regarding Whitney's majority in the next Legislature vary, but are unanimous that from forty to sixty of a lead is a matter of certainty. Meantime the Toronto "Globe" and Mr. Rowell are daily admitting that many Liberals have quit their party on the present issues and are appealing to temperance Conservatives to "forget party" and "stick to principle." On the other hand the advice given to Liberals is to "stick to party" at all costs. It is claimed by party workers in touch with the electors in the field that thousands of temperance Conservatives, normally inactive during election time, have volunteered their services as Whitney canvassers in protest against the mud-slinging of Liberal newspapers and speakers; not content with respecting the motives of Conservatives as bona fide, Rowell's organs and orators have stigmatised all Rowell's opponents as "friends of the bar," and "allies of the liquor interests." Nothing has done more to unite the Conservative party than the ill-natured and tricky campaign of epithets.

What says Mr. Rowell? "Consistent with a good English education I would be glad to see our French-Canadian fellow-citizens receive a good education in their mother tongue as well." (Toronto Globe, June 11, 1914.)

Challenged by Hon. I. B. Lucas to declare English the dominant tongue in Ontario schools, Mr. Rowell said again at Cornwall that English would be taught but the right to learn French would be "retained." Driven by a rising tide of public feeling to make the subject his main platform speech, he said at Woodstock, on Saturday, June 21st: (See Globe report) that he would provide teachers to insure that all pupils would receive a thorough English education. Not a word repudiating Le Temps' claims. Not a syllable rebuking the French-Canadian priests who had thousands of school children pray for the success of their bilingual champion.

Each of the two candidates expressed their policy in betting odds on the result, favor of Le Temps' and balance of political opinion on the side of the Liberal.

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Bar into effect. But the Globe says: "Trust Rowell."

Rowell's chief Liberal "whip," Chas. M. Bowman, M.P.P. for West Brant and many of the other leading Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature are members and regular attendants at the Ontario Liberal Club. Mr. Rowell resigned from it only when the inconsistency of his connection was exposed. The Ontario Club is in every sense the social headquarters of the Ontario Liberal party. Upon organization a year or two ago it petitioned the Ontario Government for a liquor license, and has held that license ever since. Drinks of every kind are dispensed daily and nightly to scores of Mr. Rowell's Abolish-the-Bar supporters. No one compels the Ontario Club to sell liquor. It could have closed down its wine cellar six months or a year ago.

French Voters Rally To Rowell

Le Temps, the French-Canadian organ of Ottawa, acting in concert with other French newspapers and French ecclesiastics demands from the French voters a unanimous support for N. W. Rowell. Read what Le Temps says:

"Mr. Rowell has gained the esteem and support of all French-Canadians who are truly and sincerely patriotic. Whilst a heavy struggle is waged against us, whilst the Provincial Conservative party and the ministers themselves, such as Mr. Foy, are officially declaring war against us, wishing to deprive us of all our privileges, wishing to gag and assimilate us by depriving our children of their right to learn their mother tongue, the chief of the Liberal party has recognized with pride in his program the necessity of bilingual schools."

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BI-LINGUALISM IS THE ISSUE

Hamilton Herald, Independent Critic of Whitney Government, Says Rowell Has Blundered Badly

The Hamilton Herald, an Independent daily, which has often attacked the Whitney Government on many issues, stated on Friday last:

"Although the banish the bar policy is the most conspicuous issue in the election campaign, it is not, in the Herald's opinion, the most important one. For Mr. Rowell's party, province-wide prohibition is only a way of banishing the bar; there are several other ways which the party of any municipality can utilize, that purpose whenever they are inclined, independent of the Government and the Legislature."

Bidding For French Support
"It is becoming more evident day by day that Mr. Rowell is making a bid for the support of French voters in the Eastern and then comes less where there are French settlers. At North York, Mr. Rowell plainly said that he favored the use of English in the schools and that it is educationally advantageous to use it. He is saying the same down east where the French counts for much."

Where Gets Its



This is the of the Liberal party every member a intoxicating drink of the Club; president, and no ture attend reg with a staff of beverages, that in such surround was that the co "The Bar or the the Bar. About Government and refused to part w It is a fascin Liberal-Temper cafe tables to di Moral Issue," wh and orders gin ri

PUGILISTS ARE BOTH CON

Jack Johnson and Mo Go to it in Paris night.

(By Special Wire to the PARIS, June 27.—Fren men and thousands of Am other foreign followers gathered in Paris awaited to-day in tense expectation the fight to take to-night for the heavy championship of the world. Er of Pittsburgh, and Jack holder of the title since he defeated Jim Jeffries on J at Reno, had been watch in the ring at the great D'Hiver at half past ten fight for 20 rounds, under berry rules, and the result meeting was that the w be champion. On every question was discussed w white challenger was wrestling the title from it holder.

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