

LEGISLATION ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS DISCUSSED

Presbyterian Divine Delivers Address at Toronto Today.

(Special to the Courier).
 TORONTO, June 4.—At the Presbyterian Congress here today, Rev. W. H. Smith of Fredericton, N. B., delivered an address on the suppression of the liquor traffic as follows:—
 Mr. Chairman and fellow-workers: I have been asked to speak on legislation as a remedy for the suppression of the liquor traffic. I wish to consider a few principles as time does not permit any discussion of forms of temperance legislation. The liquor traffic is a national evil and can only be overcome by national resources, that is effective legislation. Moral suasion, education and evangelism can do a great deal in saving the individual and in uniting the people for aggressive service but the one thing which can deal a death blow to the whole traffic is legislation. There are two principles to be considered.

First, the necessity of effective legislation. An eminent authority recently said: "If the fight against the liquor traffic is to achieve permanent results it must be supported by wise legislation." There are good reasons for this position. One is that the enemy does not recognize the value of any appeal or authority except that of force, law or authority which commands respect. The liquor traffic is dead to the moral appeal of wife, mother, child, home, decency and safety. It is a cold-blooded, clear-headed, aggressive money making institution, without conscience, soul or honor. It is an animal and must be dealt its death blow by the strong arm of the law.

Another reason is that legislation is the only form in which enlightened public conviction can effectively express itself. The enemy will not put himself within the reach of moral consideration. He laughs at such methods. The authority of the law is the only authority he recognizes and only then when vigorously enforced. Thus it has been found in proportion as public opinion asserts itself it invariably demands improved legislation. Effective legislation must be the ideal of all true moral reform as only in this way can the power of citizenship enforce decency and protection. A third reason is that the effects of legislation are far reaching. Its influence appears in many ways. Take the moral power and its educational value. The Ten Commandments were not only prohibitive but also created a moral standard of life for the individual and society. So with all legislation. It not only prohibits wrong doing, but it also indicates the standard of right living. This principle demands that legislation be of the right moral quality as it issues in moral conduct. Take also the extent of the gains of effective legislation. By the Lord's Day Act one hundred thousand men were guaranteed the Sunday rest. No amount of moral persuasion could ever have secured this result. When there is effective legislation the moral appeal will be respected. When there is no law the moral appeal is quite worthless with offenders. Every step is legislation, whether it be in the extension of principle, the mode of enforcement or the penalty, directly and indirectly affects millions of cases. This is one of the hopeful things about legislation. Further, the wider the area the more

effective the legislation because the higher the authority. A civil law has only the power of the city, a provincial law the power of the province, and a federal law the power of the whole Dominion. In the smaller areas a great deal depends on local sentiment and there is a great deal of local option in law enforcement. Federal law knows no local option and the local illicit manufacturer is soon put out of business by the department of inland revenue. Thus in order to render legislation effective it must become part of the highest authority in the land, enforced by all the power of that authority.

Second, the standard of effective legislation. Let us begin at the lowest step, the need nearest the problem. In the first place it should deal with the products of the traffic. There are tens of thousands of drunkards arrested, fined and imprisoned yearly, many of whom are confirmed alcoholics. The present legal method does not stop the sale, save the men or protect the helpless. These men are diseased, hopeless and helpless. Manhood is temporarily paralyzed. There should be legislation to the effect that such men should be sent to a home for treatment and that in the earliest stage, if cured they should be released on probation. If it is found they are incurable they should be sentenced to some proper institution for life where they could be safe, earn a living and assist those depending on them. In this way the wreckage would be saved, social evils reduced and social health improved. Such a method would give an object lesson in society which would make further legislation possible.

Then again, effective legislation should seek the abolition of the liquor business as a business. This is vital and appears in two connections. It must be the expression of a proper moral standard. Licensing for beverage purposes, whilst affording some legal and practical restriction of the traffic, does violation to the moral sense, when accepted as a legitimate principal of control. Enlightened conviction feels the business is morally wrong. To license it is to make it legally right and to give it a respectable footing in society. This double moral standard does a great deal of mischief in popular thinking and is used to justify false methods. As it is morally wrong it has no right to legal sanction. Legislation which establishes it can never succeed in controlling, regulating or abolishing the business. Effective legislation must stand true with the great moral laws of life. Further, it must have a progressive method in enforcement. The method which permits punishment to degenerate into a fine or license is not effective. The aim of law is to eliminate the business of law-breaking. If one judgment does not stop illegal traffic there should be a much severer legal penalty. The third should put the offender out of business and beyond the reach of mischief making. This method would give the offender a chance to get out before the crash came, but it should come. The system in some places of a periodic fine is not only establishing the business but fostering a lawless element in the community.

In the final reach effective legislation should by federal enactment prohibit the manufacture and importation of alcohol for beverage purposes. Science and history have declared that alcohol is a deadly poison, doing greater injury than plagues, war or tuberculosis. An eminent scientist the other day remarked "Tuberculosis is the disease of poverty but alcohol is the mightiest fact in producing poverty." Alcohol has its place in the Arts, such as the chemist's shop, but it has no legitimate place in the human body. On the other hand we have the high-

est authorities declaring it is a great national menace and curse, and on the other we have a system which legalizes the manufacture and importation of the poison for beverage purposes. The thing is morally insane. What is needed for scientific purposes should be manufactured under government control. The rest should be prohibited. England has risen to her proper moral standard in placing opium upon the list of prohibited evils in her trade with China. The time is coming when Canada will place the manufacture and importation of alcohol upon the list of prohibited evils.

The outlook is growing daily brighter in two ways. The area of effective legislation is gradually widening, and the principle is becoming clearer. The saloon is regarded as an evil, its abolition is deemed imperative. Local option issuing in local prohibition is filling the country with new energy and hope. The traffic is on the defensive, the friends of purity are winning, a tide of better citizenship is rapidly rising.

Is it worth while? One day in October, 1835, Wendell Phillips sat in his office in Boston, opposite the old state house. A riot was in progress. He saw American women insulted for befriending their innocent sisters when their hearts were breaking as their children were sold into slavery. He saw Garrison assailed for saying that a man's right to liberty was inherent and inalienable. Phillips walked the office floor, and as the sun was setting he formed a great resolve in these memorial words, "I love inexpressibly these streets of Boston over which my mother led my baby feet, and if God grant me time enough I will make them too pure for the footsteps of a slave." You know the result, that mightiest of American orators lifted up his voice and arm and spoke the lethargy of a dead conscience until life was aroused. The awful war cloud began to gather in the South and soon filled the whole sky. The roar of cannon shook the earth and deadly lightning flashed until half a million men lay cold in death or were wounded on the battle field.

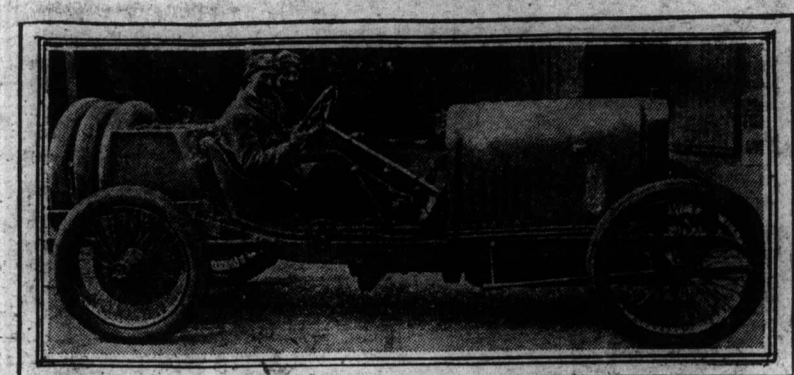
But when the sun of peace shone out once more it was found that not only the streets of Boston but every inch of American territory was too pure for the footsteps of a slave. Was it worth while? Yes and it will be worth while if we in Canada do the rest of vast treasure of wealth, much time and even many lives rise in the midst of our redeemed manhood and womanhood and make every part of this fair Dominion too pure for the saloon.

ST. GEORGE

It boasts not of its marble walls, Or streets of wealth, or stately halls, Or fortunes made within a day, Which in a trice may pass away, Or of its men most clever, Or of its but a helmet on a hill, With bubbling springs and babbling rill, Which winds its way through mint and brake, To join the Grand then seeks the lake, And there 'tis lost forever.

Its wealth lies in its landscape fair, With schools and churches here and there, In noble manhood, brave and strong, Who love the right, despise the wrong, The brawn that builds our nation, And men would surely be but churls To reckon wealth without the girls, For in this quiet modest place They reach the acme of their race, The fairest in creation. —N. Stanley Boughtner.

SOME OF THE HEROES OF THE FAST INDIANAPOLIS 500 MILE MOTOR RACE



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SPENCER WISHART



CHARLES METZ

Here are the heroes of the five hundred mile automobile race at Indianapolis—Goux, who, in a French car, won the race and changed tires eight times because of the intense heat; Wishart, who finished seven laps behind the winner in an American machine, and Metz, who, despite the fact that his Stutz car burst into flame at the beginning of the last lap, continued in the race and finished third, with his mechanic on the hood unbuckling the straps so the pit men could extinguish the fire when the machine came to a stop.

Wedding Bells

One of the most fashionable society weddings of the season, in London, Ontario, was solemnized in the Crown Memorial church on Saturday afternoon, May 31, when Miss Elaine Agatha Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leonard, became the bride of Mr. E. Aubrey Schofield, of Montreal. Rev. R. W. Norwood presided over the ceremony. The chancel and choir were beautifully decorated with bridal wreaths and lilies, and the bride entered preceded by the ushers, Mr. Wolman Leonard, London; Mr. H. Kingstone, Montreal; Mr. A. A. Jones, Montreal; Mr. A. Thomas, St. John, N. B.; Mr. T. Hopkirk, Montreal and was followed by her bridesmaids, Miss E. Gooderham, of Toronto; Miss Yvonne Hobbs, Toronto; Miss J. Labatt and Miss Alice Leonard, maid of honor.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very beautiful gown with a long train of white satin brocade, the bodice and the sleeves being made of point d'Alencon lace with a touch of silver lace on one side. The skirt was draped and caught with orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle was arranged at the bottom of the skirt with orange blossoms, and fell from there to the end of her train, which was hemmed with pearls. The bride carried a sheaf of roses, lilies and orchids.

The bridesmaids' dresses were made alike of crepe de chine with draped skirts, the bodices being trimmed with silver tulle and angel sleeves of German shadow lace, with touches of purple satin. The maid of honor and Miss Gooderham had gowns of palest green, and the others of palest lavender. They all wore hats of purple mairine trimmed with violets and faced with white, and they

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SCENES AT CELEBRATION OF THE RECOGNITION OF CHINESE REPUBLIC



The above are reproductions of the first pictures received in America of the reception given by the American Ambassador at Peking in honor of the recognition of China as a republic by the United States.

The personnel of the large group picture is—
 Second Row—General Tuan Chih-kuei, General Yin Chang, Major Dion Williams, commanding Legation Guard.

Monies; Major J. H. Russell, retiring commandant of the American Legation Guard; President Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. E. T. Williams, American Charge d'Affaires; Mr. Lu Tseng Tsing, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. W. E. Peck, Secretary and Translator American Legation.

Third Row—Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Chief Secretary of President Yuan Shih-kai; Mr. Andre Lee, Legation Guard; Mr. W. J. Cannon, Secretary; Captain T. J. Holcomb, Legation Guard; General

NOTABLE GROUP PHOTOGRAPH WHEN AMERICA RECOGNIZED THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Tong Tsai-li, Mr. V. S. Wellington Koo, Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Back Row—Mr. G. F. Bickford, student interpreter; Mr. C. F. McKiernan, student interpreter; Captain E. Bluger, Legation Guard; Mr. Chen En-hou, Admiral Tsai Tin-kan, Admiral Cheng

FIRST SECTION

VOL. XLII, No. 75

LABOR MEN DISCUSS MAN QUESTION

Meeting Held Last Night Particularly Heavy One.

There Was Good Attendance and Delegates Had Talk.

The Trades and Labor Council held an interesting session in the Hall last night, at which many topics of interest were discussed.

The Session—Roll Call.

At the last meeting of the Council it was decided to have a roll call each meeting night. This was last night.

Credentials Received

The following credentials were received from the Brantford Industrial Union No. 378 and addressed: Geo. Brayshaw, Geo. A. and George M. Crooks. This is the full compliment to the Council. The other delegates are W. Reeves, R. G. Scott and J. Scriver.

Strike in Hamilton

A communication was received from the Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council, notifying the council that the iron moulding core makers in the city of Hamilton are out on a strike in the following: Hamilton Westinghouse Company, Sawyer-Massey and Dominion Steel Casting Co. A question that all iron moulding core makers keep away from town.

Directory Scheme

Mr. E. Little, representing directory proposition, was recently considered by the council. A communication which was received, asking the council to take the directory scheme again, was not considered.

Hospital Work

The Women's Hospital Aid Brantford General Hospital, the council, asking for its aid in co-operation on tag day, which is held on Saturday. The request was complied with.

The communication received from the Women's Hospital Aid was to a short but funny discussion of the delegates who has returned from the hospital, a shortage of coats and other apparel that is worn by the patients. He said there was only four for some twenty patients.

A delegate wondered what a sensation it would be to wear a coat after a foreigner with onions and garlic. A bridge game informed him that they were properly washed.

(Continued on Page 10)

CANADIAN TEAM SAILED LAST NIGHT

Bowlers For the Old Got a Happy Send Off.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The members of the Canadian bowlers' team who visited the Old Country collected their money for the trip at a party at daybreak. The Ottawa club which arrived during the afternoon was met by the members of the Westmont Club and other players also met on arrival of the Trunk train. Friendly games played at Westmont during the evening.

A large contingent of local bowlers, including M. H. Brown, Vice-President, R. C. Y. C., Toronto and A. Phee of the High Park Club, Toronto, were on board the Victoria to see the visitors off and in a manner wish them good luck on their voyage.

Edinburgh Strike

EDINBURGH, June 3.—A strike threatened by 40,000 strikers, which was recently ballooned upon, has been averted at least a week as a result of a conference between the men and employers. Another meeting held at the end of this week consider propositions made by employers.

The Fire Loss

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—A fire early today destroyed a building of the Mait Motor Truck plant, a loss estimated at \$90,000. The chief loss, in addition to the value of the buildings, was the loss of the stock room, a large room also was destroyed.