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## THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The splendid victory achieved by the Conservative party in Ontario in the general election held in that province yesterday is significant of the fact that the temperance people of Ontario were fully aware of the serious danger to which the cause had been subjected by the hypocritical campaign waged by the Liberal party under the leadership of N. W. Rowell.

Throughout the entire campaign in Ontario, the Liberal party, like the Liberal party in this province, based all its hopes upon the outcome of a plea to the temperance people on its "banish the bar" policy.

There was one difference, however, and that was that the Ontario Liberal party made "banish the bar" the sole issue of its appeal to the electors. It did not allow other fads and fancies to detract from its one main attempt to win over the support of the majority of the electors. It went to the country with the one plea, that if placed in power it would enact legislation which would immediately prohibit the selling of liquor over the bar.

The attitude adopted by the Conservative party was absolutely identical to that adopted by the Conservative party in this Province in the present campaign, that the best interests of the temperance cause, instead of being advanced, would be retarded to a very serious extent by the enactment of any such drastic legislation.

The same pious ejaculations, the same palaverings with men of the cloth, the same manipulations of religious meetings and the same solemn farce about regardlessness of party, being used so freely in this province were utilized every bit as freely in the provincial elections in Ontario.

But the temperance people of Ontario showed that they were too well acquainted with the best means to bring about the advancement of temperance, than to allow any vote catching attempt of the Grit party to influence them in their actions. Their verdict rendered at the polls yesterday, showed beyond possibility of cavil that they regarded the method proposed by the Grit party as not only being ineffective but more than likely to prove dangerous to the advancement of the cause.

Coming on the eve of the elections in this province, what can the earnest temperance worker think of the verdict rendered so decisively by the people of Ontario?

The Rowell tacticians adopted exactly the same methods in their attempt to win over the support of the temperance people as the Norris tacticians have adopted in this province. Temperance was not made so much the chief issue, as the chief ruse.

But the temperance people of Ontario were averse to their cause being improvised as a lever to hoist up the political fortunes of the Rowell forces, and took advantage of the privilege given them at the polls to punish the would-be degraders of temperance by administering to them crushing but deserved defeat.

With the example set by the temperance people of Ontario to guide them, and with the unsavory record of the men behind T. C. Norris on temperance to act as further incentive, there can be little doubt as to the treatment which, on July 10 next, will be accorded the "temperance" plea set forth by the Grit party in Manitoba.

### A SANE POLICY.

The verdict rendered by the people of Ontario is one of the strongest endorsements of the policy adopted by the Roblin government with regard to the temperance question that it is possible for any government to receive. The conditions prevailing in the province of Ontario are not one iota different to the conditions prevailing in this province. The same cry had been

## MANITOBA'S FINANCIAL STATUS STANDS OUT PROMINENTLY

In the "Review of the Bond Market in Canada for 1913," compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation (one of the largest, if not the largest financial institutions in Canada), the following statements appear, which clearly demonstrate that during the year 1913 Manitoba placed its bonds the most advantageously of the three.

The Province of Quebec offered £400,000 4½ per cent. stock in London during January, 1913, at 102, which was only 52 per cent. subscribed. The proceeds were expended for the improvement of roads in the Province. In the following November, treasury bills to the amount of £200,000 were sold in London, on a 5.78 per cent. basis.

The Province of Manitoba sold in April, 1913, £400,000 4½ per cent. stock at 102 in London, the proceeds to be used for the erection of public buildings and for general purposes. This issue was over-subscribed.

In March, 1913, the Saskatchewan Government issued £1,000,000 4 per cent. bonds at 96 in Great Britain, to retire outstanding treasury bills, to extend the Telephone system and for general purposes, only 15 per cent. being subscribed by the public.

The Province of Alberta made two issues of permanent securities during 1913. In October, £1,000,000 was offered in London at 95, of which the London underwriters were left with 57 per cent.

### Manitoba's Success

The following are a few extracts from many English newspapers commenting upon the success of the last Manitoba loan:

raised by the Grit party in Ontario as has been raised by the Grit party in Manitoba. The same plea was made to the electors of Ontario as is being made to the electors of this province, that the government has not made sufficient headway in behalf of the temperance cause and that the enactment of such drastic legislation as banishing the bar was the only means to meet the situation.

Against the false cry set up by the Ontario opposition the Whitney government placed its record in behalf of the advancement of temperance before the electors, and pointed to the dangers arising from any such drastic move as prohibiting the sale of liquor over the bar, while the sale of liquor by the bottle and barrel was allowed to hold sway.

In Manitoba today the Grit party is before the electors with the same plea as the opposition forces in Ontario went to the polls with and met their crushing defeat. The government is before the electors with the same outspoken policy on the temperance question as the Whitney government submitted to the electors of Ontario and which was emphatically endorsed.

The Roblin government has not shown itself any more antagonistic to the advancement of temperance than has the Whitney government. The policy of the Roblin administration is and has always been, in the matter of the use of intoxicants, one of high license, stringently and honestly enforced and where the people desire prohibition they can have it by a vote as an indication of sentiment.

Outside of a few inflammable political partisans possessing bitter hatred and acrimony against the present government, no matter what it may do, and whose spirit of tolerance and charitableness is so small that these ingredients would be impossible of discovery by even a microscopic examination, the policy already indicated best meets the existing conditions in the province, and commends itself to all reasonable and fair-minded men who know and appreciate the difficulties involved in controlling the liquor traffic.

### RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A gathering of Methodist preachers in Winnipeg, a few days ago, framed up a "declaration" to the Methodists of this province, calling upon them to give their support to the Liberal party and the "plank" in that party's platform, "reaffirming its unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause." As was only to be expected, immediately following the "declaration" of political affiliations, the Grit press of the province blazed forth in commendation of the action taken by the Methodist preachers, giving their new found friends a reassuring pat on the back, and urging them to keep up the good

Financial News, London, England, 4th April, 1913, said: Loan success, Manitoba.—The Union Bank of Canada announces that the issue of £400,000 four and half per cent registered stock, due 1963, has been over-subscribed and that the list was closed at 12.30 yesterday.

The Times, London, England, 4th April, 1913, said: Manitoba Loan Success.—The Union Bank of Canada announces that the issue of £400,000 four and half per cent registered stock, due 1963, of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, has been over-subscribed and that the list, which was opened on Tuesday, was closed at 12.30 p.m. yesterday.

Manchester Dispatch, England, 4th April, 1913, said: New Loan Success.—The announcement made that the Province of Manitoba loan has been over-subscribed is encouraging, because it relieves underwriters of the necessity of having to add more to the mass of undigested stock now held by them. It shows too, that investors can appreciate the merits of a good stock.

The World, England, 8th April, 1913, said: A brilliant success was scored by the Province of Manitoba loan. It was for £400,000, issued at 102 and bearing 4½ per cent. interest. Applicants only received 25 per cent. of the amount they wanted, and the market has fixed a premium of three-quarters per cent. on the stock.

Financial News, London, 5th April, 1913, said: It is officially reported that the Manitoba loan was subscribed four times over.

work in behalf of the campaign for liquor by the bottle and the barrel, instead of by the glass.

When one considers the vile record of the Greenway government on the liquor question, a record which left a stigma from which it took Manitoba years to recover; the panegyrics indulged in by the Grit organs on the action of the Methodist preachers, furnish more than merely an insight into the "game" the Liberal party is participating in, in its efforts to make whatever political capital is possible by its "sympathetic" resolution with the temperance cause.

There will deny that a determined attempt has been under way, ever since the present campaign opened, to bring about an affiliation between the Liberal party and different religious organizations in this province. Few will deny, also, that the sole aim in the effort to bring about this affiliation has been purely and simply for the purpose of catching votes for the Grit cause. In the attempt to put this underhand plot into execution, no effort has been spared to win over thought necessary to give it a semblance of honesty and sincerity. The rabid utterances of such well-known Grit workers as Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. S. C. Bland, Rev. R. Aylward and others, have been all too bitterly partisan to allow any doubt as to whether they were concerned with the cause of real temperance progression, or just merely the placing in power of their friends.

The "declaration" by the gathering of Methodist preachers in Winnipeg recently, was but another of the numerous attempts to bring about an affiliation between a religious body and the Liberal party in this province. As has been the case in the majority of the other attempts, again rank partisanship has been allowed to show itself on the exterior and the Conservative party has little to fear from that direction.

There is, however, a phase of this last attempt, which should be drawn to the attention of not only members and adherents of the Methodist Church, but also to the attention of every elector in this province, no matter what particular form of belief his religion may take.

The Methodist preachers in Winnipeg, by their "declaration," have sent forth an urgent request to the Methodists of this province to vindicate the traditions of their church by voting for the Liberal party and its "resolution" of "sympathy" with the "banish the bar" movement. Even if the Liberal leaders were in earnest regarding "banish the bar"—which is very evident they are not—is the attitude taken by the Methodist preachers strictly in accordance with the traditions of the Methodist church?

The Methodist preachers have signified their approval of the "temperance" plank in the Lib-

eral platform, but they do not by any means represent the great body of Methodists in this province. Then what right have they to dictate to other members of the church as to the attitude to be adopted in handling the drink question?

By their "declaration" they have come out strongly in favor of selling liquor by the bottle, instead of by the glass. The traditions of Methodism say that liquor shall not be sold at all. Will a resolution passed for the purpose of assisting the Grit party in the forthcoming elections, be allowed to change the whole order of things in the church? Are spirituality and Gritism mutually inconvertible terms?

Grit newspapers all over the province of Ontario have been working hard to bring forth some similar expression of sympathy with the Liberal cause in that province, but without success. The Methodists of Ontario would not allow their denomination to be humiliated by such a rank partisan exhibition as has been given by the group of Methodist preachers who met in Winnipeg.

Any attempt to drag a great religious organization into official connection with a party machine is one of the most contemptible schemes that desperate partisanship can devise. Even if successful it is bound to produce antagonisms, disunion and factions which must inevitably militate against the usefulness of the church.

### ABSOLUTELY?

According to the local Grit organ, S. E. Clement has at last come out in open declaration that he is "absolutely" in favor of "banish the bar." The Liberal candidate is said to have made this declaration at a meeting held in the Alexandra school on Friday evening, and to have further backed it up by stating that: "When we get into power there will not be one bar left in the province."

In other words, Mr. Clement has at last admitted that, unlike his leader, T. C. Norris, he stands for the selling of booze in the bottle and barrel, instead of in the glass. He has admitted that he stands for the abolition of the present restricted license system, and for conditions that will force upon this province the "blind pig" evil. He believes that the cause of temperance can be advanced by a man who wants a drink purchasing a bottle or a flash, instead of the present moderate method of purchasing a glass.

That is, if his declaration made at the meeting held in the Alexandra School is sincere. But is it?

Mr. S. E. Clement was one of the delegates from this city, present at the Liberal convention held in Winnipeg on March 26 last, when the Liberal "platform" was announced, containing the now famous "plank" on "banish the bar."

The proceedings of the Liberal convention were set forth at great length in the columns of the senior organ of the Grit party in Winnipeg, and the readers of that organ are therefore well acquainted with what transpired. It will be remembered one of the most outstanding features of the Grit gathering was the determined stand made by Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. S. G. Bland, and other well known Grit workers, for a definite expression of opinion by the convention in favor of "banish the bar." These men had attended the temperance convention held in Winnipeg a few days previous, and had worked hard to bring about an affiliation between the temperance people and the Grit party. The temperance convention, however, refused to take any decided stand until it had seen what stand the Grit convention took upon the question of temperance, hence the strenuous efforts of Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. S. G. Bland, et al, to bring about the passage of a resolution, coming out strongly in favor of "banish the bar."

But the Grit leaders refused to place themselves in a position from which they could not possibly draw back. Instead of coming out strongly in favor of "banish the bar" they inserted a "plank" in their platform "reaffirming their unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause."

S. E. Clement was present at the convention, as has already been stated, but what did he have to say when the Grit leaders refused to grant the wish of the temperance wing of the party?

What did he have to say when Rev. C. W. Gordon and Rev. S. G. Bland first suggested to the convention that it "come out strongly in favor of 'banish the bar'?" Where was he then with his "absolutely in favor of banish the bar"? Did he jump to his feet and take his fellow conspirators to task for refusing to say they were, like himself, "absolutely in favor of banish the bar"?

Not one word did he utter, according to the report in the senior Grit organ. Yet he was there as a delegate from this city, and was still the strong advocate of temperance that he was when, as candidate for alderman of this city, "he was at the last moment" opposed by a gentleman who admitted to him that he was put up by the Liquor License Association. He sat through the discussion, and, being a lawyer he could not help but observe the ambiguity of the party's temperance "plank," but, notwithstanding the fact that he was "absolutely in favor of banish the bar," he did not let one little whimper out of him to give his fellow delegates some idea of the great desire which must have been consuming his whole being!

It may be that Mr. Clement can explain why it was that he did not denounce the men who were manipulating affairs in the Grit convention. Surely his legal experience would enable him to see that there was absolutely nothing to the "plank" they were inserting in the party's platform! Isn't it only reasonable to suppose that his "absolutely in favor" would crowd out all other feelings and that he would make some kind of an effort to get his party to take the same view as he took himself? Surely it can't be that his love for his master's voices would completely drown out the voice that was crying aloud in his own soul to banish the bar?

But, however, Mr. Clement did not take advantage to confiscate a small portion of fame when it was within his grasp. Instead, he returned to Brandon and informed the Electors here that "a vote for T. C. Norris and himself was not necessarily a vote for banishing the bar."

Doesn't it seem strange that he, being "absolutely in favor of banish the bar," would even mention such a thing, after his return from Winnipeg? Surely a few more explanations are needed from Mr. Clement before he can hope to make the people of this city swallow his "absolutely in favor" statement.

### TELEPHONES.

For several months past the opposition in this province has been held up to ridicule by leading journals all over Canada, as a party, which, despite its long sojourn in the political wilderness, is now before the electors of Manitoba without one sound reason to advance why it should be given charge of the affairs of this province, in preference to the present capable administration. The unenviable position occupied by the opposition in Manitoba, has, in fact, been pointed to by numerous journals as being one never before equalled in the political history of the Dominion.

In the face of this persistent criticism, the opposition leaders have been casting about in sheer desperation to find something that will give the appearance of an attempt to find fault with the splendid record of public service presented to the electors by Sir Rodmond Roblin and his able colleagues. The appearance in this city of a pamphlet, sent out by the Liberal headquarters and containing the one word "Telephones," as a title, is evidence of the determination of those at the head of the Grit party to do all in their power to stem the tide of universal criticism which is having such damaging effect upon the party's appeal.

This is not the first time the people of Manitoba have had the telephone question dished up to them by the Liberal party, in a specially prepared manner. In the elections of 1910 the telephone question was raised by the Grit party as "proof" of the fact that the government of Sir Rodmond Roblin had "betrayed" the trust placed in it by the people. And what was the result? The electors of Manitoba, even when confronted with the skillfully prepared mendacious statements of the Liberal leaders, again displayed their confidence in the administration and their disbelief in the government's opponents, by according Sir Rod-

mond Roblin and his colleagues a further lease of office.

Notwithstanding the experience of the opposition in 1910, once again it is making an appeal to the people of Manitoba on this question, and its "arguments" today are even weaker than they were four years ago. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are again being held up as models for the government of Manitoba to emulate, and the same old fallacies regarding the "enormous" initial cost to the province, are once more being sprung on the people.

The comparison between the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, in the matter of government telephones, should be a particularly pleasing one to the present administration in this province, owing to the fact in the first place, that the governments in both of the western provinces are Liberal governments, and in the next place because it is only necessary to quote official figures to show that the cost to the people of the western provinces for telephones, is considerably greater than the cost to the people of Manitoba.

The province of Saskatchewan possessed about the same number of phones when the Scott government took the telephone system over, that Manitoba possessed when the Roblin administration purchased the system in this province from the Bell company. According to Treasurer Bell of Saskatchewan, that province contained 13,804 telephones, the cost of which was \$4,036,010.35, or \$292 per telephone. The Manitoba government purchased from the Bell company 14,195 telephones for \$3,300,000, or \$232 per telephone.

But let us look at the cost of the system in Alberta. The government in that province, as shown by the report of the Department of Railways and Telephones of Alberta, invested up to the end of 1912 the sum of \$5,598,848.24, and up to the end of August, 1913, had expended \$1,685,780.88 more, or a total of \$7,284,629.12 invested by the province of Alberta in the telephone business up to the end of August, 1913.

Alberta at the end of 1912 had 21,812 phones, and in October, 1913, claimed an additional 1,626, or 23,438 phones, at an average cost of \$327.83 against \$292 for Saskatchewan and \$212.56 in Manitoba—this province having 45,281 at a cost of \$9,624,878.

These figures are not mentioned in the "dodger" sent out by Liberal headquarters, but they should be of interest to the electors of Manitoba just the same. There may, or there may not be, conditions existing in the two western provinces which are to some extent accountable for the additional cost of their telephone systems, but considering the fact that they have been held up as models to the people of this province, more especially since those who have quoted them have refrained from calling attention to the vast difference in favor of this province, it is only right at this stage to call attention to the facts mentioned.

The province of Manitoba possesses a phone system equal to any in the world for durability of construction and economy of management, and, if the cost to the people of this province had been equal to the cost of the systems in either Saskatchewan or Alberta, there might be some valid reason for the "argument" raised by the Grit leaders in Manitoba.

### A NOBLE UNDERTAKING

One of the most important branches of the work being accomplished by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, as minister of education for this province, and one deserving of the warmest commendation at the hands of the electors, is that with regard to the care of neglected children and the handling of juvenile delinquents.

A section of the department of education has been set apart by the minister to deal with all cases of neglected children. Mr. F. J. Billiarde, a most competent man, has charge of the work and through his untiring efforts good

work has been performed and many neglected and dependent children provided for. In his last published report Mr. Billiarde says:

"Five years ago this office was inaugurated, and in that time we have dealt with over 1,500 children, and I rejoice to state that at least 90 per cent. of the cases dealt with have turned out successfully, and have been handled with a lasting benefit to the child and the community.

"It is surely a matter for congratulation when we consider what this 90 per cent. of successful cases means; not only that a large number of children have been saved from degradation and misery, and placed on the right road to good and useful citizenship, but also that there has been a corresponding ratio of improvement in the homes and families, and all this in return for the outlay of a comparatively small sum, and without creating a need for large and costly institutions; for the true function of the Juvenile Court and the Children's Aid Society is to protect the child and remedy the evil without removing the child from its own home, and that we are doing this, with an ever increasing measure of success, the figures already quoted, show.

"Since the inception of the court there has been from year to year a constant falling off in the number of children guilty of really serious offences, charges of immorality against girls have greatly decreased of late, and I believe that this favorable condition of affairs is largely owing to the good work done by our probation officers, the patrol system and the strict supervision of delinquents and truants."

A great work is being performed by the department of education in this most important direction. To develop the child of today into a real asset to the nation and the Empire, and to stamp upon our future citizens the impress of the highest type of British citizenship, is indeed a noble undertaking in the cause of humanity.

### A FORWARD POLICY

The policy of the Roblin government has ever been a forward one. During the fourteen years of its administration it has been responsible for the introduction of many reforms in this province. In this connection no more outstanding evidence of the progress made could be given than in the appointment by the government of the Public Utilities Commission in 1912.

Judge Robson was the man chosen by the government to handle the arduous duties connected with this important office and the splendid work he has accomplished since his appointment has more than justified the step taken by the Roblin government.

By the new law the administration of the public utilities of the province has been fully and absolutely removed from politics and political influence of every nature. It has placed Manitoba's public utilities in a position where the various problems necessarily involved can be best worked out to the public advantage, and provides a medium through which the people may speedily and fully get redress from corporate aggression.

The province of Manitoba is the first in the Dominion to embody this principle, and it is most satisfactory and reassuring to know that many costly and intricate processes of courts of law will be avoided by its adoption.

Coldwell stands for a sound, safe and business-like administration. His policy spells progress, not fads and fancies.

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