

London Advertiser.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Electors, Secure Farnell for Mayor.

Election day is Monday next. The position of Mayor of a city like London is a very important one, not only to the individual occupying it, but to the city, and on occasions to the whole country. Our advice to the electors is to secure Ald. Farnell as mayor for 1902.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because he knows the ropes. It is not a case where ignorance is bliss, but a case where ignorance may be very expensive. Secure Farnell in preference to his opponent, because he is a better-informed man.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because he is capable of representing the city on all occasions to better advantage than his opponent. In presiding at the City Council, the rules will be familiar to him, in fact, at his fingers' ends. Half the time his opponent would be at sea.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because he has declared himself in favor of the passage of the McClary bylaw.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because he helped to make the bargain securing the extension of the Port Stanley lease. His opponent on this point is non-committal.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, and thereby be sure that the taxes will not be increased, and no large expenditures on capital account made. His opponent is uninformed on this subject.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because the Mayor's duty will be to see that the best pavement will be obtained. The macadam is under trial. He has said the city should make haste slowly by not putting down too much of it before they were sure of getting the right pavement.

Secure Farnell for Mayor and an extension in the southern parts of the street railway.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because he has been a successful man in his own business and a successful man in the business of the public too. His opponent, Mr. Beck, has not been successful in public business, and is unacquainted with the duties of the office which he desires to fill.

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because his opponent is so ill-informed as to be dangerous. Could he properly preside at Council meetings? Could he intelligently act with reference to questions upon which he was misinformed?

Secure Farnell for Mayor, because, comparing the two as men, in private business, in public business, in knowledge, in experience, in education, in capacity to represent the city, in any way in which the two can be compared, your decision should be in favor of Farnell for Mayor.

The Reciprocity Idea Waking Up.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, a very influential body, passed strong resolutions in favor of friendlier reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the commercial countries of the world. The New York mercantile body also punctured the pretensions of the recent so-called national reciprocity convention in Washington. The Washington Reciprocity (?) Convention was in reality packed by protectionist opponents of reciprocity, which accounts for the idiotic resolution, that in any reciprocity negotiations no tariff modifications should be made that would be objectionable to any of the highly protected United States manufacturers. The attitude of the protected interests of the United States is very simple, namely, to clamor for free admission of United States goods or lowered tariffs in other commercial countries, while keeping up their own tariff figures to their present prohibitory attitude. That so important a body as the New York Chamber of Commerce should puncture the fraudulent "reciprocity" convention, recently held at Washington, is a sign that the light is breaking.

The Disinterested Voter.

Monday will be the occasion of municipal elections throughout the Province. Once a year the citizens of the various municipalities of the Province are given an opportunity of expressing themselves—of passing their judgment regarding the stewardship of past civic officials, or of saying in whose hands the public trust shall be imposed for the coming year. In municipal elections, barring political party sentiment, which is too often called into requisition in municipal politics, voters may be divided into two classes, namely, those who take a deep interest, and those who do not care at all. As in the case of parliamentary contests, the balance of power, so to speak, rests in the hands of the thoughtful, disinterested voter. His influence, though so far as his individual vote is concerned, the same as that of the man who takes an interest, is a doubtful quantity. He cannot be relied upon, and is incapable of casting an intelligent vote, which means registering a thoughtful opinion on public questions, or the merits of a man the aspirant to office.

The stability of a state or municipal-

ity depends upon the enlightenment of the masses, the augmentation of general intelligence. The importance and responsibility of the franchise is not duly appreciated by many people. This will be evidenced Monday by the numbers in this city who either absolutely refuse to go out to vote, or who manifest so little interest as to require to be transported to the polls by the friends of interested candidates.

Such a condition of affairs should not be in Canada, and especially in this city. The price paid for the privilege of voting by those of past generations was too high to merit the neglect so frequently meted out. If a man finds himself indifferent in the matter, it is high time that he should thoroughly inform himself on any questions that may be at issue, or regarding the men who are seeking positions of public trust. A proper understanding will lend interest to municipal politics as well as to any other matter under the sun.

Become thoroughly informed, then vote according to the best light you have.

Extravagance.

The Free Press constantly reminds the electors that Mr. Beck has a well-filled purse. Is there not great danger here to the electors? May he not, by reason of such possession, be less careful of the people's money? He has always tried to act at the hospital as if no matter what was wanted, the money could be demanded, forgetting the fact that all moneys paid by the city are paid for charity's sake.

Mr. Parnell knows the facts and rights of each public body with which the city has to deal. Choose the safe; avoid the unsafe.

America and Science.

Mr. Carl Snyder, in an article in the North American Review, contends that excepting astronomy, this continent has not taken even an insignificant part in the development of any single branch of science. This writer emphasizes the work of Pasteur in France. Pasteur, 40 years ago, discovered that the fermentation of beer was due to the presence of minute organisms. The ideas of this scientist grew and broadened; they were applied to the disease of the vine, then to dying silk worms, and to sheep cholera. Lord Lister, a British surgeon, applied Pasteur's idea to surgical operations. His ideas have been also advanced by the German Koch and Behring, and the Japanese, Kitasato. Among this noted list of scientists no name on this continent appears.

This is all doubtless true. Scientific movement in Canada and the United States, particularly the latter country, has tended in a different direction, namely, that of applied science, and it cannot be gainsaid that, in this respect, this continent has been eminently successful. Industrial development has attained a degree of advancement that, comparatively speaking, has not been excelled by European countries. The great strides made in transportation facilities, in mechanical contrivance and invention, in enterprise of a practical nature of almost every sort, entitle the people of the North American continent to a superior place in regard to the industrial activity of the world.

Jeddart Justice.

"Jeddart Justice" is a byword. It has the credit of hanging a man and then trying him; but even justice (sometimes said to be tempered with mercy), it seems, in the twentieth century, can make progress. Mr. Beck proposed at the hospital, not to hang a man and then try him, but to hang him and let the trial rip. A trial, in his mind, is a trifle that should be dispensed with. Everything, and particularly a weak man like Mr. Thomas is, in health, is food on which to feed the reputation of his greatness. What to him is innocence or guilt? What to him the suffering, mentally and bodily, that might be inflicted? Why should a poor man be considered? He can't strike back, and what a reputation can be gained by standing up boldly against the very appearance of evil? Let Thomas be sacrificed that Beck may flourish.

Mr. Foster on Prohibition.

[Toronto Globe.] In the session of 1891, Mr. Foster, then Minister of Finance, made a speech explaining his views on the question of prohibition. He declared that he believed in the principle of prohibition more strongly than ever, and also believed it to be practicable, but he recognized there were certain difficulties in the way. He agreed with those who held that the desire for stimulants was not a natural appetite in man, but was bred by circumstances and custom, or transmitted by inheritance. "That power of custom draped in all the allurements of hospitality and genial fellowship, is one of the adjuncts of the liquor traffic, and one of the incitements to the drinking usages of the country, and these will have to be largely reformed and overcome before the principle of prohibition is practically realized." Another difficulty was the moneyed interest created by the traffic, the manufacturer and his employees, the wholesale and retail dealers, the municipalities and the governments, which, through taxation, share in the profit. A third difficulty was that of enforcement. Before a prohibitory law could be enacted there would be a strong and preponderating public sentiment in its favor, as a guarantee of maintenance and enforcement. He declared:

"That man is no true friend of the temperance cause or the prohibition movement who will enact a law today if he does not firmly believe in his

heart that the law finds its reflex in the overpowering conviction of a preponderating and active majority in the country in favor of not only its enactment, but its maintenance as well, and that he would do the worst possible service to the cause of prohibition to snatch a verdict for the enactment of the law, and find out afterwards, if it were not a reflex of such a preponderating sentiment in the country, that it would become a dead letter on the statute book, a byword in the community and a reproach to the very temperance men who favored the enactment."

Now, let us be honest with ourselves tonight. Do we in our hearts believe that this country, from British Columbia to Cape Breton, has that strongly preponderating and active co-operating sentiment in favor of the enforcement of a prohibitory law? If we do, let us vote for it and enact it. If we do not, let us be honest with ourselves, honest with the cause, and honest with the country as well.

Mr. Foster went on to consider the proposal to submit the question to the people in the form of a plebiscite or referendum. He declared that he preferred the old constitutional methods, and sympathized somewhat with those who believed that the best of referring questions to the people would tend to destroy the representative character of our institutions. Circumstances, however, might arise which would render it necessary that there should be a direct reference to the people. It was in this speech that Mr. Foster made the celebrated confession that he had voted for a resolution favoring immediate prohibition "in a moment of weakness." He was subjected to some very severe criticism as to some of his statements. There are many who would support such a modified prohibition who are not in favor of absolute prohibition.

The question of prohibition is a very perplexing one to many persons who are strong and consistent temperance reformers. While they most earnestly desire every restriction to be placed upon the traffic, and every protection given to the weak and the young who may be exposed to temptation, and while they admit the validity of prohibitory legislation; yet, they doubt whether it is possible to enforce sufficiently a prohibitory law, and while they are not without the use of a strong alcoholic drink is stringent in education and in the power of the Gospel of Christ than in prohibitory legislation. Mere prohibition will not of itself effect radical reformation. Its place must always be secondary. Whatever effect it may have must always be dependent upon the existence of a strong public opinion, and this can only be created and maintained by educational and evangelistic agencies. The great danger is lest these be forgotten or deprecated in the agitation for legislation. Are the schools and churches now doing all they ought to do, and all they can do in this matter? I do not think so, and this to me is a matter of much more vital importance than the mere passage of a prohibitory law.

J. P. SHERATON.

REV. JOHN POTTS D.D.

Prohibitory legislation is not like any other kind of legislation, and it is of the first importance that it be supported by a very decided public opinion. I would regard prohibitory legislation on a bare majority vote as degrading the manufacture and the use of alcohol to the level of a mere public utility. In the event of a referendum, the highest interests of temperance would, in my judgment, be best served by requiring from 60 to 70 per cent of all votes polled, as a condition of such legislation being made law.

JOHN POTTS.

REV. DR. J. E. LALING.

I understand that prohibition is meant to prohibit the sale, by retail, of intoxicating liquors in the

Province of Ontario. The manufacture is not to be affected, nor exportation nor importation for private use. Under these circumstances, should the government decide on the referendum there ought, in my judgment, to be in favor of prohibition, at least, two-thirds of the vote polled, and this two-thirds would constitute considerably more than 50 per cent of the voters of the province. To be effective, a law must accord with the conscience of the people; otherwise its violation will almost certainly be winked at, and law itself brought into disrepute.

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Toronto, Jan. 4.—J. E. Laling, provincial auditor, says that his department has been asked to make 160 examinations of the books of municipalities during the year. The losses, which

the township governments have been called upon to make good through defalcations, pilferings, etc., have been practically nil.

GENEROUS.

Mr. Newlywed (soliloquously)—And how do you get along with the butcher love?

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, splendidly. He is such a generous man. Mortimore. When I order a five-pound roast he always sends me one weighing six or seven.

57-62 the Critical Age.

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THE VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

Symposium on the Question of a Referendum.

What Proportion of the Vote Is Necessary to Insure Enforcement

Of a Prohibition Measure?—Views of Principal Caves, Chancellor Wallace, Dr. Potts and Others.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—The Westminster, in its current issue, contains a noteworthy symposium upon the question of referendum with reference to prohibition. The Westminster says:

It is quite probable that the Ontario Legislature, at its next session, will pass prohibitory legislation similar to the liquor prohibition act of Manitoba, and that such legislation will be submitted to the electors to become law only after a vote in its favor. This course was suggested by The Westminster at the time the decision of the privy council was announced. The question of importance just now touches the conditions of such referendum, and the conditions that it be supported by a very decided public opinion. I would regard prohibitory legislation on a bare majority vote as degrading the manufacture and the use of alcohol to the level of a mere public utility. In the event of a referendum, the highest interests of temperance would, in my judgment, be best served by requiring from 60 to 70 per cent of all votes polled, as a condition of such legislation being made law.

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ple. At present I think the referendum should precede the action of the legislature for two reasons, as a proof that we are ready for prohibition and for its educational effect as a part of our preparation. We have perhaps lost ground in the matter of temperance sentiment during the last two or three years. A woman like Mrs. Nation, to say nothing of milder forms of eccentricity, does immense harm to the cause of temperance. The referendum to be satisfactory should first of all call out a substantial vote, say two-thirds of all the voters, and then give us a clear majority of all the votes cast.

N. BURWASH.

PRINCIPAL SHERATON.

(1) Foremost care should be taken to place the issue carefully and completely before the people, and to impress upon them the great responsibility which the plebiscite places upon each individual voter. No man should vote for prohibition unless he is prepared to do his utmost personally to secure the effective enforcement of the law. Many people are ready enough to vote who afterwards, through want of public spirit or moral cowardice take no steps to see that the law is enforced.

(2) The government should clearly state in advance what their policy will be. No road must be left open to evasion or intrigue. The Legislative Assembly must determine in advance whether a bare majority of votes in favor of prohibition will afford the necessary basis for legislation, and if not, how large a vote would be necessary. It seems to me that the vote necessary to secure the enforcement of the law is a matter of much more vital importance than the mere passage of a prohibitory law.

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