

## The Daily News

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER  
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## IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE IN MANITOBA

## 'TIS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE

A correspondent in a recent issue of The Sun asks the following pertinent question, "What has the Liberal party ever done for the Orange Order?"

Considerable importance should be attached to this question in view of the fact that the questioner in effect offers an important consideration as a reward for an answer to his conundrum—his support and influence.

The gentleman evidently considers it a hard question, otherwise he would not have offered so valuable a reward to the successful competitor. We wish to state with due modesty that it does not appear difficult to us. If "True Blue" had required us to unravel the riddle of the Sphinx, to show definitely and conclusively who struck "Billy Patterson," or to explain the Coldwell amendments, we should have hesitated, but so simple a matter as this we desire to submit an answer which we would have supposed had already suggested itself to a person of fair intelligence, who had lived in the west for thirty-three years.

In the year of our Lord 1890, the Liberal party in Manitoba passed an act which wiped off the statutes of the province an institution known as the Roman Catholic separate schools. With the help of thousands of liberty loving Canadians of the "True Blue" stamp, the Liberal party carried the banner of national schools to the very gate of the citadel. In this war, waged in support of the principle at stake, the final and decisive battle down of the gates was accomplished under the distinguished leadership of a soldier of principle, of whom The Sun Correspondent has doubtless heard, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace. The history of this decisive battle does not lend color to the suspicions that Clarke Wallace was trying to make political capital or was looking for government aid. He was placed in, precisely a similar position to our interrogatory friends of the Brandon Sun. He had to make choice between his political loyalty and his principles. He decided to support his "principle" without government assistance.

We are confident that the great majority of the really True and the truly Blue will at this important crisis emulate the noble example of the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace from the same high motives which actuated him apart from questions of government assistance.

## THE "SUN'S" OPPORTUNITY

"Realizing its defeat the Ninth street, mud-slinging organ is consoling its soul by indulging in the rack of personalities. The people long ago came to the conclusion that any organ guilty of such vile tactics was entitled to defeat of the most crushing order."

The above quotation is from Hon. George R. Coldwell's personal organ, The Brandon Sun. Needless to say, it has carefully refrained from quoting the alleged "personalities" which it lays at our door. But that aside.

The Sun, since its flop into the lap of Premier Roblin and his clique of political adventurers, has been strenuously attempting to "deliver the goods." The above quotation is a fair sample of its work. It declares that any organ guilty of the use of personalities is entitled to defeat of the most crushing order. This being so, why does it not come boldly forth and demand the most "crushing defeat" of Premier Roblin? There never was a greater Billingsgate known in Canada than is the man to whom The Sun looks for guidance and government pap. Times without number he has deliberately insulted citizens of the highest type. He has done so in the most uncouth and ill-mannered way possible, with loss of respect not only to himself but to Manitobans in general. Has the Sun ever remonstrated with him?

If it wants to bring "crushing defeat" upon the vile use of personalities, why doesn't it clean out its own back yard?

Lest the Tenth street organ forgets what manner of speeches my Lord Roblin uses on occasions we quote a few for its delectation. Speaking in Winnipeg in 1907 (as quoted in The Telegram):

"A man calling himself a professor of a college, one who is supposed to teach the young men of this country to study the higher ideals. Yet he is a whited sepulchre, and full of dead men's bones. I brand Professor Osborne as a craven coward."

In Brockville, Ontario, speaking there in the Dominion campaign in 1908, he referred to the Rev. J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, in the following language:

"I have the same fear of J. A. McDonald of the Globe that I did when I was a boy, of a small black animal with a bushy tail and white stripes down the back, whose habits were to rob the chicken coop at night and the hens' nest by day, when no one was looking. This animal, like J. A. McDonald, when disturbed in its acts of piracy, was content to make its defence with a malodorous smell, the only result of which was to make me sick at the stomach. I class J. A. McDonald and his vituperation in that class, and he will remain there, a discredited, demoralized, degenerate editor fit only for the sewer work of the Toronto Globe."

Ontario newspapers of all shades of opinion took such offence at Mr. Roblin's violence on the platform that he found it discreet to cancel his appointments and return home.

Sir Rodmond vented his low bred spleen upon the head of the reverend Dr. Duval, the saintly Presbyterian minister of Knox church, Winnipeg. Said Roblin:

"I have heard scores of men say that the snivelling, whining tone of voice and professional tears of the Rev. Dr. Duval reminded them in a most forceful way of Dickens' celebrated Uriah Heep. If I were as mean and cowardly, and as venomous and malicious in a desire to injure those with whom I did not agree politically as Frederic B. Duval is, I could very properly say on what I have heard and on what I have just stated, that the Rev. Dr. Duval was a hypocrite, and that his professions were like those of the Pharisees of old."

Here is another personality from this same man Roblin. Speaking in Melita and pointing his finger at Mr. Williams, Mr. Roblin said to the audience:

"He would rob your hon-roots at night. The members of the opposition are like the hyenas of old they look for all putrid foul, ill-smelling things they can find. Mr. Williams is the worse of them all in this particular."

Still another of his flowers of eloquence: "If the nauseating effluvia from the sink of Grit rottenness could only be prevented from escaping to other nations of the world things would not be too bad."

Then there was his disgraceful "Jelly-bag" speech, wherein he insulted Hon. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster General of Great Britain. Has The Sun forgotten this? Speaking of Mr. Samuel he said:

"A meddlesome, impudent, slanderous Samuel, who by accident holds a portfolio in the British government, making a false statement at the dictation of a small Grit coterie, who stuffed the jelly bag Englishman."

And last, but not least, was his venomous attack upon several well-known and highly respected citizens, when he termed them "moral degenerates." In the Walker theatre Premier Roblin uttered these words:

"I want to say here tonight that men like Rev. C. W. Gordon, Professor Bland and Professor Osborne are not only political degenerates, but moral degenerates as well. They are a disgrace to the cloth."

If The Sun desires to have a "crushing defeat" visited upon persons who use personalities, here is its chance to perform a real service for Manitoba by ridding the province of R. P. Roblin. Will it do it, or will it simply swallow itself as it has on so many previous occasions?

## "THE BLACK CAVALRY"

Evidently the Roblin organs believe that the people of Manitoba have short memories, or are gullible enough to swallow all that these organs say regardless of sense or reason. The repetition of their oft repeated charge of "Black Cavalry" is clear evidence of this hallucination: Last night the local Roblin organ had a hair raising account of how these alleged imported crooks are operating on the western frontier of this province, and one has even penetrated Brandon. True, no names are mentioned, but it may be expected that prior to election day Roblin's disgraceful Macdonald outrages will be re-enacted and innocent men thrown into prison without a shadow of a misdemeanor against them, but simply in order to make an effect under cover of which the debauchery of the Roblin machine may be carried on as it was in Gimli, Macdonald and other ridings.

There is no page of history so black as the crimes perpetrated by the Roblin government in the Macdonald bye-election. Aside from the bribery and corruption practised by the machine on behalf of the Conservative candidate, and for which, in order to prevent the sordid details being revealed to the public gaze, he resigned his seat, the Roblin hirings threw innocent men into prison for no cause other than that they opposed the Conservative candidate. Russia or Mexico never witnessed such an awful travesty on justice as the deeds the Roblinites performed on that occasion. Throughout Canada and the Mother Country the name of Manitoba became a synonym for all that was corrupt and despotic. The decent thinking people of the continent hung their heads in shame at the thought that such things could be possible in Canada, and under the British flag.

In the Dominion bye-election in Macdonald in 1912 the subversion of justice and the arbitrary and unlawful use of the powers of the provincial police and magistrates by Sir Rodmond Roblin reached a pitch never before known in Canada. Scores of men of every kind including many of the most notorious of the heelers of the Winnipeg machine, were sworn in as special provincial constables, provided with badges and handcuffs, and a brief authority with which they proceeded to terrorize the whole constituency. Dominion officers

and the regular provincial officers were also forced into the work.

Emboldened by the public utterances of the premier himself, these special constables embarked on a most outrageous campaign. Respected and honorable residents were right and left threatened with arrest if they left their homes to take any part in the election campaign, and it was a common occurrence to have these pseudo policemen shake the handcuffs in the face of reputable citizens and tell them that they would be arrested and jailed if they did not go home and leave politics alone.

Premier Roblin raised the cry early in the campaign, declaring that the constituency was overrun with a "budding gang of thugs and thieves," and in an interview in the Telegram, October 5, 1912, he said, "I have instructed the provincial police to arrest these men, and they will be placed in jail at the earliest possible moment." Immediately following this declaration, four Liberal workers against whom there was not so much as a suggestion of evidence, were arrested, jailed, refused bail and kept out of the way for no other purpose than to break up the organization of the independent candidate and intimidate other workers.

One of the most flagrant cases was that of R. J. A. Prince:

R. J. A. Prince, a well-known young law student of St. Boniface, was arrested at Cardinal on Friday, October 11. The arrest was made by Frank Chittick on a warrant charging Prince with having paid \$10 to Paul Fries, of Notre Dame de Lourdes, to induce Fries to abstain from voting. Prince was taken to Morden jail by Constable A. C. Ross, a Dominion government employee, where he was locked up. Throughout the evening and the next day he was bullied and cajoled by Ross, the jailer and others, who urged him to plead guilty, when he would be immediately released. He was told by the jailer that he had better plead guilty, as if he did not, he would be kept in jail a long time and might get a heavy sentence. Prince refused throughout. Among those who came and tried to get him to plead guilty was Jack Kennedy, a hotel keeper of Morden, and a well-known Tory heeler. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Prince appeared before Magistrate Morden, who remanded the case until the following Thursday, at the request of Ross, the constable. Prince was represented by counsel, who demanded bail, but it was refused and Prince went back to jail. Later in the evening he was summoned to sign bail papers and was released that night. On the following Thursday, Prince returned to Morden where Magistrate Morden dismissed the case, after the crown prosecutor, Mr. Bowen, had admitted that he had no evidence whatever to offer. The magistrate declared that Prince should never have been arrested. He gave a certificate of dismissal.

Does the latest cry about the coming of the "Black Cavalry" foreshadow a repetition of the scandals of the Macdonald type?

## NOTE AND COMMENT

Seeing that Roblin is the boss mud-slinger of the west, the Coldwell organ ought to send him a marked copy of its joke column of yesterday. It suits R. P.'s case so well, don't cherknow.

In Brandon the Roblinites wouldn't publish the "ad" of the temperance women, while in Winnipeg the Roblin government stopped the parade altogether. And yet Roblin and Coldwell claim to be the leading temperance men in the province.

If it had been a parade from the "Night Dives and clubs of that class" there would have been little danger of the Roblin government stopping it. "My friend, Dusty Holden, is such a splendid chap, you know," said the premier when boosting him on the floor of the legislature.

The Sun seemed so pleased with the kindly reference Mrs. McClung is alleged to have made to Roblin's local option law that it must feel sorry it did not advertise her meeting. But it need not grieve. The omission did not matter. The building was crowded. The wonder is the Tenth street organ failed to publish her reference to the temperance opinion of R. Pee and George R.

If using personalities will put us in a class with R. P. Roblin we'll swear off right here and now; that is if we have ever been guilty of the offence.

The Tenth street Bugle ought to cheer up. It'll be a long time dead.

The two thousand persons who attended Mrs. McClung's meeting, if they read the Sun, now know how untruthful it can be when it wants to. But then they don't read the Sun, so what's the diff?

It was fully expected that the Roblin interests would do all in their power to offset the splendid results of Mrs. McClung's visit. The attempt is farcical in the extreme.

## THE MATTER IN THESE COLUMNS IS FURNISHED THROUGH THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL OF BRANDON

## WHAT ABOUT THE "OPEN SHOPS"

If the Conservative newspapers would discuss the whole question of the relative merits of banning the bar and the proper enforcement of Local Option one might get some light. Unfortunately it is impossible to get an honest discussion. The whole aim is to bluff the other fellow by any means available.

The fact remains that those most interested in the Temperance Reform in this province and in Ontario have come to the conclusion that the "Banish the Bar" policy will not be more effective in the suppression of the worst features of the liquor business.

Another fact is very evident, too. The liquor party are very strongly opposed to the "Banish the Bar" policy.

Putting the two together a genuine reformer will surely be taking the more hopeful plan by following the policy that the above facts would indicate.

One of those indelicate bluffs that is being foisted upon the public in the hopes of leading some poor fellow to quiten his conscience and vote conservative is the cry "Banish the Bar" and buy your booze "by the bottle." It looks rather alarming but its nothing but a scarecrow.

It is put up to frighten timid party men who realize that their is a genuine moral issue and have decided to vote for reform. It is hard to imagine that such an evident bluff could lead any man to change his mind. The only people to whom this could possibly appeal would be those who do not know the facts of the case and hence have not the data on which to form a judgment.

According to the law, there are only 30 cities and towns in the province where liquor can be sold in shops by the bottle. Two of these are at present under local option leaving 28. If the "Banish the Bar" policy were adopted by the people, there would still be these 28 towns and cities where liquor might legally be sold from shops by the bottle, which, then, would be more likely to check the liquor traffic in our midst, banishing the bars, and leaving the possibility of shops in these 28 towns and cities or having over 300 bars scattered over the province in addition to any shops that may be doing business. This seems a fair statement of the situation. Here it is another way: Bars plus shops as at present or shops alone. It is hardly conceivable that the

few shops in these 28 places could do as much damage as the open bars and the shops combined. Then again an amended local option law would still make it possible to introduce total prohibition into these towns and cities that have shops and so the policy proclaimed by the Conservative leader could finish up the business.

## THE CHARGE OF PARTIZANSHIP

Our member that is "not to be" the Hon. G. R. Coldwell and the organs that represent the views of his party are very industrious shouting out the charge of partizanship against ministers and others who have taken up the great moral issue and are working for what they believe to be the best interests of our province. This is without doubt an evidence of the weakness of their cause. This has been very clearly shown by a writer in "The Statesman" who makes it very plain in the following words:

"The charge of partizanship" is a striking confession.

The charge of partizanship is a striking confession of weakness. The writer or speaker who can answer an argument or controvert an alleged fact, never wastes any shot on the motives of his opponent. He promptly proceeds to demolish his case, and wins out in a fair field. When he cannot answer the argument, when the facts are against him, when his logic limps, then he casts about him for an excuse to divert attention from the issue, and to set up a new case.

In political discussion the old game is played over and over again, to prejudice an opponent, by proclaiming him a partizan. It is equivalent to saying, "I do not know how to answer this man. I cannot overturn his logic nor dispute his facts, but do not believe him nor take him seriously for he belongs to the other party."

## THE IMPENDING ISSUE

Editor "The Statesman": "Sir—What is the real issue in the forthcoming provincial elections? Is it "Banish the Bar?" The answer is a decided no! If this were the issue then the matter of the banishment of the bar would be

settled as soon as the elections were over. Everybody knows, however, that the question cannot be settled until the people have voted directly on the question of "Banish the Bar" apart from all other issues.

Here is the real issue, the issue which we must decide whether we so desire or not.

Shall the people of Manitoba have an opportunity to vote directly on the question of "Banish the Bar" or shall they not? For temperance people this is the whole point at stake.

For some four or five years the Government has been requested by innumerable resolutions and petitions from churches, Sunday schools, grain growers, trades and labor councils, etc., to give the province a chance to vote on the question. Deputations from the Social Service Council have asked annually, and once nearly 21,000 people by petition asked for the opportunity to be given for a vote, but the Government has steadily and persistently said "No, we do not believe in the principle ourselves, therefore we will not let the people express their desires at the poll."

Whether the Liberals are sincere in their desire for temperance or no is purely beside the mark. Their desires count for nothing in the matter. Their affirmed policy is: "We will let the people vote on the question."

Therefore, the real issue is the issue of democracy. Shall the people have a chance to vote on "Banish the Bar" or shall they not?

This is not the time to discuss the merits or demerits of "Banish the Bar" in itself—that can be discussed as soon as the question is really before the people. Sufficient here to say that the temperance forces of the world are on its side, and the liquor forces of the world are on the side of the bar.

WM. IVENS.

Pipestone, June 24, 1914.

## DUST CLOUDS

Nothing more clearly emphasizes the extremity and weakness of the case given to defenders of the government on the temperance question than the course pursued in meeting it. Instead of openly joining issue the most ingenious schemes are invented to divert attention, to side step the discussion and to keep up and to beloud it.

"THE STATESMAN"

## OBJECT OF CZAR'S VISIT IS DOUBTED

## AUSTRIA IS SKEPTICAL OVER STATED OBJECT OF JOURNEY TO ROUMANIA

Vienna, Austria, July 3.—The meeting of the Czar of Russia and King Carol of Roumania at Constantza on the Black sea is the cause of much adverse comment in Austria. It is felt that the apprehensions already voiced but only half credited of the defection of Roumania from the triple alliance are only too well founded.

Many years ago King Carol was invited to Russia and Russian diplomatists came to Roumania in person because there is no grand duke who can return the visit, or rather all those who could are not sufficiently near the throne to represent the Czar at a foreign court.

Behind this excuse there looms the project of an alliance between the two families, and this is the more probable explanation of the exchange of civilities between the sovereigns. It is hardly probable that the Czar would trouble to visit his neighbor for a less weighty reason, for however agreeable to Russia the defection of the most powerful and best consolidated of all the Balkan states may be, it would hardly warrant a visit from the Czar.

The visit, whatever its real or ostensible object, is naturally displeasing to Vienna, for Austria-Hungary has exchanged the substantial support of Roumania for the somewhat doubtful allegiance of King Ferdinand. This is a bad exchange, for King Ferdinand is a Coburg, who always pursues the course best suited to his aims at the moment. King Carol of Roumania, on the other hand, was always consistent and never wavered in his allegiance to the triple alliance.

## JAPS CRITICISE GENL. HAMILTON

## OBJECTED TO HIS REMARKS IN REGARD TO YELLOW PERIL

Tokio, Japan, July 3.—The Kokumjin, which is the organ of the opposition, in a recent number referring to the Okuma platform, writes as follows: "Against the declaration by Count Okuma in his platform of the fact that the basis of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is becoming still firmer, the meeting remark made by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, inspector general of the overseas forces,

at Wellington, pointing out the so-called danger of the Yellow Peril, strikes a peculiar contrast.

"Lieutenant-General Hamilton is a soldier, and he may have fallen a victim to a habit which is common among soldiers, that of failing to consider the probable effect their utterances may have on international relations, and he may not necessarily feel any special enmity towards Japan. Nevertheless, for a soldier occupying so important a position, there should be no excuse for careless speech, in which the allied power is utterly disregarded and the people even warned to be prepared to meet this same power with force pointing to it as an enemy."

"Although it is the same in any country, it should be remembered that Great Britain in her diplomatic relations has one fixed policy. This may, in a complimentary manner, be termed a subjective diplomacy, but it is, strictly speaking, egotistical. While we should strive to derive every possible benefit from the alliance, we should also prepare to meet any threatening situation which may arise between the allied parties. This, however, can only be deemed necessary so long as the western people entertain prejudicial opinions as regards the people of Japan."

## CREAT CROWD SEES LONG AIR FLIGHT

## THIRD "AIR DERBY" ROUND LONDON GOES TO U. S. PILOT

London, July 4.—The third "Air Derby," as it is called, consisting of a flight round London over a course of 944 miles, took place recently. An enormous crowd watched the start and finish of the race at Hendon, but atmospheric condition made the race a somewhat unsatisfactory one.

Many of the airmen went very much off the course, and Noel, the French airman, who made the best time, could not be seen passing the turning point at West Thurrock and Hertford, and under the regulations governing the race, was disqualified. The race was, therefore, awarded to W. L. Brock, U. S. A., who received the Daily Mail gold cup and 200 sovereigns. Brock also won the first prize in the sealed handicap, the "Shell" trophy and 100 sovereigns.

There were originally 21 entries for the race, but for a variety of reasons seven airmen scratched. Of the remaining 14 three failed to turn up at the starting point. The start was perhaps the most interesting part of the race, there being five machines in the air at

one time. Four Farman biplanes took part in the race, three Morane monoplanes, two Bleriot monoplanes and two Sopwith biplanes.

About an hour and 17 minutes after he had started Noel, who flew a Morane monoplane with an 80 horsepower Gnome engine, returned to Hendon, having completed his flight, but, as stated, he was disqualified. Brock arrived a few moments afterward, he having also flown on a Morane monoplane with 80 horsepower Gnome engine, and after a considerable interval Carr, Verrier and Lord Carbery. The official result was W. L. Brock, 1 hour 18 minutes 54 seconds; Carr, 1 hour 46 minutes 27 seconds; Verrier, 1 hour, 49 minutes 50 seconds. Lord Carbery spoiled his chance by going very considerably off the course and none of the other airmen completed the 944 miles.

## PRINCE OF WALES' LARGE ESTATE

## NEXT YEAR WILL CONTROL ACCUMULATIONS AMOUNTING TO FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

London, July 4.—When the Prince of Wales, next year, attains his twenty-first birthday, he will enter into the personal control of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, now being administered for him by the king, and the accumulations of which will represent a nest egg of over £1,000,000 sterling.

From an authoritative financial source it is learned that advantage is being taken of the present state of the markets to make considerable investments in securities, which two trustees of the Cornwall Duchy estate consider bargains at the present prices. These trustees, who are inspired and guided by Lord Revelstoke since King George's accession, have already done very well for the prince. Not very long ago they purchased £80,000 worth of securities which have appreciated in the past six months in capital value by one per cent. Though King George is by no means on the same close and friendly relations with prominent and influential personalities in the financial world as was his father, King Edward, His Majesty nevertheless has many sources open to him through which he can carry on financial operations under vastly more favorable conditions than the ordinary investor, and the probability is that the value of the Prince of Wales' investment capital when it is made over to him next year will be considerably over £1,000,000 sterling.