and to the liquor license act

ion, and on the following day came

"I am quite sure of this, ladies and

wholesale and retail dealers, and they

approved of his anti-treating legisla-

tion. It is a good thing to know that

your supporters approve of the legisla-

Like Artemus Ward.

quite willing that all his wife's able-

bodied relations should; he was will-

ing to sacrifice them, and if you can

only convince the Government that

public sentiment is so strong as to de-

abolition

temus Ward. You remember that

tion before you introduce it.

they will sacrifice their

ahead. We have appealed

this resolution. (Applause.)

ber and shop licenses,

another awkward position for

This House approves the policy pur-

sued by the Government in discour-

aging the issue of club and whole-

"I have outlined to you the posi-

ests of the workingman, it is in the

interests of the manufacturer, it is in the interests of the merchant, it

"I want to appeal to the men pres-

positions as well as in low

tion, show the courage of the men

aside; women and children first. (Applause.) For the sake of the

we are united in this holy crusade

of the Liberal party in this province

have

however its attitude may

of the Titanic and say,

The Bar Is Doomed.

gentlemen, that the Mail and Empire

is now giving to abolishing the

Hauor

down the amendment to the

would be complete.

mand the

applause.)

some.

whole thing.

between

bar.

question is not only interesting to the That is worth entering public for, if we have done nothing people of Oniario, but the people of the other previnces of the Dominion (Great applause) Credit for the Opposition. Then I venture to think that this and those interested in social reform in the United States and in Great

"I hold in my hand an extract took from 'The Tablet,' an organ of English-speaking Reman Catholics throughout the world, published in London. England: 'Banish r' is the temperance policy of Liberal party for Ontario."

The Anglican Church. Then something has been said to the attitude of our friends of the Anglican Church, and I desire to read a declaration that the general od of the Church of England in Canada made seven years ago, Barrooms and saloons are a serious menace to the country, and should, seen as practicable, be abolished. might not te wise before public opinion is ripe, but the abolition of the bar should be the end ever kept in view. The treating system would necessarily vanish with the bar. Then four years later, public opinion. having advanced a step further, the general synod of the Church of England in Canada at the city of Ot-tawa in the year 1909 adopted the report of its committee on temperance and moral reform, which declared it be the duty of every man to work the abolition of the bar.'

to that matter.
The Mail Converted. The Presbyterian Church. "I hold in my hands a declaration "Then, further, I look upon as one of the greatest results achieved the of the Presbyterian Church at Winnipeg. What is it? They approve of 'the curtailment of the traffic by tocal veto; the abolition abolishing the bar. (Applause.) If of the barroom and the treating syrcould only believe the Free Press was tem associated therewith. We have entirely in line, my joy in that respect seen so much in the papers recently from the Methodist Conference that it is not necessary for me to touch would not give the qualified support it that aspect of the question. same with the Baptist Church, and the same with the Congregational themselves expressing through one of the highest legislative courts before this issue came into politics, when their sole concern was the public good. All churches in this province placed themselves in hostility to the tarroom and urged its. abolition, and now that it is in issue in politics, many of the churches have expressed their opinion, and it simply shows that the sentiments expressed before were convictions, and these convictions they carry with them into sincere, and would you expect other-I should be very sorry think they were insincere on a mat-ter of this kind. The attitude of manufacturers and merchants is the same. I might quote statements from mayors of towns and from merchants in towns where local option is in force, testifying to the great benefit of local option in improving conditions in their towns, improving besiness and generally improving the character and condition of the towns.

Conditions in Galt. "I notice today in the Free a dispatch from Galt in which they local option had not lessened crime there. I am not entering into a discussion of that, but this I do, know that the other day, when travel-ling on a Canadian Pacific train between Woodstock and Toronto, one of the conductors told me he had travel-led on that road for 19 years, and he said that lefore local option came into said that Lefore local option came into force in Galt, he frequently at the station there a number drunken men going east or west, and he said he had travelled the road as a conductor ever since local option came into force and had never since had a drunken man enter his train at (Applause).

"Now I say gentlemen, without going more into detail that public opinion in this province is against the bar-(Applause). The best opinion of this province is against the barroom. The Mail and Empire has said that so soon as public opinion expresses itself, Sir James will carry it out. I, this afternoon, make this appeal to Sir James Whitney, to the Mall and Empire, and to all his Goverrement, to join with me and let both pulitical parties unite to forever wipe curse of the barroom from this province. (Tremendous applause). . What a magnificent spectacle it would he if Ontario should lead all revinces of the Dominion by both mitical parties uniting and saying For the public good, the bar must be wiped out. (Applause). Nothing be wiped out. could be done that would give me grater pleasure than to find that Sir James would abandon that inefficient and ineffective method of dealing with the question and come out next session with a strong measure for abolishing the bar. He would have our whole and hearty support. What we want is not power, we want the public good. By that we: tand, and by that we work. But you may think that consummation is too good to be But I do not despair-I have seen Sr James, notwithstanding he is a gequine old Tory in spirit-and is decidedly averse to change-I have seen him move a bit since l Tave beet in public life, (Applause.) Shortly before we introduced our resolution for the abolition of the

is in the interests of the farmer; the House, Sir James twitted above all; it is in the interests of me with deay in bringing down our the home, of the wife and of the temperance policy. He said: policy, it is vell known, has been bechildren. fore the country for ten years, and ent this afternoon and I ask you what the people lave repeatedly indorsed was it in that mighty sea disaster our stand at the various elections. At that shook humanity when the Tithat date, evidently it had never entanic went down that sent a thrill tered his mint to introduce a resoluthrough our hearts and we felt that on the treating question resolution and he was amazed, he did thing? It was when the thing? It was when the men in mor think there was any leader in positions, said Stand aside; women bar, or that ally party would stand and children first. (Applause.) And he province. The had the courage to in this great war for the abolition of the bar, I say to the men, whatever for it, and Mr. Hannah thought it may be your feelings on this queswas a joke. But the people of this country did not think it was either. and the expression of opinion of the people throughout this country between the date when we introduced home and the wife and the children our resolution and the date it was debated in the louse convinced for the abolition of the bar.

Not Moving Fast.

"A word to my Liberal friends, Government that they had to do something if they were to retain the support of what they considered the temperance supporters. The intro-duction of our resolution has done this. It has breed the Government to recognize and to state that the present legislation controlling the liquor traffic is insufficient, and some advence must be made (Applause).

bar, speaking on one of the questions

Try Cuticura Soap and Ontment Free

very first daily issue of the Toronto designed to accomplish this aim. (Ap-Globe, away back on the first of October, 1853—the Globe had been previously issued as a weekly or triweekly-it then came out as a daily paper and George Brown, in the first issue, wrote down his policy and cne of the three main planks he laid down on that occasion was the prohibition of the liquer traffic. It is life true that proposal was in advance of

excellent amendment that we have the times. "It is true that great constitutional this last session would not have received issues arose that absorbed the public thought and that fell into the ail the encomiums, and would not have deserved to have received them if we ground for the time being, but I want had not introduced our resolution. Of to draw your attention to this further course, I cannot prove that I under-stand what goes on in the minds of larly to my Liberal friends, in the year 1894, when the government of the men that sit in the seats of power, Oliver Mowat was in power, when the but I tell tell you this: That on the day question of legislative power of the province was being determined, he made this statement to the deputation before I introduced our resolution, Mr. Hanna gave notice that on the following day he would introduce his amendwhich waited upon him: 'If the dement to the liquor license law. That ision of the Privy Council should be was on Monday, On Tuesday, after our that the province has the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitive liquor law as to caucus, I put our motion on the order paper, and on Wednesday I waited with great interest to see what the sale, I will introduce such a bill the following session, if I am then at the head of the Government. If the de-cision of the Privy Council is that the amendment to the liquor license would be, but no bill came down; I waited till Thursday and no bill came down; I waited till Friday, and no bill came province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitive liquor law, I will indown; I waited Monday, no bill came down; I waited Tuesday and no bill troduce such a prohibitive bill as the decision will warrant, unless the came down. On Wednesday we had our discussion. The Government's hands tial prohibitive power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance had been forced to the extent of instandpoint.' troducing the anti-treating legisla-

"We are promising to do no more than Sir Oliver Mowat promised eighteen years ago, and I want to express my confidence and belief today, that had Sir Oliver Mowat continued prelicense law, which was very satisfac-tory in many respects. You must draw your own conclusions with reference mier he would have fulfilled that pledge and introduced the law, and if you would have followed Sir Oliver Mowat in advanced temperance legislation, ask you to follow me today and my colleagues in the House in placing this conversion of the Mail and Empire to the partial advocacy of our cause of important resolution on the statute

books. (Applause.) "My time is almost up, but I feel that I am justified in taking a few minutes' time to state the general position

of the Liberal party on certain other important questions. Policy of the Liberals.

they would not say that Sir James
Whitney would abolish it, when public sentiment was ripe, if they did not believe it was a good thing. Therefore believe it was a good thing. Therefore I am very hopeful. I hope Sir James party in this province on the problems will be at least equal to Ar- now pressing for solution at the hands whitney will be at least equal to A. now pressing for solution at the temus. Ward, Sir James has told us of our Provincial Legislature. that he conferred with one or two rightly understand the essential principles of Liberalism, we should not be in doubt as to this attitude and policy. "While social and political conditions in Canada and Great Britain are very ifferent, there is no doubt that liberalism and Conservatism of Great Nitain have exercised, and still exer-"But judging by what the Mail and Empire says, I am convinced that Sir James will be at least equal to Arcise, a very marked influence in haracter and policies of the Liberal and Conservative parties in this coun-

was asked if he would enlist in the army. He replied, 'No,' but he was try. (Cheers).
"Liberalism and Conservatism are two distinct currents of thought, representing two distinct attitudes of nind-one Liberal, the other Conservaquestions, not tive—towards public question peculiar to Canada or Great but present to a greater or less degree, under various names, in every progres-

and they have to choose en the bar or office, sive country of the world Conservatism Defended. "Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the most brilliant leaders of the Conservative lations, and choose office, So now, my party in Great Britain, has recently Conservative friends, if you want to written a book on 'Conservatism,' in which he defines the three streams of see the bar wiped out, how are you going to do it? By supporting us so strongly as to convince the Governinfluence which, combining, make up the modern Conservative party ment that they are going out of office

next election unless they abolish the Great Britain: "1. 'Pure Conservatism,' which gives bar. You have appealed to your leadname and character to the party. This he defines 'as a disposition averse from petitioned them to move ahead. change, and it springs partly from a sure! have urged them to move distrust of the unknown and a correto them than on theoretic reasoning. to move ahead and yet the first real

"2. 'Toryism,' the king and move they have made was when we forced their hands by introducing party, which had grown up in opposileved in the divine right of kings, in the divine right of the church, appeals. Once they are convinced stood for maintaining the rights and the country is back of us, I think privileges of both. the country is back of us, I think they are likely to chose the abolition of the bar rather than go out of of-

sometimes called 'imperialism' and sometimes 'jingoism." He says 'By this way of thinking, men turn their fice, but if they do not they will go out of office with the bar. (Great eyes away from the domestic conflicts to the part the country, as a "There are a great many of my whole, can and ought to play in the Conservative friends here whom I am affairs of the world.' sure will say "Amen" to that senti-

"It may therefore be fairly stated ment. That is not all we have accomplished. When they had this amendment to the local option law that the Conservative party stands for the maintenance of the established order; the rights of the governing classes, and for an aggressive foreign before the House, I moved a further This does not mean that they motion to insert a provision that are unmindful of the interests of the wherever local option law carried all wherever local option law carried are unmindful of the interests of the club licenses should go out with the less favored classes; but their interests are not the immediate objective That was in view in shaping their policy, as they the believe that the interests of the masses Government to be in, but still we accomplished something: They are best served when the established order and the rights of the ruling moved an amendment to this effect: classes are maintained.

A Book on Liberalism. "Professor Hobhouse, professor sociology in London University, has sale licenses in local option districts sociology in London University, has and accepts with satisfaction the just written a book on Liberalism. His assurance that this policy will be definition and description of Liberalout that we enter the modern period of British history 'with society constituted continued.' We have at last got the Gevernment, by vote of the House, to say that the issue of wholesale on a thoroughly authoritative basis, licenses in local option districts will the kingly power supreme and tending be discontinued. They are moving towards arbitrary despotism, and below he King the social hierarchy, extend-Next year we hope to get the ing from the great territorial lord to the day laborer'; that 'the protest against that order, a protest religious, tion of our temperance policy. I olitical, economic, social and ethical, have submitted to you proposals s the historic beginning of Liberalism. that I am sure you believe are in the public interests. It is in the inter-

. . It finds humanity oppressed and would set it free.' He tells us that Liberalism was a struggle for liberty, personal, civil, political, fiscal, conomic, domestic, national and international. (Cheers). It was a struggle for the rights of the people as against privilege and privileged interests and lasses; that with this struggle liberty came the struggle of equality of opportunity for all men. The greatest victories of Liberalism during the p st century were necessarily along the lines of constitutional reform. They had to ure the right of government by the before they could securely esablish government for the people. The Liberal party was not indifferent to imperial and international relationships, but imperial and international aspirations were not controlling motives in determining its policy. The elfare of the masses is the ideal that

animates and inspires Liberalism Freat Britain today. "It may fairly be stated that what-ever else Liberalism in Great Britain stands for, above all it has stood and stands for enlarging the liberties of the masses of the people and increasing their opportunities for moral, social and industrial betterment. It is the urgent aim of present-day Liberalism am quite aware that there are some to secure for the people social and of our Liberal friends who feel that onomic 'conditions under which mind economic conditions under which mind and character may have free and fair opportunity of developing themselves,' and 'the normal man, who is not de-fective in mind, body or will, can by useful labor feed, house and clothe himself and his family.' The accomwe have moved a little too rapidly in the Legislature on this matter. I am quite aware that there are a few who think we have moved in advance of public opinion, I want to attention of such of my friends to this fact, that the traditional policy plishment of this great purpose under the social and industrial conditions exthe social and industrial conditions is isting in Great Britain undoubtedly isting in creating reconstruction. The however its attitude may have awayed from one side to the other, the traditional policy of the Liberal partr in this province has been to promote temperance reform. I go back to the days of that great tribune of the people, George Brown. In the means social reconstruction. The Lloyd George budget, carrying with it reform in land taxation; old age pensions, and national insurance, in case of sickness and unemployment, are a few of the measures of social reform

"The history of Liberalism and Con-Canada has been along

servatism in Canada I somewhat similar lines. Liberal Battles. "Liberalism had to fight much the same battles in this province as in Great Britain. The struggle for civil, political and religious liberty and

equality for the masses of the people was long and bitter, but was success "The triumphs of Liberalism in Canada in the past century brought

great constitutional reforms:

"1. Responsible government. "2. Representation by population.
"3. The extension of the franchise. "4. Vote by ballot. Disendewment of what was practically a state church, commonly called the secularization of the clergy serves,' and putting upon an equality all religious denominations.

6. A system of common schools Municipal self-government. "8. Canadian contederation, with the of provincial self-government. "9. Dominion self-government, or the recognition of Canada as a nation one of the free nations of the Em-

passed into law by Liberal Governnents, but where they were not, Lib eral leaders created the public sentinent which demanded the reforms, and onservative leaders granted them ather than retire from office. "The battle for constitutional form has been largely won. We have ecured the right of Government by he people.' The governing classes are

"These great measures were not all

no longer the few but the many. Effect of Liberalism. "Liberal principles have also largely modified the character and policy of the Conservative party in this country. There are in the Conservative party number of men, no doubt, who hold the Liberal view on many questions and yet vote with their party, and their presence and influence has doubt-

less resulted in the Conservative party sometimes adopting the Liberal on public questions. It is equally true that there are some men in the Liberal party who hold the Conservative point of view on various questions, and yet still vote with their party, and their presence, no doubt, has on some issues, made the Liberal party more conservative in its attitude than it otherwise vould have been. It is also true that ong tenure in office tends to make a iebral Government more Conservative while long tenure in opposition tends to make a Conservative opposition nore Liberal. But after making all llowances, Conservative correctly describes the general attitude and policy of the one party, and Liberal the general attitude and policy of the other.

of the most vital principles of responsible self-government, viz., the absolute control of the Legislature over the expenditure of public money. Liberalism in the past fought some of its greatest battles to win this right for the representatives of the people. Apparently in this province we must fight this battle over again, but the victory will be sure! These triumphs of the past inknown and a corre-should but put us in this province, as on experience, rather c reasoning.'

Severeignty of the People.

"If we are true to Liberal principles and traditions, we must insure that the Government shall be not only in name, but in reality, 'by the people and for the people.' Liberalism believes in sovereignty of the people Cheers.) She has secured for democracy the right to rule, but the success of this rule depends upon the people accepting their full share of responsibility in the work of government. The engrossment of business, the pur suit of pleasure, or indifference to pub-lic affairs, lead many to forget that every citizen owes a duty to his country just as truly as he does to his family, his neighbor and his God. (Cheers.) He may shirk it, but he cannot relieve himself of the responsibility. Every who falls intelligently to discharge his political duties, neglects to fulfill one of the primary obligations of his citizenship. One of our most crying needs today is an awakening among all classes of our citizens to a full recognition of these obligations. Liberalism must give itself to this task. We should be glad, not only to vote for the cause in which we believe, but, to the extent of our ability and opportunity, to cheer-fully and enthusiastically promote that cause. Just in so far as any considerable number of citizens fail to take an intelligent and active interest in our political affairs, they increase the trol of corporate wealth. They charge opportunity for corporate and corrupt nfluence to determine our representation in Parliament and Legislature, and to influence the course of legislation and administration. If we are t have in reality government by the peo-ple, we can only secure it by the peo-ple discharging their political duties.

"The other great task of Liberalism must be to insure that the Government shall be for the people; that great measures of social reform shall pushed to the front. The splendid achievements of Liberalism in Great The splendid Britain in the line of social reform are heartening true Liberals the world over. Questions of national trade, transportation and defence, questions of imperial and international relationships, are within the jurisdiction of the Dominion, but this province has jurisdiction over those social questions which are now stirring the hearts of all social reformers.

Position of Advantage.

"We have a great position of advantage in this province, as compared with Great Britain, or even the United States. Fortunately, as yet the problem of poverty, of slum conditions, of urban and declining the increasing urban and declining rural population, of the criminal classes, of insanitary housing, of the oppression of the poor by corporate greed, of the dominating and blighting nfluence of the liquor traffic, have not necome as acute with us, as they have n Great Britain and the older countries of Europe, and in some sections of the United States. But already there are sufficient evidences of them to inal law against unlawful combin awaken us from our self-satisfied condition. Just as our country increases in wealth and population, just as the cities grow in size and influence, just as our foreign population increases, so will these conditions become acute, unless we grapple intelligently and course agreement of the consumer, is vigorously enforced. The attorney is vigorously enforced. waken us from our self-satisfied conresent time. It should be our supreme ambition to remedy the existing evils in our social system, to change the existing tendencies that are prejudicial to the highest welfare of the whole people, and to prevent, so far as pospersions.

sible, the development of these menac ng conditions in the future.

Problems in Ontario. "Let me briefly mention some of the roblems that now confront us in this province, and to which as Liberals we must address ourselves:

"1. A decreasing rural population is he older parts of the province. The larger the percentage of our population living upon the farm, the better will be our social and industrial conditions. All thoughtful persons recognize that in the country and on the farm we find the most congenial atmosphere for the development of those homely virtues of ndustry, thrift, and honesty, which lie at the very basis of individual, as well as national, character. The life of the ity is recruited, strengthened and stimulated by the life it draws from the country. Everything that can properly be done to improve the conditions of agriculture, to make life on the farm both more remunerative and more attractive, is a valuable contri-bution towards the future well-being of our people. Great advances should be at once made.

"2. Education lies at the root of al novements for social reform, e must seek to put forth every reasonable and practicable effort to secure the best possible education for the children in the public schools of the prov-ince. The decline in attendance at many rural schools, and the inefficiof the teaching in both English and English-French schools, due to the lack of properly-qualified teachers, is a most serious problem, which the present Government appears incapable solving. Liberalism must seek to solve this problem, and secure the best possble education for every child. (An-

"3. The inexpensive, expeditious and plause.) impartial administration of justice is essential to the protection of rights of the common people. The speedy, just and efficient administraion of the criminal law is necessary for the protection of the life and prop-erty of citizens. Weakness and laxity in the administration of justice by the present Government have lessened the public confidence in the administration of justice in this province, and it is of the utmost importance in the interest that this confidence should be restored by a complete change in methods of administration. (Applause). Public Health.

whole problem of public health is one of increasing importance A substantial advance was made by the bill passed during the recent session of our Legislature, but we have not yet awakened to the full importance, in the public interests, of greater care in the preservation and promotion of the health of our people.

Reform in Taxation.

"Liberalism has not accomplished its purpose or spent its force, when it has won for the people the right to rule. These victories must be defended that the victories must be defended idle for the purpose of speculation must be discouraged, and the influence. The present Government during the last session procured an and not the speculator, creates. The act whereby it put into the hands of the executive, and withdrew from the control of the representatives of the people, the expenditure of \$5,000,000 for the land values which the community, the land values which the community. growing power of corporate wealth and munity must receive a larger share of the development of Northern Ontario, maintaining the present law, not with the development of Northern Ontario, standing the great public demand for standing the great public demand for this act is a most serious blow at one its change. Social justice demands a change, and Liberalism must devote itself to this important reform. Compensation for Workingmen.

"6. I believe the average wage of both skilled and unskilled labor in Canada is less than \$550 per year. Anyone who has knowledge of the conditions of life in our cities and towns must know how difficult it is for a workman to pay the present high house rent, to bring up a family, to say nothing of

laying by for a rainy day, with the present high cost of living. When a man receiving such a wage is aside through accident or illness, and his wages cease, the problem of suphis life is taken, his widow and children are usually left without adequate means of support. For years the Liberal Opposition has been pressing upon the present Government and the Legislature the necessity for progressive legislation to meet these condi-They have forced the Government into action to the extent of aptions. pointing a commissioner to investigate, and we now have an interim report from him. This report indicates that he commissioner is considering whole question thoroughly and sympathetically. But Liberals must see, matter what the attitude or policy of the present Government, that adequate provision is made for reasonable compensation for workmen in our industries in case of both accident and illness, and for insuring that this compensation shall be paid without the workman being subjected to the pense and uncertainty of protracted

litigation. (Loud applause). Control the Corporations. "7. No one can view, without serious apprehension, the social and industrial unrest existing in the United States The masses of the people appear to be in rebellion against what they consider the domination and conthat corporate power and wealth are being used to influence elections, to control legislation, and to affect judgments of the courts; that corporate power is used to increase the gains of the rich and to oppress the poor. Corporations in Canada do not differ, except in size and power, from corpor tions in the United States; but with the increase in the wealth and population of our country, we may expecthem to grow and to endeavor to exerise their powers, just as American corporations are now doing.
"While corporations serve a useful

and indispensable purpose in organized society as we have it today, we must see that they do not acquire the power and influence in our country that they have acquired in the United States; we must, to the full limit of the legislative and administrative power of the province, seek to prevent corporate power from being used to influence elections or to control the course of legislation o administration. We must prohibit all contributions by corporations for political purposes. (Cheers). We must require the publication of all campaign contributions. We must secure the appointment of a public prosecutor, specially charged with the investigaion and prosecution not only of forms of electoral fraud, but also all charges that corporations have made contributions for political purposes. (Applause). So long as we to political contributions by corporations, those corporations will demand, and in some form receive, recoupment with interest at the public expense. (Loud inal law against unlawful combination to restrain trade, to stifle competition,

A 10c. Bottle of Dalton's concentrates emonade most delicious lemonade you ever tasted. It's a pure Lemon product with all the delicious flavor of the fresh ripe fruit. Contains no other acid. No trouble-no fuss-handier than lemons and sugar. Get DALTON'S at your grocer's or druggist's.

masses of the and interests of the A Great Heritage.

"8. We have, in this province, a great heritage in our lands, our forests, our water-powers, and our fisheries. We must look upon these not as resources to be exploited, even though the whole benefit goes to the provincial revenue, but as a great heritage to be conserved and developed for the benefit masses of the people, and to this end the Liberal party in this province will direct its policy. We are trustees for the generations that come after us. We have protested in the past, we still protest, against the unjustifiable alienation of 2,000,000 acres of the best agri cultural land in Northern the Canada Northern Ontario Railway is a bonus, a railway the bonds of which are guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion of

Cheers). "We further protest against the dienation of nearly 100,000 acres, made some days ago to a Buffalo lumberman, under the guise of a proposition for land settlement. Our policy is the land for the settler, reserved for the Settler, and the settler for the land. The Government of this province should in a business-like and comprenensive way, undertake to solve problem of settlement in Northern and Northwestern Ontario. Abolish the Bar.

"Time will not permit me to mention other social and industrial reforms greatly needed for the benefit of the people of the province, but all our measures for social and industrial reform will fail to secure the results we desire so long as we continue in our midst an institution which impairs the effciency of the workingman; curtails the output of the manufacturer; verts from productive and beneficial industries a large amount of capital; destroys homes; wrecks lives; makes paupers and criminals—the licensed Liberalism, if true to its mission and work for social reform, must rid the province of the open bar. An Explanation. "I have been asked the question,

Why do you haid a series of public meetings throughout the province liscuss political i sues three years beore an election; what is the explanailon of this unusual proceeding "1. We believe that public life in this province offers smeething vastly more important and inspiring than a scramble for office by the leaders of the political parties. It involves the application in legislation and administration of most important principles, vitally affecting the welfare of every citizen of the province; (cheers) and the electors are entitled to receive at the hands of the public men of the vince the fullest possible informalaid tion in reference to these matters of public concern, not in the heat of an election contest, when political preport becomes desperately acute, and if judice tends to bias our judgment, but at a time when we can bring to bear a more unprejudiced mind upon the matters presented to us.

highest welfare of the people of the department of education a departprovince; that the more fully these principles are explained and expounded, the more certain they are to win history, and I am told that among the he confidence and support of the

For the Public Good. "3. We believe that the practical aplication of these principles, as emodied in the policies which I have referred to this afternoon, are so manifestly for the public good, that t only requires a fair and clear preentation of these policies to insure that the electors will rally to

support. A Great Opportunity. "This province is confronted with a unique and commanding opportunity. Her geographical position, the extent variety and richness of her natural resources, the strength of her commercial and financial institutions, and her people all insure for her, if we but worthly play our part, a com-manding position in the commercial and industrial life of our growing Dominion, But this is not Ontario's greatest opportunity. The strength and stability of our religious and educational institutions, the moral earnestness and zeal for social reform possessed by so many of our people, make it possible for us to lead the provinces of Canada in the value civilized life."

Prepared to Lead. "Ladies and gentlemen, I end where began. The first article of our proramme is abolish the bar. It your cause in the past. It was your ause when I fought with you in when we ranks. It was our cause fought together. It is no less your cause today. Having called me into this position of leadership, I am pre-pared to lead. (Applause.) I care not for the opposition of the bar, I care not for the opposition of the moneyed interests; I care not for all the wealth they ally themselves with the bar. But you, good men and women too, who love what is right, who love our country with devotion, I will lead if you est part of the will follow, and together we will forever wips out the open bar in the rovince of Ontario." At the conclusion of his address Mr. Rowell received an ovation, the people

rising and cheering again and again.

Mr. Eliiott's Address.

Mr. J. C. Elliott, M. P. P. for East Middlesex, made a rattling speech, and had the crowd with him from the start to finish. After a few introductory remarks, he paid a warm tribute to the new leader, as did also Dr. McQueen, of North Wentworth. Mr. Elliott said: "Hon, A. G. McKay, the former leader of the Liberal party in this province, one of the ablest men who ever led any party in any province, felt that it was in the interests of the Liberal party of this province that he should resign the leadership, and we had to look around for another leader. I am proud to be able to tell you that the unanimous choice fell upon a former son of Middlesex, the gentleman in whose honor you are assembled today. "Hon, A. G. McKay, the former lead-

He was an able lawyer, a young of high ideals, and one who had always stood for what was best in publie and private life. He had made a success of his profession, and had reached a point from which the ture looked rosy. To enter politics with all its charms would mean a serious financial and professional sacrifice. Would he accept? I was a member of the committee who waited upon him for an answer to that question. realized, as we realized, that we were not offering him the premiership this province—that is, not immediately. We were not even offering him a port-folio—simply the leadership of the Liberal party at what was perhaps darkest hour in the history of that party, and I am proud to be able to tell you that he responded to what he felt was the call of duty:

A Splendid Leader.

"From the moment that he accepted he has given freely of his time and his splendid ability, and I am proud that ou, ladies and gentlemen, whom I see assembled in such numbers here this afternoon are showing by your numbers and by your enthusiasm that as leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Ontario, Mr. N. W. Rowell has made good.

"As you know, one of the most important question confronting the people of this Province at the present time s the temperance question. At earliest possible moment our leader presented his views on that question to his followers in the House, He satisfled us first that he understood the question thoroughly; and, second, that

he was absolutely sincere. "He presented his platform to the House, and the Premier of this Province stated that 'he was lost in amazement,' and one of his colleagues said he thought it was a Joke. Shortly afterwards, when the Government presented their platform to the House, we realized that that was in all probabilty the creation of the Premier, who was 'lost in amazement,' assisted by the colleague who thought it was a

toke. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, ween the Government and the Opposition, at the present time, there issue as to the necessity of doing something to remedy the evils of the liquor traffic in this Province that point both are agreed; both agree that the evil is serious and that remedy must be radical and sure. The only question between them is what that remedy should be. The Opposition believes that treating and drinking can be best remedied by abolishing the place where drinking and treating take place. The Government contends that the evils can best be lessened by retaining those places—that is the only question between the two parties at

the present time. "When I first heard the Government platform on this subject I thought it was the result of the wisdom of Premier, and the Provincial Secretary, but I have since had some idea that possibly it originated from another 2. We believe that Liberalism source. You know, we have in the city stands for principles essential to the of Toronto a department known as the ment that lives very much in the past; a department who are fond of ancient records which they have in their possession are records of a certain trustee meeting which was held somewhere in

the county of Dundas. The Department of Education. "At that meeting, which took place many years ago, it was decided to build a new schoolhouse, and three resolutions were passed - the first build a new resolution that they schoolhouse; the second resolution that they build the new schoolhouse out of the material of the old schoolhuse, and the third resolution that they school in the old schoolhouse until the new schoolhouse is erected. ter.) Since hearing of these ancient records, I believe that in giving the Pre-mier and Secretary credit for the temperance platform of the Government. I was doing them an injustice, and I now believe that platform must have emanated from the department of education. I know that you did not come here to hear me make a speech. would like to hear our distinguished leader at length. I am satisfied that when you hear him and know him as those of us who have been associated with him know him, you will be satisfled that he has the cause at heart. and extent of our contribution to and that he will do something substantial for the material, social and moral advancement of the people of this splendid Province." (Applause.)

CHEESE IS DEAR

Eighty Five Per Cent, of the Northern Factories Are Closed.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Kincardine, July 2.—The wholesale price of cheese is altogether unprecedented, the recent sales having ranged from 131/2 to 14 cents per pound. So many of the factories have closed from for the opposition of our opponents if causes unknown, unless it is that of the labor of milking. There are about 85 per cent. closed at present. fifteen to twenty years ago at the dear season (fall make), prices did not exceed 11 cents per pound, and seidom did May make ceed 8 cents per pound. "If it then at less than 9 cents per pound average," says one dealer, dinary prices of the last few years should have encouraged every farmer to patronize the cheese factory. doubt the difficulty of getting farm help has something to do with it."

Homeseekers' Excursions. Special through trains will leave via Canadian Pacific on July 2 and 22, also every second Tuesday thereafter until September 17. Return tickets good for