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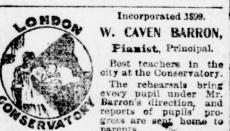
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"Hogs Who Eat Hogs."

Manila, Dec. 1.-The Sultan of Bacolod, after professing friendship for America, has written a letter to Capt. Pershing at Camp Vickers in which he calls Americans "hogs who eat hogs," and challenges them to fight. It is probable that Capt. Pershing will be ordered to take a column to Bacolod. The military men, however, doubt whether the Sultan will really fight.

REV. W. J. CLARK SPEAKS ON THE ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT

Set Forth.

Speaker Urges Liberals to Abandon Resentment Over Inconsistencies.

At the evening service &. one wirst Presbyterian Church yesterday, Rev. W. J. Clark discussed the liquor act at some length. He wished it understood that he spoke with no authority save such as would come in an appeal to the reason of his hearers. In some things the Christian minister had a right to be dogmatic, but this was not one of them. The present question was not one between right and wrong; it was one of judgment as to what would be best for the country, the blotting out or the regulating of the liquor

Mr. Clark said he would not read the act, which lay before him, and he said he confessed to a sincere sympathy with legal men after wading through its 83 pages of verbiage. He would, he said, touch upon the important points difficulties in the way of its enforcement, the possible advantages which would accrue from its passing, and the reasons leading him personally to vote

In the first place, the act undertook

to do away with the traffic in liquor as a beverage within the Province of Ontario. The buying and selling of a glass of ale, whisky, wine or any other liquor was made illegal, and its sale restricted save for scientific, mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes. So far as his own mind could grasp the provisions, said Mr. Clark, the act was very stringent, but he supposed there never was an act framed that had not some loopholes. While the act seeks to abolish the traffic in liquor, it does not prohibit ts manufacture. It would not shut either of the two great breweries in London or any other of the similar establishments in the Province. They Province, but they could have their agencies outside, and the act would not prohibit a man from buying from these

agencies, and keeping laquor for consumption in his house. Mr. Clark touched upon one provione, it being a subsection providing that a sick person might have in his sick room liquor prescribed by a physician, but that its consumption by any other individual would be an infraction of the act. Mr. Clark said that such a provision would be all right so far as it would bind the conscience of the individual, but it would be impos-

sible to rigidly enforce it. ADVANTAGES OF THE ACT.

Coming to the advantages of the proposed law, Mr. Clark said the first one apparent was a distinct one. It would at once do away with all public traffic in liquer. This would mean the abohas caused the fall of so many young men by appealing to the social side of no desiré. It seemed an utterly absurd custom to those who did not arink, but it nevertheless existed, and it would be a distinct blessing to have it done away with.

Second, the enforcement of the act traffic. Mr. Clark said he was not prepared to say that the present system was entirely evil, for there was system was an improvement upon previous conditions. Still the present system means that each citizen of the Province draws a certain, if small, amount of profit from the sale of liquor to his fellow-citizens. It would be much better for the Christian to be able to feel and say that no guilt attached to him for another's downfall from drink. These Mr. Clark thought to be the two great advantages of the

SOME DISANDVANTAGES. The citizens of the province must as honest men consider the disadvantages of the act. It would mean the throwing of great temptation in the way of the physician and the druggist. Any man is greatly dependent on the good will of his fellows, and this fact would be taken advantage of my many. The druggist would have patrons, the physicians would have clients who would appeal for liquor, and in some cases it would be given them, though drug-gist or physician would know it was to be used as a beverage and not for medicine. Even granting this, Mr. Clark thought the condition would be better than at present, for the physicians and druggists are a superior class of men to those in whose hands the traffic is now vested, and they would withstand temptation more than do the men who now break the law

by selling liquor illegally. Another difficulty was the fact that so many people use liquer in their homes and believe in the use of it thus. homes and believe in the use of it thus.

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Advantages and Disadvantages might prefer to evade the law and encourage illegal seiling by buying from sources inside the province.

Mr. Clark said he was anxious to see an intelligent vote polled, as it was only an intelligent vote which would insure the enforcement of the law if

Another alleged disadvantage of the act was the fact that many hotels throughout the country would be put out of business. This Mr. Clark did not consider altogether a bad thing, for many hotels now exist for which there is no need. If the proposed law put some of these wretched places out of business and gave a better class of hotel this phase would prove a distinct advantage. At the same time he had a certain amount of sympathy business, whose living depended upon it, who had a family to keep and who could not turn his hand to anything

such an important one as it had been claimed to be, said Mr. Clark. A rich province like Ontario could afford to do without the revenue obtained from the liquor trade. The matter would adjust itself without doubt. The preacher said he did not like to hear Britons say that the law could not be enforced if it passed. Respect for law was one of the proudest boasts of a Briton. No law was ever absoin it, showing the disadvantages and lutely enforced, but if a sufficient vote were received for the act, it would doubtless be enforced to a sufficient degree. The enforcing process would be a costly matter, no doubt, but if successfully accomplished, few would

stick at the price. ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

When the proposed law was first given to the public last spring, said Mr. Clark, there was a storm of denunciation leveled at the head of its sponsor, the leader of the Ontario Government. In the election campaign that ensued the bill was made a prominent feature and played an important part in the result. The Premier was charged with having broken his word. and the bill's demand for a large favorable vote was characterized as an evasion of duty. Mr. Clark said that he recognized the strong feeling must not, however, sell within the which actuated both parties in the heat of a campaign, but he hoped that would be forgotten now. Many members of the Liberal party had been naturally incensed last spring by the utterances of those who then denounced the measure and the Premier sion which seemed to him an absurd in heated terms, but who now admit that it is a good law and that the enforce it. Many Liberals, said Mr. Clark, had declared their intention of not voting at all, because of these inconsistencies. Mr. Clark depre-cated this feeling, and said that while the resentment was natural when first entertained, there was no justification for its continuance. It would be cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. If the law is recognized as a good one, the fact that a citizen is annoyed at the action or word of others should not keep him from expressing his opinion on that law, or seeking to secure its advantages. It was a disappointing feature of the present campaign lition of the treating custom, which to see how few people view the question dispassionately and reasonably. Every man should vote yea or nay on the question; no man should stay at' of drink where there was previously as to which side to take. They may think that this is simply a costly experiment, with no surety of its success or its permanency, and many of them, therefore, are deciding to refrain from voting. For his own part, said Mr. Clark, he was not sure that the act would completely sever the people of it is claimed to be, and he expected Ontario from partnership in the drink that unforeseen difficulties and disadvantages would arise in connection with it. Still the individual is responsible only for his own vote, even as no question, that a restrictive license he is not responsible for the conditions which are the outcome of the acts of men who have passed away. "Through many elements the Almighty works out his own purposes,' said Mr. Clark. "I would shrink from saying that Almighty God was in favor of the passing of this bill. That would be a very terrible thing to say, for if

> tion could we make?" Personally, said Mr. Clark, he was willing to be restricted by the act for the sake of the possible good it might do, and therefore he would personally support it. Any man willing thus to give up his personal liberty in this matter and be restricted, in the hope that good might result to others, would be justified in voting for the act, even if doubtful as to its efficacy. Mr. Clark said he trusted every man before him would consider the question fairly, honestly and unselfishly, and then, if willing to submit to the proposed re-

> the bill were defeated, what explana-

striction, vote for the act. If the act is defeated, as there is decided possibility that it will be, the setback to the temperance cause would not be a permanent one, said preacher. It was a positive fact that the people of Ontario are much more sober today than they were 30 years The progress has been upward. The whole question is a big and a complex one, and probably will not be definitely settled in the lifetime of anyone living. The man who denounces in wild words and strong terms those who differ with him on the temperance or any other question, is doing a wrong and unwise thing.
Mr. Clark then quoted from an article

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Mr. Clark, had made some good points, among them the following: First, the law regulating or restricting the liquor traffic must be adapted to the public sentiment of the community in which it is to operate. Second, the social needs now met by the saloon must be met in other ways. In reference to this point, Mr. Clark said he did not consider the saloon a totally evil institution. Christian people are responsible for many a young man's going into a saloon. Young strangers coming to the city find in the saloon, light, warmth, genial companionship, and the opportunity to enjoy a smoke and a stimulating drink. The these young men as does no institution—not even the Y. M. C. A. The pity is that these social pleasures are accompanied by the draught of poison.

Third, the traffic should be kept out of politics. Mr. Clark said he hoped to see the Canadian people rise out of the political ditch in which they had so long floundered. It would be a great blessing to get the prohibition question out of the range of party politics. better understood before it can

successfully solved, as it is only a part of a broad and complex economic and social question.

Mr. Clark said he thought the act would probably not receive the sup-port demanded. If it did, he hoped it would be an advance on the present system. "Whether it passed or not," said the speaker, "let no one say that they have no further interest in the question. Let not passion dominate the judgment. Banish prejudice and unfairness, and have sympathy for the convictions and the rights of all, even of the man in the liquor business. Give the best thought to this problem, which will probably not be settled in our day or our children's, but which will progress marvelously if we are actuated by faith and righteousness. "I am not willing to say that I am anxious for the passage of the act.

I have a right, however, to say to every man that he should exercise his franchise. If you are willing to be restricted, vote for the act; if not, then vote against it. Do not stay away from the polls; act the man's part. "Whatever the result may be," said Mr. Clark in conclusion, I believe in one thing. I believe that above man and his doings reigns the Just One, and He through eternity is working out His own purposes. See to it that your power and your influence is found on the side of right, truth and mercy. It is the man or woman who thus faces great questions who does God's will in their day and generation. If they are pure in purpose, though they blunder in judgment, they are the servants of the Lord. Do the thing which seems right to you, and then you may ask the blessing of God upon yourself, upon your family and upon your country."

Manager Stallings will not return to Buffalo from his Georgia plantation until Dec. 1. His presence is not need-Lastly, the liquor problem must be the scheme to converge the liquor problem into a skating rink. ed, as the Buffalo club has abandoned the scheme to convert Olympic Park

CAMPAIGN OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS NEARING THE END

Meeting at City Hall.

Mr. E. T. Essery Says Referendum Is Loaded for Brewers.

liquor act was largely attended, considering the weather. Those seated on the platform besides Rev. R. D. Hamilton, of the Wellington Street Me-Rev. Messrs. T. S. Johnson and C. T. Scott, C. B. Keenleyside, President and Rev W. F. B. Ferguson, of Chieago, the speaker of the evening.

In opening the meeting, Rev. Mr. Hamilton said that perhaps Canada had never faced so great a moral question before as was now staring her in the face. There was no longer any time for criticism; the time for that whom the new laws would drive out of business. If that were necessary, would turn out and vote.

Following him, Mr. C. B. Keenleyside commented in detail upon the magnitude of the problem, and quoted a number of statistics to back his statements. The problem by which they were now confronted, he said, involved two and a half times the entire annual revenue of the Dominion; it involved revenue which, if differently directed, would in two and a half years place Canada in the unique position of being a country without a national debt. He did not take much stock in the argument thrust forward by the liquor people that it would be necessary to resort to direct taxation. That might be a necessity for the first year or so, but after that the general prosperity would do away with it. But even if it was necessary to have direct \$830 for every \$100 collected; to have Major Hayes collect that \$100 by direct taxation would cost the country just \$20. Instead of paying \$80,000 by direct taxation, we were paying \$350,000 by indirect. On the other hand, the saloons argued that they gave something in return for the money. He would not dispute; but he would question if that what the saloons gave was really value, and in order to carry out his idea, he drew a graphic picture of the results attending the continued use of liquor. He said that every man in London contributed daily to this fund for the saloonkeepers even though they never spent a five-cent piece over How much, he questioned in explanation, does every man lose each year on bad debt that may be traced to the

use of strong drink? Ex-Mayor Essery was of the opinion that the meeting was being held in the The city hall was for right place. the use of the people and he felt that was a representative gathering of the people that was present. He understood that there had been invitations printed in the local papers to the leaders of the opposition, the liquor people, to attend the meeting and discuss the question. There were none present. He would defy any of them o come forward on the platform and thrash the matter out. Mr. Essery attacked the Government and said it had loaded the referendum on the side of the breweries. If the temperance people were to place chalk marks on the backs of the politicians who had betrayed them, they would be swept from public life. Then, the papers, particularly the Free Press, had been

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lignant germs in the system, destroys them without injury to the patient, and thus effects a cure. It would be advisable for you to fully investigate the merits of this treatment before submit-

Three Speeches Delivered at signed or signed only by initials. He supposed that the men who wrote those letters had not signed them out of consideration for the reputations of their families. His position on the liquor question was exactly the same as it was some years ago when he had stood for Parliament. Had he been elected there would have been at least one member on the floor who would have been capable of draft-The meeting held in the city hall on | ing laws on the matter that would do Saturday night for a discussion of the what they were intended to without leaving any loopholes for evasion. But so far as that went, all laws were prohibition laws; even the first laws written were such-the Ten Commandments. He realized there were some thodist Church, who presided, were things for which liquor will always be sold, such as scientific and medicinal purposes, but it was not necessary that Scott, C. B. Keenleyside, President we have saloons for that purpose. He Bowman, of the Prohibition League, placed no belief in the doctrine that prohibitory laws will not prohibit. If prohibitory laws will not work, why was it that our saloons are kept closed from Saturday night till Monday morning? And if prohibition would why would it not work for seven? He wanted to know why it would be neces-

ticularly must they act on the 4th of why was it that a saloonkeeper who December. He trusted that everyone had his license taken away, did not go to Parliament and ask for compensation? People who were in that business knew they were in a restricted business, and would have no excuse for complaint if their permit to continue were to be suddenly refused. They all knew that when they invested capital. And if prohibition does not prohibit, why was it that an Indian could not buy liquor? Mr. Essery commented upon the laxity with which the liquor laws were enforced. If the liquor law were carried out as other laws are, he said, there would be no trouble. It was not a fact that there was more drinking during the Scott Act. If the cause of temperance was not a good one, why did not the liquor men oppose it from the public platform. He hoped there would be some to answer him at the next meeting on taxation, it would be cheaper than the Tuesday evening. It ought to be represent way of doing business. As it membered that every vote not polled now stands by indirect taxation, we now stands by indirect taxation, we were paying through the saloonkeepers against. All should be out. He felt sure that the liquor party would have every vote of every dead man and every man who was out of the country that they could learn the name of. Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Chicago, expressed his regret at not being able to meet the solitary liquor speaker whom he had ever met on the platform — Mr. increase in number of churches, 103 Mudie. He understood that he was to have been present. But while that knew, where they had shown themselves, the liquor people were send-ing out a great deal of literature all

over the country. He was going to give a summary of their arguments and his answers to them. First there was what was known as their physiological argument, in which they they would have had representatives contend that liquor is necessary to the human system. That was answered one's business at the present stage of by every reputable insurance company the game what they thought about the by every reputable insurance company in the same way. They all discriminate and give considerably better rates to The voters' business was simply to total abstainers than to even moderate come forward and do what they drinkers. The very best medical au- thought was right or lose their standthorities were against even moderate ing as honest men. That should count drinking. There was the personal lib- before everything else. It was more erty argument, which contends that a important to be right than to win. The man ought to be allowed to sell or buy question was not to win; the point at whatever pleased him. No man, issue was to retain one's honesty no said he, had any right to sell matter what the outcome. "It pays anything that is dangerous to the welfare of the public. As for the man who buys, he had a stronger argument. Yet if his purchasing of liquor reflected upon anyone connected with trouble him, he had no more right to buy it than he had to go into the market and buy diseased meat. Of course, if it did no injury to anyone, he ought to be permitted to buy, but it was the business of the temperance association to close up the places where he buys it. filled with letters in support of the Next, there was the revenue argument liquor party, that were either unwhich dealt with direct taxation. But no matter whether the taxation was direct or indirect, the money had all to come from the people. And not by any means did the liquor people turn

over to the Government all they collected. There was 20 times as much paid to the whisky dealers as they turn over to the Province of Ontario. There was nothing in the story that prohibtion was a failure in the United States. Yet, even if it was, that ought not to apply to Canada. Because the laws against highway robbery were not a success in Chicago, was that any reason why the law against it in On-tario should be repealed? The reason that prohibition in the States had not been the success it might have been, was owing to the failure of the people to elect officers who would carry out the law. The true history was one of success. After a trial of ten years out in Kansas, the president of the board

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TRAY CLOTHS. Either square or round, pretty designs in drawn work. 30c for 20c DOILIES.

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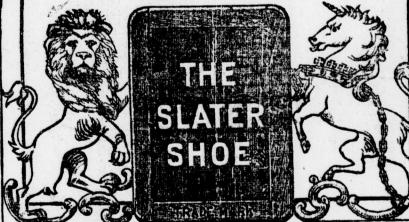
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83 per cent; increase in wealth 124 per cent; increase in capital invested in manufactures, 159 per cent; increase in number of schools, 86 per cent; Arrangements Being Completed per cent. There was never a prohibiwas the only instance of which he lated. In reply to the so-called moral tion law enacted yet that was not vioargument that the liquor people put forth he had little to say, and thought that the array of backers to each side of the question ought to be the best reply that could be made to that. If the liquor argument was any good, present to put them forth. It was no pleted by the Travelers' Club committees

> matter what the outcome. "It pays to be a man like that." The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures 'dyspepsia-it strengthens and tones the stomach, perfects digestion, creates a normal appetite, and builds up the whole system. a

James Jackson, a colored resident of Chatham, was arrested at Windsor on Friday and taken to that place to answer the charge of attempted criminal assault on a colored girl under the age of 14 THE WORLD IS FULL OF PAINS.— The aches and pains that afflict human-

ity are many and constant, arising from a multitude of indistinguishable causes, but in the main owing to man's negli-gence in taking care of his health. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was the outcome of a universal cry for some specific which would speedily relieve pain, and it has filled its mission to a remarkable degree. F. H. McPhersen, secretary of the Windsor Board of Trade, states that negotiations are on between the board and the American capitalists who propose to start a steel mill in Windsor. Although the members of the board of trade refuse to disclose the identity of the capitalists, it is understood that M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and F. H. Clergue, of Sault

Ste. Marie, are interested. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

TRAVELERS' BALL

and Committees Chosen. An Enthusiastic Meeting Held Satur-

day Night. At a meeting in the club rooms on Saturday night, arrangements were com-

having in charge the holiday week ball at the Tecumseh House. The subscription lists will close Dec. 12. Following are the officers and committees of the ball: Honorary chairman, Mr. Donald Ferguson; honorary secretary, Mr. S. F. Glass. Supervisory Committee-Messrs. H. E. Supervisory Committee—Messrs. H. E. Buttrey, C. S. Hyman, F. H. McCormick, T. H. Cariing, Alf. Gunther, Wm. Turnbull, J. M. Ferguson, George H. Belton, James Mattinson, C. W. McGuire, E. R. C. Struthers.

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Refreshment Committee-Messrs. C. W. Refreshment Committee—Messrs. C. W. McGuire (chairman), W. E. A. Best (secretary), J. W. Couse, A. H. Norman, C. Zwicker), A. H. Oldham, James Angus, H. W. Lind.

Decoration and Rooms Committee—Messrs. E. J. Sliton (chairman), B. S. Sainsbury (secretary), J. K. Spry, John M. Daly, J. J. Dyer, J. F. Nolan, J. Bowers, A. H. Brener, John Garvey, jun., Walter Percival, Fred Kerrigan, A. T. Edwards.

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