

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

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IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE IN MANITOBA

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

There can be no mistaking where the Orangemen stand in relation to the Roblin government. The outspoken denunciation of Roblin and his ministers by the Orange Sentinel and by Grand Master Edgecombe and Past Grand Master Willoughby tells its own story. The call they have issued applies not only to members of the Orange order but to all who desire the preservation of our national schools. The schools of Manitoba are in danger. The leaders of the Orange order in Canada realize it and have said to their members in Manitoba, "Protect the schools of your province and be true to your vows and obligations and vote against the Roblin government." Grand Master Edgecombe declares that the Roblin ministers have refused to repeal the Caldwell amendments, and calls upon all Orangemen to vote only for those candidates pledged to the repeal of the iniquitous clauses which threaten our national schools.

There is no one bold enough to suggest that Hon. George R. Caldwell will pledge himself to repeal the infamous amendments which bear his name. Although he has been unable or unwilling—both in fact—to enlighten any person what, in his opinion, they are intended to mean, it is a safe bet that he cannot come forward now with any remedy. It is one time when the crafty and shifty minister of non-compulsory education on has failed in his attempt to trim his sails to catch the varying breeze. His ship is floundering badly and will go to the bottom on the 10th instant.

How totally different is the attitude of the Liberal party on this question. There has been no side-stepping, no trimming of sails, but an honest, straightforward and clear definition of where Mr. Norris and his followers and supporters stand on this great issue. There is no need of engaging lawyers to tell him what he stands for or what he is prepared to do. His feet are on solid ground and there is no mistaking it. Mr. Norris and the Liberal party have put it in black and white. No equivocation or evasion. This is clearly set forth in a letter from Mr. Norris addressed to Mr. R. N. Lyons, secretary of a committee watching school legislation before the local house. Mr. Norris writes:

"Dear Sir:

"Replying to the questions submitted to me by the legislative committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Manitoba, I beg to state:

"1st.—The Liberal party of Manitoba is committed to the principle of National Schools and will permit no infringement of it.

"2nd.—We have no objection to granting the amendment you ask preventing the wearing of sectarian garb by teachers in Public Schools.

"3rd.—The Liberal party is opposed to the Caldwell amendments of 1912 and will repeal them if given power.

"4th.—The Liberal party is prepared to enact a compulsory education law substantially the same as the Ontario enactment.

"5th.—As to bilingual schools the situation calls for immediate and effective action. We know that in a large proportion of these schools English is taught in a desultory and ineffective fashion. The methods of inspection are not such as to insure the proper attention being paid to the teaching of English and no emphasis is laid upon the imperative need of a complete knowledge of this language. The result is that a large number of children are passing through the schools without receiving any proper English instruction. This situation can be dealt with at present by the strict enforcement of a provision making imperative the thorough teaching of the English language in every Public School, and making impossible the employment of teachers not qualified to impart such instruction. This provision we are prepared to enact and enforce.

"Hoping this will meet with your approval.

"I remain, yours truly,

"T. C. NORRIS."

S. E. Clement, the Liberal candidate in Brandon, takes the same clear stand. Everybody knows where he is at and all those who desire that the national school system of Manitoba shall remain intact can have no misgivings as to who to vote for on July 10th.

ALL HONOR TO HER

When the election is won on the 10th of July and Manitoba has had restored to her clean and honest government, when the awful debauchery, waste and extravagance has been driven from the throne of this province, when Roblin and Caldwell and the rest of their ilk have been discharged from public life, a large share of the credit and the thanks of the people of this province will be richly deserved by the estimable and cultured lady who spoke in this city last night. To Mrs. Nellie McClung will justly belong much of the glory of this achievement.

The campaign she is waging with relentless vigor and success throughout the province is one of, if not the, feature of the present campaign. Into every corner of the province she is carrying her story of the wrongs to be righted on behalf of the boys and girls and the women of this land. With force and directness she is uncovering the true record of the Roblin government, and her arraignment of the maladministration that has held high carnival at the expense of the people of Manitoba for fourteen years, is setting the heather on fire and the results of the voting on the 10th of July will tell the tremendous success attending her efforts.

All honor to Mrs. McClung, who has the courage to speak her convictions without fear or favor in order that right shall prevail.

BRITISH TO THE CORE

The law in this city making it compulsory to submit large money or other important by-laws to a vote of the electors is British to the core. It is a great protection to the people. Schemers there are in legislatures, and even in Dominion parliaments, who defy the people, during their whole parliamentary term.

Wily promoters have found it a pretty hopeless task to carry on their nefarious work in cities where the people rule in fact as well as in name.

Direct legislation in provincial administration is only an extension of a policy that has safeguarded public interests in the cities and in rural municipalities.

Under direct legislation in Manitoba the people would have saved \$2,500,000 in the Northern Pacific railway deal;

The people would have saved at least \$1,000,000 on the telephone deal;

The credit of Manitoba would not have been pledged to a couple of railway contractors for a sum exceeding \$30,000,000;

The enormous waste in the excess price paid for elevators would never have been sanctioned.

In plain Anglo-Saxon, direct legislation places power in the hands of the people. It is the British policy to the core to trust the people.

Great British statesmen have endorsed the principle of direct legislation; the principle is followed in Australia and other British dominions.

In the United States direct legislation has, from actual experience, worked as a check upon unscrupulous legislators. Needless to say we have many irresponsible, reckless legislators in Canada, and anything that gives the people greater control is wholly commendable and should be endorsed by every elector who desires to have a voice in how his business should be handled.

Beware of the men who shout disloyalty; they are worth watching.

SIR RODMOND AND THE STANLEY BREWING CO.

In view of the professions being made throughout the province by Premier Roblin and the claim he sets up as being the leading temperance man in the province, his connection with the Stanley Brewing Co. makes interesting reading.

In March, 1912, the Stanley Mineral Springs and Brewing Co., Ltd., with head offices in Winnipeg, made public its prospectus. This announced that the company had been formed to take over the Stanley Mineral Springs Co., Ltd., and to operate in connection with it an up-to-date brewing plant. Under the heading of "The Market," the prospectus said: "The rapid growth and development of Western Canada and the increased prosperity in all lines of business make this a most opportune time for the establishment of a new brewery. More than 45 per cent of the population of Western Canada was born out of Canada, and it is estimated that over 70 per cent of this immigrant population comes from beer drinking countries."

The list of directors included the name of D. E. Sprague, of Winnipeg, who is and has been for many years, chairman of the Liquor License Commissioners for the Winnipeg district. "The directors," the prospectus says, "own and control about eighteen licenses in the city of Winnipeg, of which the company will be the beneficiary. The directors also control indirectly a large number of licenses scattered throughout the West, and this will immediately form the basis of a very large distribution of all the products of the company."

An estimate of the earnings showed that the company expected to make 50,000 barrels of beer each year at a cost of \$4, and to sell the beer at \$10 a barrel, thus making a very handsome profit after allowing for expenses of management and distribution.

A. H. Martens & Co., Ltd., 36 King street east, Toronto, stockbrokers, issued this prospectus and sent it to possible investors, accompanying it with a letter making an offer of first mortgage 6 per cent 20-year gold bonds on the Stanley Mineral Springs and Brewing Co. to the extent of \$350,000. This letter, after pointing out the advantages possessed by the company, goes on to say: "Apart from the personnel of the directorate, the fact that such men as Sir William McKenzie, Sir Donald Mann, Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, Hon. R. Rogers, D. E. Sprague, etc., are interested in the welfare of the company is, to those who know the records of these men, sufficient guarantee of the success of the company's undertakings."

This prospectus, with the accompanying letter, showed that this company, through its directors, secretly owned or controlled a large number of liquor licenses in Western Canada; that the company calculated to make much of its profits by the exploitation of the foreign born residents of Western Canada coming from beer drinking countries; and that among the influential parties interested in the success of the company was Sir Rodmond Roblin, the premier of Manitoba.

Upon the publication of the contents of this prospectus in the summer of 1912, Sir Rodmond Roblin and Mr. Rogers gave out newspaper interviews making a general denial of the statement contained in the prospectus and the letter, but there is no record that Martens & Co. deemed it necessary to withdraw the statements made by them to the investing public in the letter from which the above extracts are quoted.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Daily News is a winner as an advertisement medium.

The citizens who were at the BIG meeting last night and heard Mrs. McClung know what kind of temperance men are Sir Rodmond and Hon. George R.

"The only two men I have ever known to champion the bar-room are Sir Rodmond P. Roblin and Hon. George R. Caldwell"—Mrs. McClung.

Now we know why Roblin won't discuss the issues of the campaign on the same platform with Mrs. Nellie McClung.

Roblin does not relish the opposition of the ministers of the gospel. Neither does his Satanic majesty. Roblin's in bad company.

Wasn't it a crowd?

And they all paid their way.

And there were more seats placed in the hall than the night Roblin was there, and all occupied.

Mrs. McClung put the issue up to the electors of Brandon last night.

Was it possible that such an immense crowd gathered and no "ad" in the Sun? Ma would!

The Sun evidently knew what was coming when it refused to accept paid advertising announcing Mrs. McClung's meeting.

As one prominent citizen put it, "The Roblin people are shivering and shaking today—shivering in their hearts and shaking at the knees."

JOTTINGS FROM THE GREAT PARADE

The tribute of respect and affection paid to Mrs. Nellie McClung by the assembly of hundreds of beautiful children at the C. P. R. station to greet her upon her arrival was well merited by that talented lady.

It will be in order for the Attorney General of the province to effect the arrest of all those citizens both young and old, who took part in the parade yesterday. It is quite in keeping with the defenders of the bar-room not to relish very keenly the sight of the banners and mottoes which so well express the minds of progressive people, as "We wish mother could vote," and "Banish the bar for our sakes," which were carried by the children.

It was a beautiful day for the children, and all through the streets they rode along cheering for their defender, Mrs. McClung, and calling the incisive war cry, "Banish the Bar." Back up the cry of the children with your ballot on July 10th.

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

CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE

It is all important that the issue in the present campaign be kept perfectly clear. Every effort will be made by the liquor party to confuse it. The great political parties are not above doing this kind of thing and in the present instance it will be all in the political interests of the Conservative party to try and confuse temperance people of its own party. It has already been part of its policy to do this and to make it as easy as possible for temperance conservatives to vote for their party with a clear conscience.

As temperance reformers it is our purpose to keep the issue clearly before the electors so that they may know just how the parties stand on the question.

Having this purpose in view we desire to reproduce an exceedingly clear and moderate statement of the position of the parties on the temperance question. It is as follows:

In Manitoba today the issue has between two policies in regard to this (Temperance) Reform.

(1) The policy advocated by the Roblin government, which is prohibition by means of Local Option.

1. This policy has been in vogue for a period of years.

2. Licenses have increased from 171 to 323 during the time.

3. Club licenses have increased from 1 to 21.

4. Over 70 local option contests have been rendered void because of inadequate legal provision.

5. During the last four years not one barroom has been closed by local option.

A saving clause was placed in the local option act, at the last session of the legislature by the government, the usefulness of which has yet to be demonstrated.

(II) The policy of the Liberal Party regarding the Licensed Liquor Traffic is:

1. Local Option—The Liberal platform is "to amend the Local Option Law by providing that any Municipality shall have power:"

(a) To limit, reduce, or abolish any class of liquor licenses as well as to shorten the hours of sale.

(b) That resident voters only shall have the right to vote on Local Option bylaw.

(c) That no liquor licenses shall be issued where a local option bylaw has been carried and subsequently quashed on technical grounds.

(d) Clubs, etc.

(a) To close all proprietary clubs, of "clubs of that class."

(b) To abolish a number of hotel licenses which are in reality nothing but saloons.

(c) To prohibit all sale on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

3. Banish the Bar. To pass an act for the abolition of the bar, to be prepared by the recognized temperance forces and to submit such act to a popular vote, which act, if endorsed by the electors shall be put into operation and shall have the hearty support of the Liberal Party in its thorough enforcement.

Conditions of the campaign and the clear cut statement of these two policies make it incumbent to state that the issue is not between "Local Option" and "Banish the Bar" since the platform of the Liberal Party includes both an improved Local Option law and the Banish the Bar Referendum.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GREAT APPEAL FOR TEMPERANCE

An address of the German Emperor: William II. to the naval cadets. Translated from "Die Enthalsamkeit," a German Monthly, published in Hamburg, Germany:

"One more short admonition I will give you before you go, a question with regard to my people, which lies very close to my heart. It is the question of alcohol, and of drinking."

"I know very well that drinking for pleasure is an old inheritance of the Germans. We must, however, in this respect, by continual self-discipline, free ourselves from this evil."

"I can assure you that during my reign of twenty-two years, I have had the experience that nine-tenths of the crimes which have been brought before me for sentence can be traced to alcohol. In former times it was considered a mark of ability, and even genius, if a young man could drink large quantities of liquor without any visible ill effects. I, as a young officer, have had the opportunity to see examples of that, without taking part in the experiment myself. Those are the views of former times, which are suitable for the period of the Thirty Years' War, but they are no longer adapted to the present age."

"Quite apart from the results, which I need not describe to you further, I would like to draw your attention to a point of the first importance, for your future calling in life. As you, yourself, will observe during the course of your services on board, the service in any navy exacts a discipline, the severity of

which cannot be surpassed anywhere.

"The question for you is to be able to endure this severe discipline in times of peace without exhaustion, in order to be in first class condition in times of necessity. The next war and the next naval battle demand of you sound nerves."

He will decide the victory now; the health of the nervous system is jeopardized in youth, and in later years ruined, by the consumption of alcohol. You will have the opportunity later to see the training ships and the working of modern artillery on ships, and from that you will be able to form an idea of the conditions in a naval battle. You, while on them, will see many scenes of terrible slaughter. The decisive test will be firm nerves and cool heads. That nation which consumes the least alcohol; that nation which And, gentlemen, you are to be that nation! You are to be an example to the military and naval forces. With humanity example is more effective than precept. Consequently, without curtailing your camaraderie, I expect of you, while on board the training ship, to note that the consumption of alcohol does not belong to your privileges, and to take steps among yourselves to enforce this regulation. There is being organized in my navy, or already organized, the Good Templar Lodges and the Blue Cross Society. Several officers and several hundred men have joined. I hope you will do all in your power to induce the men in the naval service to join. I need only point to the excellent example of the English navy, of which 20,000 men and officers have already joined. It is a question of the future of our navy and of our people. If you educate men in service to refrain from alcohol I will have healthy and intelligent subjects."

"This is the great question of the future. If you, however, stand for the principles of temperance, my people will be morally preserved. That is a work in which I entreat you to share."

ROBLIN AND COLDWELL APPROVE TREATING HABIT

The Free Press has been asked to publish the favorable references to the treating habit made in the legislature a couple of years ago by Sir Rodmond Roblin and the Hon. G. R. Caldwell.

The occasion for these speeches was a discussion arising from a motion by G. H. Malcolm on March 1, 1912, calling for a referendum on the proposition to banish the bar, in keeping with the request of a petition presented to the legislature.

Sir Rodmond Roblin in the course of a speech calling upon his followers to vote down the resolution, said, as reported by the Free Press:

"The petition aimed at the treating system. This system was a manifestation of the social side of man. It was an evidence of neighborliness and a method of showing good will. The social side of man's nature was the thing which distinguished him from the brutes. The bar, as it was at present constituted, was the outcome of ages of experiment. It was hedged about by a law and guarded in every way. What was now proposed was to tear down all these safeguards. There was no guarantee that under the new system which it was proposed to introduce conditions would be nearly as good as they are now. Under the present arrangements liquors are consumed on the premises where they are bought."

The premier's remarks were thus reported by the Telegram:

"Now the petitions referred to in this resolution read as follows: 'That drunkenness and the pernicious treating system are promoted by the public drinking places, the licensed bar room.'

"Now that is a statement of fact, and whether it be true or not I shall not stop to argue at this point, because it is not necessary, but manifestly one of the things that the petitioners hope to accomplish by their prayer being granted is the abolition of the treating custom."

"Now what is the treating custom? The treating custom is simply the manifestation of the social and the intellectual qualities of man as contrary distinguished from the ordinary brute creation. If you take away the social qualities or the social and the neighborly or the hospitable side of a man you have something very little better than a brute. Here is a declared intention to subvert, restrain, destroy, if possible, the social side of life. To me in the first place I think it is absolutely wrong to make any such attempt. Secondly, I know it is absolutely impossible without exterminating the race, and therefore I refuse to acknowledge the desirability of any such action."

Hon. Geo. R. Caldwell, minister of education, also took part in the debate. His references to the treating custom was thus reported by the Free Press:

"Hon. G. R. Caldwell, minister of education, contended that the only kind of sumptuary law which could be successful was that which was temperate and moderate and met with popular approval. In communities where the people wanted liquor and where the law permitted them to have it, it was better that they should be able to buy it in small quantities and for consumption on the premises. The

bar was a means of regulating the sale of liquor and it should not be destroyed unless something equally good were provided to take its place. It was not reasonable to put a proposition to the people which only cut one way."

"The bar, declared Mr. Caldwell, was not the cause of the treating habit. The contrary was the case. The same habit was indulged in by the people on all occasions. It was a question of ordinary hospitality. 'The treating habit,' said the minister, 'is the principle of ordinary human hospitality imbed in our breasts.' They should not seek to take away from a man one of his best impulses."

"Mr. Johnson: 'Then you think giving a man a drink is a kindness'."

"Mr. Caldwell: 'Yes, I do, and make no bones about it.'"

"Continuing, Mr. Caldwell contended that treating was an instinct of human life which neither banishing the bar nor anything else would stop. He had never seen a man take a drink alone in a smoking room. He didn't believe the public was behind the request."

The Telegram's report of Mr. Caldwell's remarks was in these terms:

"Referring to the matter of treating Mr. Caldwell said that as they all knew the banishing of the bar would not do away with that. Treating, he maintained, however, had nothing to do with the consumption of liquor; it was a matter of hospitality, behind it was the principle of ordinary hospitality that was imbed in human nature. They could not stop that by laws put on a thousand statute books. Getting below the surface, they were running against the social instinct of the people and he did not believe in the principle that the bar was responsible for the treating habit. It was a habit imbedded in them to be pleasant agreeable, kind and sociable with our fellow man."

AN APPROPRIATE YARN

There are many humorous tales told which apply fit the present political situation but the following are contained in a letter to the "Tribune" surely fits the nail on the head.

The letter reads:

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir,—A friend of mine living in Assiniboia told me today what I thought one of the best jokes of the election is as follows:

Mr. J. R. Haig called up this friend of mine and solicited his vote. He said, "You have known me for a good many years. I have been a pretty good boy and you know my family, and in fact, all about me, and I would appreciate very much your vote on July 10."

My friend said that is so, but you remind me of a story of an old farmer I heard a number of years ago.

This farmer was on his death bed, and calling his eldest son he said: Now, I am going to leave everything to you providing you do the right thing by your young brother John. This the oldest son promised to do, and the old man died. Then he got all the sheep together and put all the good healthy sheep in one pen and all the poor and rangy ones in another pen. It happened that John had a pet lamb and he put that with the mangy ones. Then calling John he said, now I am going to let you have your choice. So John went to the pen with the fine looking sheep, and admired them very much. Then he went to the other pen and the first thing he saw was his pet lamb. Well, well! he said, you have been my companion all your life, and have slept with me and been a comfort to me, but you have got in with such an unhealthy mangy lot that I guess I will have to let you go.

This is rather a long story but I thought it was too good to pass up.

Yours truly,

M. M.

NEW LONDON DOCKS PROGRESS

Enormous Accommodation Will be Provided When Finished

London, July 3.—Great progress has been made in the construction of the new London dock which is being erected to the south of the Royal Albert dock and which forms the most important item in the Port of London Authority's extensive scheme.

The area of water to be included amounts to 65 acres, with a depth of 35 feet. The dredging work is being carried on by two Lubecker hand dredgers which are capable of removing over 2000 cubic yards of material every week day.

The new dock will have an entrance lock 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 45 feet deep below Trinity high water. The new dock will provide for the largest ships entering this portion of the Port of London for many years. Seven jetties are provided for on the south side of the dock, each of which is 520 feet long.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY NEWS