

J. N. Currie & Co's Store News

For Big October Sales

"Stylish Shoes for Satisfactory Service"

Always buy the "Best" and get the "Most" for your money. This store is back to "Pre War Quality" Merchandise with Lowest Possible Prices—Carrying All Lines of Merchandise. This store never has any Slack Season. This is why we can afford to sell "Better Quality at Less Money" in every Department.

Insist on "Empress" or "Murray Make Shoes" and you get Comfort, Service and Style combined with the Best Value Money can buy in Oxfords, Slippers and High Shoes. With our new increased stock we can meet the demands from the whole family and protect them from High Prices or Inferior Qualities. In Values at \$3.75, \$4.25, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Stanfield's and Watson's Underwear for the Whole Family

When there's so much deception in Underwear, why ask simply for "Underwear" when you can be protected by asking for "Stanfield's" or "Watson's," all with woven label?

Getting Prices Down for Big October Sales

New Shipments Added This Week

Holeproof Hosiery in New Fall Shades of Silk, Silk and Wool direct from factory. Consignment of Cashmere Hosiery direct from England—for Women, Children and Men. Perrin-Kayser Gloves in Silk and Chamotte. Ballantyne Sweaters for Men, Women, Boys and Girls, in all styles. Big shipment of English Hats for Men, in Pearl, Taupe, Carbon Grey, Beaver and other New Shades of this Fur Felt English Quality.

More Congoleum Squares—All sizes. New Designs Added for Fall. Just a few "Seconds" in Linen Damask Cloths left for those who act quickly, in sizes 2 x 2 1-2 and 3 x 2 yards. Cannot procure any more for some time.

Over 5,000 Designer Patterns Right in Stock.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Glencoe's Best Clothing House with Ample Stocks for Good Selection.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townpeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher

Before furnaces and stoves are lit for the winter, steps should be taken by all householders to have the flues and chimneys inspected and thoroughly cleaned. This is a precaution against fire that is being urged by the Dominion Fire Commission.

Public school pupils in Ontario will be relieved of much of their home work by the issue of new regulations governing the curriculum in provincial schools. Some subjects that have been criticised as being fads or frills will be eliminated also or made optional. These regulations will be made effective during the present school term.

The man or woman who smuggles, no matter what the article, is as much a lawbreaker as a person who robs a bank. He or she has taken away from the public treasury.

The question of payment of town councillors comes up frequently, and many who give fifteen minutes and thought to such matters sometimes think that some remuneration should be given. If all officers of public institutions demanded pay for service rendered, such as councillors, school trustees, members of boards of health and public libraries, the people would be taxed to death. Municipal management depends largely upon the co-operation of its citizens, and the success of our present municipal government is largely due to the feeling that to serve the public is an honor that reflects much to the credit of those engaged.—Newmarket Era.

THE FLIVVER PLANE

The "flivver" aeroplane has arrived. It is only fifteen feet long and has a wing spread of forty feet. The motor is of twelve horsepower and the little machine can get up a speed of seventy miles an hour. It will rise and land in comparatively narrow space and "take off" when going only ten miles an hour. The pilot, a Frenchman, says that the aeroplane can be built in quantity for \$400 each and that they will fly 125 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

It's the Basic Industry

When the farmer gets \$1.20 for his wheat it is good news for the cities. The man in town has learned by a very real experience that he can't go ahead one bit faster than the man on the land.—Advertiser.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED

Plebiscite Arguments, Wet and Dry, Thoughtfully Dealt With

(An address delivered by Rev. D. G. Paton Sept. 23rd at a united meeting under the auspices of the W. M. Societies of the local churches.)

In October of this year the people of Ontario are having the opportunity to express their opinion upon the future policy of Ontario in the control of intoxicants. When the vote was last taken a large majority of the votes cast were in favor of the Ontario Temperance Act, a prohibition law. Opposition to the Ontario Temperance Act then and now comes from four quarters. Taking their stand and voicing their arguments against prohibition there are four classes among the electorate:

(1) The brewers and distillers and others who have made it their business to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors and naturally in the interest of their "business" want a more free sale of their products.

(2) The people who like "to drink" and wish to be able to have a "drink" when they want it.

(3) The people who, perhaps not drinkers themselves, feel that there are other people who like "to drink" and that they should have the liberty to indulge their desires.

(4) People who, opposed to drinking and drunkenness, have seen or heard of the Ontario Temperance Act being broken, and in discouragement say, "Things are bad under the Ontario Temperance Act. Let us try Government sale. It may stop some of this drinking that is going on."

Of all arguments against prohibition there is none less reasonable and with so weak a foundation as this last: "There is too much drinking going on now. Let us try Government sale. It may stop some of the drinking." If they would stop to think and to face the facts they would find what has been abundantly proven—that drunkenness and drinking increase in direct proportion with the opportunities for drinking. If it is easy to procure intoxicating beverages there is more drinking done. When it is difficult to procure drink there is less drinking and less drunkenness.

The official figures of commitments to gaol for drunkenness are worth noticing. During the last three years of license in Ontario there were 21,051 commitments to gaol for drunkenness. If during the next six years there had been as much drunkenness proportionate with population, there would have been 43,782 gaol commitments. But during those six years Ontario had prohibition and there were only 22,473 commitments to gaol. Under prohibition drunkenness decreased 50 per cent. It would be good if it had been decreased 100 per cent., but a 50 per cent. improvement is surely better than no improvement at all. But these figures do not tell all the story, for when we compare conditions then and now it is the observation of many that there is not one-quarter of the drunkenness now that there used to be.

But some one says: "That is a comparison of the open bar and liquor stores with prohibition. How

about a comparison of prohibition with Government sale?" Such a comparison is possible in the case of British Columbia. That province had prohibition from October 1st, 1917, to June 15th, 1921. It has had Government sale from June 15th, 1921, to the present time. During the last six months of prohibition in British Columbia the liquor sales through legitimate channels amounted to \$99,376, approximately \$100,000. During the six months ending September, 1923, the liquor sales there amounted to \$5,717,624, an increase of approximately 5,700 per cent. How can one talk about there being less drinking done under Government sale than under prohibition?

This should also be noticed about British Columbia, that the yearly average of prisoners sent to Oakalla gaol under prohibition was 511. The yearly average under Government sale has been 1,565—three times as many gaol commitments under Government sale as under prohibition. There is also reported by statistics a penitentiary prisoner increase of 85 per cent. To believe that Government sale will lessen drinking, drunkenness and crime is to believe contrary to the evidence of a province that has tried both prohibition and the other.

The argument of those who, not drinking themselves still feel that those who drink should have a chance to satisfy their desires, is the much-talked-of argument for "personal liberty." In reality no citizen in any civilized land has full and absolute liberty. There are hundreds of things in which we do not possess liberty. For instance—the liberty of a man to enter or leave his own home is surely British and just. Yet, if smallpox or diphtheria or some such disease breaks out in our home we are not at liberty to leave even our own home or to invite people in or let them out. The liberty of our own home is curtailed by law. You are not at liberty to drive your car beyond certain speeds without danger of breaking the law. Surely your children are yours, but you are not at liberty to do with them as you wish. You have to feed them, clothe them, shelter them and educate them. The law curtails your liberty even with your own family. All these and the thousand other restrictions upon our liberty are on the statute books because it is in the best interests of the state. So why, since it is an acknowledged fact, proven by science, taught in our schools, commonly known, that drinking is harmful, should there be all the qualms about restricting one's liberty. The law mentions a great many things wherein we have no liberty. Why stop at what is an ancient and well-known evil in national life?

As for the opposition to the O. T. A. of those who frankly confess that they like "a drink" and want to have it—their argument has at any rate the virtue of frankness. It may be in this coming plebiscite that there will be some of these "who will be big enough and true enough in their citizenship to remember with an open mind the trail of woe left by the liquor traffic in the days of the past and to compare those days with conditions under prohibition, and in spite of personal preference vote for

what they can see to be the more reasonable policy.

To consider the first mentioned class of those opposed to the Ontario Temperance Act—brewers, distillers and others engaged in the traffic—this small though influential section of the provincial population are the only ones who would benefit materially by taking the backward step of opening up the sale of liquor. In hundreds of homes, thousands of homes, where a weakness for drink exists, men, women and children would lose—lose money, comforts, home life, happiness. If the province "goes wet" in October communities would lose—would lose the peace and quietness of sober times, would lose much of the safety on the roads which is now enjoyed. It is to be remembered that the automobile traffic now is different from the horse and buggy traffic of the "wet days" some years ago. If the province "goes wet" in October, business men, manufacturers and employees would lose. Most people have no more money than will meet the ordinary expenses of life and it follows that if some of that money goes for drink there will be that much less for spending on food, clothes, home comforts and luxuries and other commodities. But if the province "goes wet" in October, those engaged in manufacturing and selling "drink" will suffer no loss—what is lost to the great bulk of the people of the province is gain to them. Whose interests are more important, the interests of the many or the interests of the few?

But some one says: "The Government reaps the benefit and taxes will go down." It should be remembered that the Government under Government sale merely sells—it does not manufacture. It acts as an agent. Getting from the brewers and distillers, it retails to the public, making a little on each bottle, but the bulk of the price paid to the Government goes not into the treasury but to those from whom the Government bought. In Quebec for the year ending April 30, 1923, the dispensary sales amounted to \$19,698,773. Of this \$13,409,339 was paid out by the Government for liquors purchased. \$3,211,174 was paid out in administration expenses, and out of about 20 millions spent by the people of the province, a little over 3 millions was left for the provincial treasury. For Quebec to add 3 millions to its treasury it cost the people of Quebec over 19 millions. Poor business!

No argument against prohibition seems so unanswerable as the "bootlegger" argument. The bootlegger, who is now getting rich under prohibition, will be put out of business. It may be true that some bootleggers are now making fat incomes out of their criminal practices, but the remedy does not lie in Government sale. Such at any rate is the experience of British Columbia, which under Government sale is spoken of as

"the bootleggers' paradise." H. H. Stevens, M.P., has stated in a public address in Vancouver that never in the history of the country was bootlegging comparable in magnitude and murderous results to what it is today. Presumably he was speaking of his province, where bootleggers are saved the necessity of manufacturing their wares by simply buying from the Government stores and re-tailing throughout the province.

For Ontario to "go wet" in October would be a sad step. The times have been bad and economic conditions not favorable (though the conditions of Ontario when compared with world conditions have been singularly fortunate). But granted that Ontario has debt and some of the people have poverty, can a province drink itself rich?

SCHOOL FAIR AT GLENCOE

(Continued from page 1)

Table basket—Duncan McMurphy, Grace Graham, Janet McMurphy, Edwin Gould, Grace Graham, Harley Lease.

Pears — Alice Pole, Reta Moore, Hugh McAlpine, Gladys Smith, Prudence Moore, Innes Graham, Jack Reycraft.

Table basket—Duncan McMurphy, Grace Graham, Janet McMurphy, Edwin Gould, Neta Moore, Innes Graham, Winnifred McDonald.

Plate of home-grown fruit—Bertha Hills, Grace Graham, Edwin Gould, Jack Reycraft.

Home-made bread—Jimmie Grover, Evelyn Raeburn, Janet McMurphy, Jean Grover, Florence Hills, Leah Tomlinson, Muriel Abbott, John Ramsey, Myrtle Wilson.

Home-made candy—Grace Graham, Jean McDonald, Misa Purcell, Olive Moore, Jimmie Grover, Jean Watterworth, Margaret McRae.

Pumpkin pie—Drina McAlpine, Lillian Henderson.

Muffins — Florence Squire, Janet McMurphy, Florence Hills, Gertrude Purcell, Neta Moore, Helen Clarke, Evelyn Siddall.

Fruit tarts—Annie McKellar, Neta Moore, Florence Squire, Florence Hills, Gertrude Purcell, Misa Purcell, Myrtle Wilson.

Layer cake, chocolate — Jimmie Grover, Mary E. Coad, Kathleen McIntyre, Viola Munro, Jean Strachan, Jean Grover, Margaret Haggith.

School lunch — Jack McDonald, Mary Doble, Olive Moore, Florence Hills.

Hand-embroidered centrepiece — Jean Grover, Florence Hills, Dorothy Watterworth, Norene Innes, Beulah Copeland, Della Stevenson.

Girl's all-over apron — Norene Innes, Jean Grover, Misa Purcell, Florence Squire.

Dressed doll — Faye Watterworth, Vera Diamond, B. Copeland, Bertha Hills, Bessie Hills.

Knitted wash cloth — Florence Hills, Jean Grover, Evelyn Siddall, Emily Abbott, Dorothy Diamond, Sybil Williams, Daisy Whitehall.

Handmade handkerchief with tat-

ted edge—Prudence Moore, Florence Hills, Beulah Copeland.

Bath towel with crocheted edge—Florence Hills, Jean Grover, Gertrude Abbott, Prudence Moore.

Tea apron — Florence Hills, Jean Grover.

Model tool box — Roy Mumford, Dougald McIntyre, John McMurphy, Jimmie Grover, George Innes, John J. Smith.

Elasticine model of a rabbit—Eugene Gould, Innes Graham, Olive Moore, Bernice Clarke.

Paper match-holder—Olive Munro, Grace Graham, Olive Moore, Innes Graham, Archie McKellar.

Ground plan of barn — Norman Squire, Jimmie Grover, Donald McRae, Angus Hurley, Wilfrid B. Hurley, Alvin McKellar, Jack Reycraft.

Plan of farm kitchen—Jean Grover, Charlotte Smith, Gertrude Abbott, Florence McKellar, Viola Munro, Virginia Clarke, Evelyn Raeburn.

Collection of art—F. Hills, Glencoe, No. 5, Ekfrid; V. Hoyt, Glencoe.

Collection of sewing—Glencoe, No. 7, Ekfrid.

Noxious weeds — No. 12, Mosa; Florence Hills, Glencoe; No. 17, Mosa; No. 7, Ekfrid.

Plant diseases—No. 7, Ekfrid; No. 2, Mosa.

Writing, 4th class—Lillian Haggith, Florence Hills, Gertrude Abbott, Jean Grover, Norene Innes, Evelyn Raeburn, Blanche McCracken.

Writing, 3rd class—Emily Abbott, Evelyn Siddall, Dorothy Watterworth, Mildred Blacklock, Mercedes Heal, Roy Mumford, Della Stevenson.

Writing, 2nd class — Lloyd Mumford, C. Henry, Bertha Hills, Leah Tomlinson, Muriel Abbott, John Ramsey, Myrtle Wilson.

Writing, 1st class—Kenneth MacPherson, Jean Watterworth, Francis Singleton, Rena Whitehall, Dorothy McLachlan, Dorothy Wall, Mamie Smith.

Pencil drawing of a house—Olive Munro, Donald McEachren, Innes Graham, Grace Graham, Arch. McKellar, Ronald Whitehall, Bernice Clarke.

Illustrate any month in crayon—Edward Wilson, Albert Haggith, John Ramsay, Doris Love, Jean McDonald, Glen Watterworth, Myrtle Wilson.

Poster — Viola Munro, Florence Hills, Jean Grover, Jimmie Grover, Gertrude Abbott, Prudence Moore.

"One of Canada's Great Men"—Jean Grover, Viola Munro, Prudence Moore, Alvin McKellar, Charlotte Smith, Katharine E. Gillies, George Innes.

"Save the Forests" — Jimmie C. Grover, Gladys R. Smith, Leland Innes, Florence Squire, Angus Hurley.

"Caring for Pets"—John Ramsey, John J. Smith, Doris Love, Leah Tomlinson, Albert Haggith, Pearl McLachlan, Florence Squire.

Live stock naming contest—Glencoe; No. 9, Mosa.

Stock judging contest — No. 9, Mosa; Glencoe.

Public speaking — Doris Reycraft, Lillian Haggith, Janet McMurphy.

School parade—No. 2, Mosa.

Feathered pets — Jack McCallum, Alvin McKellar, John D. Mitchell, Vera Diamond, Bert Diamond, John Mitchell, Donald Haggith.

Furred pets — Olive Henderson, Tade Tomlinson, Jimmie Grover, Georgina Allan, Jack Reycraft, Irene Reath, Kenneth McEachren.

Eggs, specials, brown — Gertrude Purcell, Wilfrid Hurley, Alice Pole, Douglas Livingstone, William Tait, Nelson Reycraft, Archie McKellar.

Eggs, specials, white—Marion Siddall, Beulah Copeland, Kenneth Gillies, Harley Lease, Wilfrid Hurley, Helen Reycraft, Marjorie McElae.

Specials

School parade—No. 2, Mosa.

Essay, "How to improve local fall fair"—Jimmie C. Grover, Florence Hills, Jean Grover.

Best exhibit of any nature—No. 9, Mosa; No. 17, Mosa.

Exhibit of home garden products—Florence Hills, Willie Hailstone.

Crate of apples—Zelda Munro, Viola Munro, Innes Graham.

Public speaking — Doris Reycraft, Lillian Haggith.

Tool chest—Roy Mumford, Dougald McIntyre, John McMurphy.

Bird house—Jimmie Grover, Willie George.

Varieties of fruit — John D. Mitchell, Duncan McMurphy, Janet McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables — Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of fruit for table use—John D. Mitchell, Duncan McMurphy, Janet McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Varieties of vegetables for table use—Viola Munro, John McMurphy, Duncan McMurphy.

Progress or Reaction Ontario Electors Must Choose

THE issue of the Plebiscite of October 23rd is: Shall the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage continue to be prohibited, or the traffic be re-established and conducted by the Government? ¶ Since September 16th, 1916, the legalized sale of liquor for beverage purposes has been prohibited. During eight years the Ontario Temperance Act has wrought a moral, social and economic transformation, gradual but real. ¶ A new generation knows nothing of the evils of the liquor traffic before the O. T. A. came into force. Older generations may have forgotten. ¶ Think of it! There is not a man or woman 29 years of age who has legally seen the inside of a bar-room or liquor shop in the Province of Ontario. ¶ Booze is banned! It is a discredited and dishonored outlaw. Now, it wants to come back. It seeks not only re-instatement, but that the Government itself shall be an active partner.

Do You Remember?

The old-time Bar-Room and Liquor Shop, with their disgusting sights and sounds and smells;

The staggering, cursing, drunken men who jostled us on the streets and on the cars—particularly on holidays or at public demonstrations—and who filled our jails;

The poor, battered, bedraggled hulks of men and women—God's children, our brothers and sisters, every one of them;

The destitution, misery, wretchedness, squalor, filth and disorder in many hovels that might, and should, have been homes;

The vice, the immorality, the crime, the debauchery, incited by liquor, that appalled good citizens.

The O.T.A. Has Made Good

Contrast those conditions with the situation today. The Ontario Temperance Act has brought immeasurable improvement. Drunkenness has decreased. Crime has been lessened. Homes are happier. Children have been given a better chance. Savings Bank deposits have increased. All down the line, PROGRESS has been written into the history of Old Ontario!

OFFICIAL RECORDS PROVE ALL THIS!

The following table shows that, in Ontario under the O. T. A., there has been a substantial decrease in the offences that are usually associated with drink:

	1914	1922
Assaults	1,627	756
Cruelty to Animals	1,172	256
Vagrancy	4,703	1,507
Keeping and Frequenting		
Bewild House	802	352
Loose, Idle and Disorderly	6,411	1,736
Drunkenness	17,703	10,063

As for the opposition to the O. T. A. of those who frankly confess that they like "a drink" and want to have it—their argument has at any rate the virtue of frankness. It may be in this coming plebiscite that there will be some of these "who will be big enough and true enough in their citizenship to remember with an open mind the trail of woe left by the liquor traffic in the days of the past and to compare those days with conditions under prohibition, and in spite of personal preference vote for

NOTE THE OPINION OF OUR MANUFACTURERS:

"Does Prohibition, under the O. T. A., result in more comfortable homes and better supplies of food and clothing for wives and children?"

When this question was asked of leading Ontario manufacturers by the Ontario Board of License Commissioners, 1,165, or 82 per cent., answered "Yes", while only 239, or 17 per cent., said "No".

All Systems of Government Sales Have Failed

So-called "Government Control" has proven a dismal failure wherever tried. Drinking, drunkenness and bootlegging have reached appalling proportions. Every Canadian Province that has tried any form of "Government Sale" has already learned a hard lesson.

Take BRITISH COLUMBIA: Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., in a public address in Vancouver recently, declared:

"Never, in the history of the country, was bootlegging comparable in magnitude and murderous results to what it is today."

Or, MANITOBA: Figures furnished by the Chief of Police of Winnipeg show an increase of 45 per cent. in the number of

For the Honor of Old Ontario mark Your Ballot thus:

1	Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act?	X
2	Are you in favour of the sale of a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?	

drunk and disorderly cases in the first five months under Government Sale, as compared with the corresponding five months of the previous year under Prohibition.

And, finally, QUEBEC: The following resolution was unanimously adopted