

1860

DUNDAS & FLAVELLES, LIMITED

1912

Select Your Christmas Gifts Early!

In order to shop with comfort and enjoy the best selection among our gorgeous showing of Suitable Christmas Gifts WE ADVISE EVERYBODY TO SHOP EARLY!

Fancy Goods

A large assortment of dressed dolls, light or dark complexion, with fancy colored dresses, shoes and bonnets. These dolls shut their eyes when reclining. Take your choice at each..... 19c

"Campbell Kids" with unbreakable heads, girls or boys, dressed in rompers and fancy dresses, durable gifts for the little folks. Prices, each..... 50c.

A beautiful assortment of dressed dolls with fancy dresses, bonnets and shoes. These go to sleep; ideal gifts for Xmas trees. Price each..... 25c

Large jointed dolls, 23 inches high, with real hair and eye lashes. These go to sleep. A really handsome doll. Price each..... 1.00

A beautiful range of dolls dressed in gingham, muslin, velvet and satin, with fancy shoes, stockings and hats. Any of these will delight the little folks. Prices each \$1.00, 75c and..... 50c

Dolls' Brass Beds with fancy muslin comforter and pillow. These beds fold up and are sure to please the little folks. Prices each \$1.00 and..... 25c

Come and visit our zoological display of Teddy Bears, Monkeys, Donkeys, Dogs, Cats, Ponies and Elephants. It will tickle the little folks. Prices \$2.00 down to each..... 25c

Brass Goods

We have a beautiful showing of Japanese and Dutch Brass Goods in handsome designs. These make an ideal Christmas gift.

Japanese and Dutch Jardinieres, in plain and hammered effects, all sizes, suitable for ferns, palms or plants. Prices each, \$7.50, \$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and..... 50c

Brass Trays, with or without handles in round, square or oval shapes, all sizes. Prices each \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and..... 25c

We have a magnificent assortment of Brass Tobacco Jars, Candle Sticks, Ornaments, Vases, Pin Trays, etc., any of which would make a desirable gift. Prices each \$6.00 down to..... 25c

Gloves

Perrin's guaranteed Kid Gloves in all shades and sizes; fancy stitched gusset fingers, put up individual pair in a dainty Xmas box. Per pair..... \$1.25

Fine Kid Gloves, Perrin's make, in a great variety of shades; put up in individual Xmas boxes, all sizes. Per pair..... \$1.00

Long 12 and 16 Button Length White Kid Gloves, for evening wear, all sizes; put up individual pair in handsome box. Per pair..... \$1.50 and \$1.25

The famous "Kaysor" Glove, in 16 button length, fancy embroidered, shades of white, black, or champagne; all pure silk; all sizes; put up single pair in fancy box. Per pair..... \$2.50



Dundas & Flavelles Limited

Last Night's Splendid Mass Meeting In the Interests of Local Option

The mass meeting in the Academy of Music last night in the interests of local option was splendidly attended. Those present listened to three practical and convincing addresses on the great issue before the people—the abolition of the open bar. The speakers did not play upon the feelings of the audience by the narration of touching incidents, but rather impressed upon them hard, cold indisputable facts and arguments to prove their contentions that the open bar was the greatest menace to the moral and social welfare of our people.

Mr. W. B. Sparling's address had the right ring about it, and was a clever exposition of the issue. The three reasons advanced by the speaker why he was opposed to the open bar were cleverly presented, and were forced home on the minds and convictions of his hearers with no uncertain sound.

Mr. Alex. Horn, of Horn Bros. Woollen Mills (the largest employer of labor in town) made an appeal to the electors fortified with telling facts and arguments that were both pointed, practical and convincing.

Rev. Beverley Smith, of Toronto, an Anglican clergyman, who figured largely in the successful fight for the abolition of the bar in Toronto Jct., was the speaker of the evening and his address was both logical, and convincing and replete with unassailable arguments against the existence of the open bar. He made a deep impression on his hearers by his common-sense arguments, and efficiently punctuated the many wild-eyed arguments advanced against local option by the advocates of the open bar.

Mr. Wm. Flavelle, the chairman, ably discharged the duties devolving upon him and in his splendid opening address clearly placed the issue before the people.

THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Wm. Flavelle said they had gathered to hear discussed the question of local option, local prohibition, or abolition of the open bar. The surprise is that there are two sides on this question. He could understand those in the liquor business fighting the measure, but was surprised to think that a portion of the community joined forces with them. There is no one will deny that the open bar is our greatest curse. The only reason why it is so predominant is because of the money in it—money easily earned. The objections raised against local option are very amusing. The contention that it would spoil the town is absurd. Fully one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is spent over the bar every year, and we get about \$1,600 or 2 of a mill as a result of this awful expenditure. That is only the economic side, but when we look at the curse the local bar is to our community, we can view its terrible effects from a different standpoint.

Mr. Sparling said he had been asked by the Citizens' Committee to express his views on the question of local option. He was interested in the great issue to be voted on in January. He had his opinion formed on the question, and believed it was the duty of every citizen to take an interest in all public questions.

Mr. Sparling took up the question from an economic standpoint and asked his hearers whether the open bar was a benefit financially or not. Do we get anything from the open bar? Yes, we get a revenue of \$1,680 on an investment of \$100,000, (less than two per cent) and we lose the capital. Who pays the revenue? Not the license holder, but the consumer—the man who is least able to pay. Under local option conditions the man who is best able to pay will make up this revenue.

The question of accommodation was next referred to by Mr. Sparling, who claimed it need not necessarily cost us more under local option conditions. In proof of his contentions he referred to the Dunsmuir hotel in Vancouver, a modern hostelry in every respect, with rates the same as prevailed elsewhere. This hotel had no bar, and it was paying good dividends. Supposing it was necessary to pay more for accommodation under local option, then as honest men and British subjects, we should be willing to pay for it.

Mr. Sparling then dealt with the question from the standpoint of the economic value of man. The man addicted to liquor is incapacitated from work, and therefore loses his value as an economic asset. The real issue, Mr. Sparling said, was the moral issue. It was hardly necessary to touch it. We see it every day, and it appealed to him that local option would do away with the terrible evils due to the open bar.

Mr. Sparling then took up the record of appeal votes on local option in the province.

In 1909 there were 97 Ontario municipalities where repeal contests were possible. Bar room advocates were only able to bring on 29 contests, and they were beaten in 27 of these.

In 1910 there were 111 possible repeal contests, voting was brought on in only 12 and local option was sustained in 10 of these.

In 1911 there were 134 possible repeal contests. Repeal bylaws were only voted on in 3 municipalities. Local option was sustained in all.

In 1912 there were 178 possible repeal contests. In 163 municipalities the liquor interests could not muster up strength enough to bring on a contest. 15 places voted, and all sustained the law.

There are some objections to local option, said Mr. Sparling—1 out of 126.

Mr. Sparling concluded an admirable address by giving three reasons

for his support of local option. First—To help the man who wants help. There were lots of them. Lots of men want to go home from work at night, but cannot do so because of the open bar.

Second—On account of the young men and boys who have never started. Third—Because the liquor traffic is the great curse. Mr. Haverson, solicitor for the liquor interests, had admitted this. We are allied to it—a partner to it and on our polling day I intend going to the poll to sign off my partnership. I thank the government for giving me the privilege to sever my responsibility with the liquor traffic.

ALEX. HORN.

In the early days in Canada there was little or no restrictions for selling intoxicating liquors. It was sold out of the grocery store in jugs and cans in much the same way as coal oil or vinegar are sold today. As time went on, however, the baneful influence of intoxicating beverages became more and more pronounced. It was found necessary to restrict the sale not only in quantity but to time and place as well. And the Government in their wisdom in order that the evil should be curtailed, charged a fee for the privilege of selling liquors and this privilege was given only to a certain number, according to the population. In this way the government was responsible for the result of the business, being partners in the traffic. Of late years the Government have said to the people of each municipality, we do not wish to retain the privilege of issuing licenses in your municipality. We prefer that you would settle the matter for yourselves. In other words the Government have rolled the responsibility on to the shoulders of the people and have made it necessary for us to either refuse the issuing of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors or to sell for a consideration the privilege to dispose of liquors in our districts. Three years ago by a minority vote the municipality decided to continue the license system, and we are still partners with the liquor dealers. We are therefore quite as responsible for the evil arising from the sale of intoxicating drinks as the man who handles the glasses across the bar to his customers. I mean to say that every one in Lindsay whether he consented to the agreement or not is a partner in the liquor business, so long as we accept the license fees paid by the liquor dealers into the funds of the town treasury. I want to be clearly understood. I believe that the man to whom we grant the legal privilege to sell intoxicating liquors over the open bar is no more responsible for the misery, the poverty and crimes which always follow in the wake of us who have entered into an agreement with the liquor dealers by

viding up the profit. Now as we are partners in this business we should have something to say in the running and management of it. If our partners, the bar tender or liquor seller, will not do as he agreed to do we can dissolve partnership and both parties can go out of business. Now this is what I propose the Town of Lindsay should do, and for the following reasons, viz: 1st. Our partners in the business have not been keeping faith with us. Section 76 of the License Act, which is one of the rules of our agreement reads as follows: "If any person licensed under this Act permits drunkenness or delivers intoxicating liquor to any drunken person or permits and suffers any drunken person to consume any intoxicating liquor on the premises he shall be liable to a penalty or not less than \$10.00 and not exceeding \$50.00. Now travellers from other towns and cities remark that there is more than the usual amount of drunkenness in Lindsay. Our public records are a barometer of the actual state of affairs, and I suppose that scarcely one tenth part of the disorder and misery produced by drink traffic ever reached the police court, or is recorded in the public report. We cannot close our eyes to the evil effects on individuals, upon families, and upon business interest.

2nd. The \$1680 which we receive as our share of this partnership is not a sufficiently large sum to justify us in contaminating our town and surrounding country with the misery which flows from those licensed moral cess pools. It has been estimated that over one hundred thousand dollars annually passes over the bars of Lindsay, and our share in the profit is \$1680. This money spent is absolutely wasted. It is worse than exchange, for the buyer receives in exchange for his money that which does him harm. The loss to the town through the idleness of men who are kept from work through their own drinking or the drinking of others amounts to ten times the amount we receive for license fees. Three years ago our partner in the liquor business used the argument that if we dissolved partnership with them our taxes would at once be raised, and that the grass would grow on the streets, that closing the bars would kill the town. The partnership has been continued, and one thing we do know, if local option would have killed the town, the license system has been killing the citizens. What a long train of mourners have followed their dead to untimely graves, and all we have to show is \$1680.

3rd. The reason why the town of Lindsay should dissolve partnership with the liquor traffic is because the bar corrupts the morals of the community. Bars cannot run without boys, and if the bars continue to exist in Lindsay it will be the boys of Lindsay and vicinity who must be the toll to run the Whiskey Mill. How much is a boy worth? Is he worth \$1680? Would you like to sell him for that amount of money? What is your daughter's future worth? What amount of money would compensate you for seeing your daughter married to a drunken sot? Is there enough money in the

Bank of England to compensate the people of Lindsay for the awful degradation caused by this unholy alliance with the liquor business during the last three years. The untimely deaths, the sorrow and remorse, the wretched homes, the blighted hopes. Perhaps we can raise the price of blood.

The following is our police court record during the 11 months of 1912: Convictions of the License Act in Lindsay, 37; in 5 more cases the parties absconded; drunk and disorderly, 39; 20 convictions for causing disturbance, due directly or indirectly to drink.

For the past 30 months in Orillia under local option: Infringement of the Liquor Law, 2. Last eight months under license: 5 men to Kingston, 6 men to Central Sentence aggregating 19 years.

REV. BEVERLEY SMITH I want to assure you that you will hear some things tonight you heard three years ago, said Mr. Smith. The same sentiments prevail tonight, only I will add three years' history to them. While we gather here I cannot forget that my church is greatly misunderstood. It is claimed that it is too apathetic on all great moral questions. All our bishops have expressed themselves strongly on temperance, and have called upon the people to unite against the common enemy. The Synod of my own diocese had come out in favor of the abolition of the bar.

Social and moral reform, Mr. Smith contended, went hand in hand. The eradication of any evil tending to the degradation of any community had its effect on the social life of the people. Toronto Jct. under license had one of the most famous gambling dens in Canada, but it was wiped out when the bars were abolished. Local option was not total prohibition or the Scott Act over again. It was nothing but the abolition of the bar, which was the cause of nearly all the evil in our land.

It is not the gray haired drunkard I am particularly interested in tonight, but it is the boys. It is the youth of our land, and if we can save the rising generation and remove the institution that produces the drunkard, we remove the greatest curse of our country. I have not uttered one word against the hotelkeeper. It is the institution—the open bar with its product of ruined homes, broken hearted women and children crying in their rags that I lift my voice against. We had men in Toronto Jct. who said if we only had the license

PIANOS THAT ARE PIANOS, not only in shape, and name, but in quality, finish, tone, durability and all that goes to make a first class piano in every respect, are to be seen at Brown's music store, Kent-st., Lindsay. And the prices are low, and payments are arranged to suit the buyer. Intending purchasers would consult their own interests in examining these instruments before buying anywhere, and there's a considerable variety to select from. All sorts of musical instruments and supplies may be obtained at the same place. Remember, next door to Anderson & Nugent's.

fees of the past few years. Such men are like Judas. They had no thought of the little pairs of shoes that went across the open bar. If we had only the license fees for three years, they said, we could pave our streets. They had the open bar in Toronto Junction for forty years, still no streets were paved, but since the bars were abolished we spent in three years \$112,000 on paved streets.

In regard to accommodation, the speaker asked: What has the bar to do with it? Not one necessary hotel has been closed in Ontario as a result of local option. I go to a certain hotel in your town and get accommodation for one week. I come back in five years and I get the same accommodation. My bill is larger, and I am told by the proprietor that he has not the receipts of the bar. The set paid for my accommodation five years ago. The question of accommodation is settled by the law of supply and demand. Ask our doctors and school teachers in Toronto Jct. if there is as much drinking as there was some years ago, and see what their answer is.

The statement that local option would kill the town was used in Toronto Junction. A hotelkeeper advanced that argument and when the bylaw was passed he drew \$70,000 and invested it in a corner block in the town that was going to blue ruin. The population has increased from 7,000 to 16,000. We had two banks under license and today we have eleven. Today there is not a merchant in Toronto Jct. who has a collector for the purpose of collecting bad debts. Before the bar was abolished, I believe nearly every merchant on Dundas-st. employed a collector.

The whole question, it is claimed, is a matter of sentiment, said Rev. Mr. Smith. The Toronto Street Railway Co. are not a sentimental crowd, but its rules are that any employe in uniform found in a bar room is thereby dismissed. The same rules apply to the C.P.R. Mr. White of the C.P.R. prayed that prohibition might sweep the bars out of Winnipeg. I know the effects of moral suasion, but moral suasion cannot affect a thing that is backed by money interests. Why did not the people resort to moral suasion in the United States to settle the slavery question rather than spill the blood of tens of thousands of its best men? The story goes on year in and year out of the terrible ravages of drink and yet men and women sit quietly by and display their apathy and indifference, while scenes of sorrow, degradation and misery are enacted in their midst.

In closing a most convincing address, he asked those present to consider the following questions: What necessary connection exists between alcohol and hospitality? What connection exists between alcohol and accommodation? Of what economic value is a bar room in any community? What one good thing has any bar room done in this world? How many of us in this hall have never been touched by drunkenness? Rev. Mr. Smith closed his splendid address by narrating a pathetic incident in his own ministerial experience

as a result of the open bar. The chairman before opening the meeting to a close appealed for support of the Christian community in the fight against the open bar. referred to the padding of the vote list, and stated he believed theponents of local option in this matter had overhotted the mark.

The meeting closed with the national Anthem. During the evening Mr. C. Weeks rendered in good voice, "The Boy," Mr. Forsythe acting as accompanist.

HARTLEY

(Special to the Post) The rain of yesterday took our snow and now we have the again. It is not our nature to complain, but with snow on day, mud the next, it is hard for young men of our burg to tell them to take the cutter or the bus when they go for an eight or mile drive.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. E. Thornbury had a very successful shooting match at his home north here. The shooting was long continued, and some good shots were scored. Among the most successful was Mr. Colin H. Campbell, who scored three geese. It is understood that Mr. W. A. Barker intends having a shooting match here early week.

Last Friday night a number of members of the Adult Bible Class and League drove to the home of Mr. Wm. Maxwell and spent an enjoyable social evening.

In connection with the work of Hartley Epworth League, it is noted that a debate will be held the near future. Particulars later the rumor is correct.

Miss B. MacMillan, of Palestine has been visiting her friend, M. Campbell, during the past week. Incidentally she attended the evening on Friday night.

Mrs. J. Myles, of Montana, is visiting her brother, Mr. John Curran. Miss Sophia Moynes, of Glenora visited Mrs. Nell Brown on Sunday. Miss Hannah McArthur, of Sarnia, is visiting her aunt, Miss Mies.

Misses B. MacMillan and M. Campbell, spent Saturday in Lindsay. Rev. W. R. Archer gave a helpful discourse last Sunday, "The Greatest Supernatural Work of the World," the text being II Corinthians 2. The speaker's reference to seven great phenomena, which might be called seven modern wonders of the world but the great supernatural work of Christianity. By patient experimental work scientists claim they produce a grain of wheat very near the natural grain in appearance composition, but it will lack great essential quality—the germ life. So Christianity is the one religion—the religion of life everling.

Perfume

We have a very large stock beautiful fancy boxed perfume Higinbotham's drug store.

LINDSAY, (Special Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. with friends sider the New edifice which munity. On Friday members of J. M. Swain teemed leader and is retiring Mr. and Mrs. tively by surp timation of v After a ver F. J. Emmer address and the with a beauti with a slight to The continue harvest oper very difficult. ers had to re and cut thei However the of the crops s Our young p ed preparing f auspices of the held in the ne On Sunday l opened the m the Methodist Mr. Robins Christ's comm world and pres creature. Mr. Robins spend our phy to attain we selves or of by contributi are in the fore ally fulfilling Go ye. It is reported thrashed twen for Mr. Joh Who can beat PURELY (From W Mr. J. R. By in Lindsay T Messrs. F. W. Clark, of Wood Tuesday on bus Mrs. Gordon B is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Lawrence guest of Dr. and st. Mr. John Con spent a few hou Gay. Messrs. Wm. W ham, of Cambra visitors in town Mrs. Mary A Cleveland, where son, Mr. Bruce exceptionally we Mr. Wesley N November gradu Business College er with Swift's Toronto. CUSTOMS AN IN The customs r show an increa the same period shows a simila crease. Inland B almost doub year. This is pa that part of th of this year is t turns. CU November, 1912 November, 1911 Increase INLAND November, 1912 November 1911 Increase Back to Chief Chilton into his offices day or two, as and varnish is a look even better the fire. The done in imitation scenic border nee of burlap at the finishing touches and oilcloth ha and look as goo work partitions pretty light blue by Mr. Ed. McP WOO (Special The Woodville will hold their ing in their re Dec. 12th, at ha dial programme i hour will be tance is requ dually welcome.