

METHODIST MANIFESTO

REGARDING THE ELECTIONS AND TEMPERANCE REFORMS

The Issue, The Opportunity, The Responsibility are upon the Church—Let All Act Strongly and Unitedly.

To the Methodist people in Ontario: The Ontario group of the Department of Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist church, realizing the importance of the present provincial political campaign to the great temperance reform, and through it to every phase of social service, would urge upon you the following considerations:

1. The Methodist church and temperance.—The attitude of the Methodist church towards the liquor traffic has always been relentless opposition. We have never compromised with the traffic in strong drink. We have ever been determinedly aggressive in the unceasing struggle to destroy this enemy of the health, happiness, homes and hopes of the people. Our readiness to participate in this great reform is demonstrated in our resolutions in general and annual conferences and other church courts, and our hearty co-operation in every community every legal sanction of a traffic which knows no law, nor holds sacred any preside, nor any sign, nor seal, and is the principal cause of crime, the occasion of much poverty, suffering and sorrow, and the greatest factor in much of the degradation of humanity and destruction of our race.

2. The issue is upon us.—The present attitude of industry, commerce and society is largely favorable towards total abstinence. This attitude demands advanced legislation to effectually curtail the operations and remedy the evils of the liquor traffic. We helped to produce this attitude. It is our unquestioned responsibility to stand unflinchingly upon our well-known principles, and put forth every possible effort to secure the nomination of candidates known to favor and support prohibition, and to use our votes as a solemn trust to elect such candidates.

3. The opportunity is upon us.—We are in the midst of a provincial election. The first place in the campaign has been given to the cause of temperance. Other issues are important, but the dominant note is: (1) The abolition of the bar, including therein the abolition of all hotel and club licenses, and therewith the existing system; (2) The enactment of such other restrictions upon the residue of the traffic as will limit its operations and remedy its evils; (3) The removal of the three-fifths clause from the local option laws of the province, and the use of the removal of all shop licenses which may exist in any municipality. It is our conviction, in view of our persistent purpose to secure the prohibition of all legislation favoring the traffic in strong drink, that it is our duty as citizens and as Christians to do our utmost to secure the nomination and election of members of the legislature from every constituency, who will in the legislature fairly represent us in regard to these issues which are of such supreme importance.

4. The responsibility is upon us.—With great earnestness, we urge on our people to stand loyally by these principles, preferring them to political partnership, and in every possible way to use their influence to elect as members of the legislature those candidates who, regardless of party affiliations, will undertake, if elected, to introduce and support such legislation. This is the more important, because we are to a large extent responsible for this movement to abolish the bar. In 1902, subsequent to the referendum, we urged with others in urging upon the government of that the enactment of a law for "The abolition of the public bar, the treating system, and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectively curtail its operations and remedy its evils." Our church courts, our pulpits, press

THE SINKING OF THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND.



As portrayed by the London Spheres artists. Passengers standing on the side of the Empress just before she

and platform have many times endorsed this declaration. We must support this policy to consistently meet our responsibility.

5. Let us act strongly and unitedly, now!—Believing there is no other issue of such importance before the people in this election, and in view of the increasing anxiety of the leaders in commerce, industry, and society to destroy this greatest menace to the prosperity, happiness and comfort of the people, we earnestly urge all our people to united and strong-hearted effort in every possible way to secure the election of such representatives as will secure for us the most advanced temperance legislation that may be within the jurisdiction of the legislature.

Let us fight as independently and earnestly for our principles, as the liquor interests will fight for their licenses, and the next legislature will surely "Abolish the Bar-Room."

Signed on behalf of the Ontario group of the department of temperance and moral reform.
A. CARMAN, Chairman.
T. ALBERT MOORE, Secretary.

Liberals Inaugurated Local Option.
Sir James claims his party is the only party that ever did anything in temperance reform. In Mowat's time the Crooks Act was introduced, wiping out 1,800 licenses. The late liberal government inaugurated local option. In its original form it was not compulsory for a municipality to submit such a measure on obtaining the signatures of twenty-five per cent. of the ratepayers. Like a cow that gives good milk and then kicks over the bucket, the Whitney government remedied this, but immediately took away the effectiveness by the addition of the three-fifths clause. Some say this tends to stability. It does, but to the liquor interests. The net results of the three-fifths clause are: Four hundred bar-rooms in Ontario would, had it not been for the three-fifths clause, been put out of business.

At a meeting of the grand lodge Manitoba Masons, Blake B. Halladay (formerly of Athens) was elected district deputy grand master for Winnipeg.

Muskoka defeated the Canada Temperance act by a majority of 400; returns not complete.

skank. The vessel, after being struck careened over to the starboard. That side of the vessel soon became wholly submerged. The port side became

NOTED LORD MERSEY THE GREATEST MARINE JUDGE IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

He is a Martyr to Gout—Reluctant Find Witnesses Themselves in Dread of Him.

Lord Mersey, who is presiding over the government inquiry at Quebec, into the loss of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence river, is credited with knowing more about maritime law than any other judge on the English bench past or present.

Strictly speaking, he has retired from the bench, with a pension of \$18,000 a year for life. But he remains one of the law lords of the upper house of the imperial legislature, and as such is called upon to exercise judicial functions whenever cases are appealed to the House of Lords, as the highest tribunal of the realm.

His knowledge of maritime matters which led the British government two years ago to trust him with the presidency of the court of inquiry into the wreck of the Titanic, was acquired, partly as president of the admiralty division of the High court of justice, and more especially prior to his accession to the bench, first of all, during the 12 years that he spent in the Liverpool offices of his father, one of the leading shipowners of that port, and afterwards as standing counsel for very many years of the White Star Steamship company.

Lord Mersey is not particularly posing to look at, being a rather short, clean shaven, rosy faced man, with brown eyes, and a few white sportsman about him. He is passionately fond of dogs, and to have a couple of pedigree bulldogs, who rejoiced in the strictly legal names of "Fee" and "Brief," who when he was still on the bench, would accompany him to the law courts, and if they got tired of waiting, would wander out, jump into the first hansom cab on the stand, comfortably ensconce themselves on the cushions and refuse to budge.

The matter would either end by their being recognized by some policeman, who was called to the rescue, or in the discovery of the driver of their master's name on the collars, whereupon the cabman would drive them to the judge's home in Kensington, where the dogs would alight, as if greatly enjoying the joke, waiting while the cabman rang the bell and collected the fare.

Lord Mersey is a martyr to gout, due to the fact that he is descended from several generations of Liverpool shipowners and merchants who, having been members of the city council, and of the Mersey dock and harbor board, knew something about good living. Perhaps it is due to this hereditary ailment that he has a tendency to impatience.

Very quick himself, he does not like to see time wasted through stupidity or dullness. A thorough man of the world, he is particularly shrewd in weighing evidences, and getting at the truth. Those who give their evidence reluctantly, or try to hold something back, soon develop wholesome dread of him.

When he wags those glasses at them—those glasses without which he is completely lost—they are apt to quail. Not that he bullies them. Though bluff, he is very careful indeed in his speech. He does not call a man a liar. But when he finds a witness perjuring himself, he quietly remarks, in velvet accents, "I don't believe a word you say."

Why He Was Reconciled.

Shortly after the first rumors were circulated that secretary of the treasury McAdoo might wed President Wilson's daughter, a friend of McAdoo remarked to him that it must be extremely annoying to both parties to have such rumors floating about when there was, of course, not a word of truth in the report.

"Well, there is just one thing that reconciles me to having such a rumor going around," observed McAdoo.

"And what is that?" the friend inquired, naturally.

"The fact that it is true."

blatter and flatter until, as the survivors from the liner state, they walked down the side of the vessel as on a sloping shore. The portion shown

in this diagram is just the forward part of the vessel at the point where the navigating bridge rises high above the forward deck.

Mr. Rowell is Quoted.
Brantford Expositor.

The London Free Press, which ought to be above using such title-tattle, declares that at a Methodist class meeting which she attended in Toronto Mrs. N. W. Rowell declared that her husband would not again appeal to the people on an "abolish the bar" policy. It is doubtful if she said anything of the kind, but if she did she certainly could not have done so in the sense which the Free Press urges. What she meant would be that if the temperance people did not on this occasion show by their votes, that they were sincere in asking for the abolition of the bar—the liberal leader would not bring up the matter again. Nor could he fairly be expected to do so.

Rowell and Labor.
Beerin Telegraph.

In his Woodstock speech N. W.

CAMPAIGN COMMENT

Face it Like Men.
Belleville Ontario.
Face the supreme issue like men and decent citizens.

There's a Reason.
Hamilton Times.
The hotel keepers are all working for Whitney. There's a reason.

Vote as They Pray.
Port Arthur Chronicle.
Elections are not won by prayers, but this election will be won if temperance conservatives vote as they pray.

This Means You.
Guelph Mercury.
What are you going to do with the open bar? It may get your boy some day. Your chance comes on June 29th. If you fail in your duty, you are taking a tremendous responsibility on yourself.

Careless of the Producer.
Toronto Star.

The chief interest of Ontario is agriculture. People in cities and towns may warp themselves up in their various occupations, but it is the farms of Ontario that produce the annual wealth that counts, and of all the provinces of Canada, Ontario is the chief producer. The cost of living is advancing at an alarming rate, to people on the farms as well as to people in towns and cities, and those who do the work of production are not getting any corresponding advantage. The present government does not know, does not even exhibit any curiosity as to the cause underlying these unsatisfactory conditions.

Rowell and Labor.
Beerin Telegraph.
In his Woodstock speech N. W.

Rowell, referring to the labor cause, very aptly hit off the situation in regard to the workmen's compensation act when he said it should have been passed long ago and that if the government had a department of labor, the inconvenience and injustice of waiting years to investigate such a question would never have arisen.

Mr. Rowell pointed out that while the act contained many satisfactory provisions, the opposition had brought forward several suggestions to the government to improve its working, suggestions that were rejected. A first-aid provision would have operated to save the injured workman time and probably permanent disability if his injuries were promptly attended to. It would have benefited the manufacturer also by shortening the duration of his disability. As it was now, many workmen could not secure the proper care through a desire to save expenses, but if first aid attention was guaranteed in addition to the amount of compensation he would be entitled to receive, it would undoubtedly increase the efficiency of the new law. In proposing this, the opposition was following the experience of other countries where there was no first-aid provisions, and regarded its absence as a defect in the compensation law. The experience of Germany, where there was such a provision, was that it was of more value than the compensation clauses.

Other proposals affecting labor, for which the liberal party stands, were voted down by the government majority. These related to the establishment of a government labor exchange to reduce unemployment, and the regulation of the hours of child and woman labor in factories and shops.

The workmen of Ontario know which of the two contending parties has his true interests at heart.

TO THE PUBLIC:

THE State of New York, through its Department of Insurance, has completed the examination of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which it is required by law to make every three years. The Chief Examiner, in concluding the report, said:

"The treatment by this Company of its policy-holders in the prompt payment of their claims, in the voluntary payment of millions of dollars in bonuses, and in its social welfare work—are features of the Company's business which deserve commendation."

The Superintendent of Insurance, the Hon. William Temple Emmet, in approving the report, wrote an extended review from which we make extracts:

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH AND MANAGEMENT.

"The administrative officers of the Company * * * have so increased the assets of the Company as to make these equal the resources of many states and even nations. They have at the same time steadily cheapened the cost of insurance to policy-holders, both by direct means and by the distribution of bonuses."

[The report shows that the Company has given back \$35,367,293 in bonuses to industrial policy-holders in nineteen years.]

"They have extended the Company's business to such an extent as to bring it into contact now with approximately one-eighth of the population of the United States."

[The number of policies outstanding December 31, 1913, was 13,957,748.]

"That this notable growth has involved no sacrifice of efficiency in the handling of administrative details, but, on the contrary, has been the direct result of constantly increasing efficiency, is shown by the comparatively small losses sustained by the Company in proportion to the large net estimates made."

ITS POLICY-HOLDERS SATISFIED.

"The fact that the percentage of lapses due to the abandonment of their insurance by policy-holders is constantly decreasing, speaks eloquently to the same effect."

[The lapse ratio of industrial policies has decreased 31.7 per cent. in eight years.]

"This last mentioned development is perhaps the most convincing evidence which could be offered that the Company's policy-holders are, broadly speaking, very well satisfied indeed with what they get in return for the premiums they pay. A very remarkable showing altogether."

ITS SOCIAL SERVICE.

"This Company waited for no changes in existing law before striking out as a pioneer among insurance companies along the pathway of social service on a huge scale."

"For years it has maintained for its policy-holders a nursing service upon a great scale; this has latterly become a veritable marvel of efficiency and practical helpfulness."

[Metropolitan nurses made 1,127,022 visits to sick policy-holders in 1913, for which the Company paid the bills.]

"Leaving out of consideration the mere numbers of those who have been directly benefited by these activities, I think that the example which the Metropolitan has set to other great business organizations by its early recognition of the new responsibilities attaching to all business enterprises which have attained a certain size, is one of the most beneficial of recent occurrences in the field of American business. For years it has through its publications upon the question of health conservation been serving multitudes of people as a sort of University of beneficial instruction upon this most important subject."

ABREAST OF MODERN THOUGHT.

"This great institution, having so very recently been under our critical scrutiny and presenting so many admirable illustrations of what an efficient and enlightened modern business organization on a large scale can do in the way of keeping abreast of modern thought, seems to be in a position where I may properly use it as an illustration * * * that private initiative and enterprise are at their best still capable of doing the finest possible work in fields from which, latterly, all the talk has been that these agencies should be compelled to retire."

Assets, \$447,829,229.00 Liabilities, \$414,244,275.51
Largest amount of insurance in force of any company in the world
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Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(Incorporated by the State of New York. Stock Company)
JOHN R. HEGEMAN, PRESIDENT
1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

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That's the way a vacation should be, isn't it? With no time for cooking, yet the pleasures and activities of vacation—the rebuilding time—demand wholesome, nourishing food.

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Its delicate sweet, delicious flavour is particularly appealing during the hot months when the appetite lags.

Made of whole wheat and barley, Grape-Nuts contains the essential elements for re-building the body—especially brain and nerve centres.

Grape-Nuts is partially pre-digested—the starch cells broken down to aid quick, easy digestion. And you know one feels cooler and more comfortable in hot weather on easily digested food.

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