

Like Historic Deluge, Drew's "Sea of Alcohol" Affords Wealth for Ravens

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The Jarvis Street Pulpit

HOW EVERY CHRISTIAN SHOULD VOTE JUNE 7

An Address by Dr. T. T. Shields

Delivered in Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, Sunday Evening, May 30, 1948

(Stenographically Reported)

"So then, every one of us shall give account of himself to God."—Romans 14:12.

LAST Sunday evening I spoke to you from this text: "So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." While I could find a hundred texts which would serve my purpose, in principle, I do not know of any that could serve me better than this again this evening.

It is not pleasant to feel one's self set for the defence of the gospel. Many a time I have said to myself, in hours of weariness and frustration, "I will protest no more". It is so much easier when on the Jericho Road, seeing a man stripped, and beaten, and left half-dead, to pass by on the other side, than it is, like the good Samaritan; to go to the help of the man who has fallen among thieves. But to set out to find the thieves by whom the man has been robbed, and beaten, to identify them, and bring them to punishment, and thus to make the Jericho Road safe to travel, is the hardest task of all.

We live in a day when, in the name of tolerance, evil is allowed to flaunt itself and to plunder its victims without opposition or protest. I have often been constrained to ask myself, in the face of these ever-multiplying, and spreading, evils, "What can one man do?" The only answer I can find is, He may keep a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men. Whether people will hear or forbear, he can at least declare the truth;

and if, when he has issued his warning, men will go on still in their iniquity, he will at least have delivered his own soul.

Religious and Moral Issues Involved June 7

Perhaps more than any other election which has been held for a long time, the Provincial election of June 7 thrusts upon every voter the consideration of religious and moral problems; problems which, if the pulpit remains silent, will leave the preacher guilty before God. It never was more important that Christian men and women should vote in the sight of God than it is to-day. Whether we vote, or refrain from voting, we shall give account of ourselves to God for the use we have made of our franchise.

I charge that the Drew Government is guilty of malfeasance in office on three counts. Like an incorrigible offender the Drew Government might be indicted on its whole record. But for brevity's sake I shall confine myself to three counts:

First: *Its political exploitation of the Hydro Enterprise.*

Second: *Its favouritism toward Separate Schools at the expense of the Public Schools.*

Third: *Its partnership in the Liquor Business.*

I.

Our first charge is that THE DREW GOVERNMENT HAS EXPLOITED THE GREAT HYDRO ENTERPRISE FOR FURTHERING ITS OWN POLITICAL ENDS. All that it has done, and its ultimate purpose in the doing of that which is done, is not clearly seen. But that it has used the Hydro Enterprise as a garden from which to gather plums for its favourites, there can be little reasonable doubt. In speaking thus I refer to the least of the Drew Government's political sins. Notwithstanding, its conduct involves a severe blow to the principle of Public Ownership.

Some years ago, while Sir Adam Beck was still alive, when journeying to the Pacific Coast on the American side, I fell in with a business man from San Francisco, or Seattle. He was quite obviously a man of wide interests, financially, and one who would occupy an important position somewhere. He asked me about the Ontario Hydro as an experiment in Public Ownership. I was full of appreciation of Sir Adam Beck, and his work, and freely expressed my opinion, pointing out that Sir Adam Beck was a public-spirited citizen, who had fought both political Parties in the interests of the people, and at length had won through.

This gentleman said it seemed to him to be a great enterprise, and from what I had said, was likely to become very much larger. But he inquired, "Has Ontario found a successor for Sir Adam Beck?" On receiving a negative answer, he said that such public-spirited, unselfish, servants of the people as Sir Adam Beck, were very rare, and hard to find. And he said, "I suggest that when Sir Adam is removed, in due time your Hydro Enterprise will become a rich field for political exploitation."

He was a far-seeing man, for that day has come upon us. What is involved in the Drew Government's summary dismissals, and appointments, is not yet clearly seen; but we shall see it by and by. Meantime, the Province has had its power shortages, and is promised still greater shortages when the Autumn comes.

II.

My second charge is that THE DREW GOVERNMENT HAS ALLOWED ITSELF TO BE EXPLOITED ON A WHOLESALE SCALE BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH to win Roman Catholic votes.

It was *The Canadian Register* (R.C.) which first demanded that the Provincial Government should provide for fifty percent of the cost of education. Mr. Drew accepted the proposal; and to insure himself of the Roman Catholic vote, promised a course of action which necessitated robbing Protestant taxpayers to assist in Roman Catholic propaganda.

The Roman Catholic Separate School has always been unfair to the Public School. When the Manitoba Government, near the end of the last century, abolished Separate Schools in Manitoba, it was not done on religious but on educational grounds: because the Church was really not educating the people.

Separate Schools Are Institutions of Propaganda

Roman Catholic Separate Schools are designed for one purpose, that is, to teach the children a few things, and enough of the catechism for them to be able to obey the priest. Every Separate School is an instrument of Roman Catholic propaganda. It is, basically, the cause of all our disunity in Canada. Premier Drew jumped at

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the proposal made by *The Canadian Register*, and promised to bear the cost of fifty percent of education.

Five R.C. Families May Demand Separate School

The law gives any five Roman Catholic families the right to demand a Separate School. But small schools could not afford to pay for their upkeep. The British North America Act provision obviously was never designed to give the Separate School money enough to enable it to set the Public School at naught. Roman Catholics were permitted to divert the portion of their taxes marked for education from the Public to the Separate School, and with money thus obtained from Roman Catholics they were permitted to have their own schools. But the British North America Act designed to exempt Roman Catholics from the obligation to support the Public School, that they might support Separate Schools; it provided only that Roman Catholics might have the privilege of supporting their own Schools. But instead of that, the Drew Government has graduated the payment of grants, so that in small communities, where there are few people, the Drew Government actually pays as much as ninety-five percent of the cost of education. You will readily see that this really invited the multiplication of Separate Schools. They had only to raise five percent of the cost, and the Government, out of taxpayers' pockets, would make up the balance.

Roman Church Colonizing in Ontario

What the Roman Hierarchy are doing now is, buying up every available farm which is for sale in Ontario, and settling Roman Catholic families on them. But they are buying them up in blocks with a view to Roman Catholic colonization. Then, when there are but five families, they may strike their budget, and demand of the Drew Government the other ninety-five percent of their education cost. Because of this, Separate Schools are spring-

ing up, like mushrooms, all over the country, and Protestant taxpayers are being bled white to pay their bills.

I shall not weary you with statistics in this address, because in THE GOSPEL WITNESS, carrying this address, I shall publish certain figures which will show you the trend of things furthered by the Provincial Government.

The Roman Church Plans Centuries Ahead

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy think long thoughts. They plan for even centuries ahead. Field Marshal Montgomery won the battle of El Alamein by careful and perfect planning. He did not move until he was ready. We must admire the serpentine wisdom of the Roman Catholic Church in their far-sightedness, and in their readiness to build for the generations to come.

Separate Schools Cause of National Disunity

There is no greater hindrance to Canadian unity, and Canadian progress, than the Separate Schools. Children are trained to put loyalty to the Pope, and to the Church, before loyalty to the State. In all its planning, the Roman Church plans not to spend one cent which they can, by fair means, or foul, extract from the Public Treasury. By the regimentation of their people, by keeping them in the darkness of ignorance, the priest is able to command them as a huge voting machine. There are, of course, the exceptions amongst Roman Catholics, but I am speaking of the rank and file. They must do as they are told, or, under certain conditions, prolong their stay in purgatory, or be sent straight to hell.

There is no analogy between the argumentative and persuasive approach of a Protestant minister to any public question, and the arbitrary command of the priest, with consignment to hell as a punishment for disobedience. The only hope of continuance for the Roman Catholic Church is to have its own so-called "Schools" so that they may keep their people in ignorance; and hence obedient to the Church's commands.

Canada a Few Years Hence

One does not need a very vivid imagination to picture what will become of this country in a few years, when it becomes pock-marked with Roman Catholic segregated settlements under the command of the priest. It is the most Malignant Fifth Column which could possibly blight the inner life of any State. If you add to the natural increase of the French-Canadian population—for under the severest penalties they are commanded to breed like rabbits—the Roman Catholic determination to control immigration, with the aid of the Separate School, they will be able to transport the surplus voting power of the bankrupt States of Europe to the broad plains, and fertile valleys of this favoured land. This done, it will be but a very few years—it will come within the lifetime of many here present—before the Roman Catholic Church will have a majority voting power, which will enable them to compel us all to pay tribute to that satanic institution, or else shoulder a gun, and go to war.

The Drew Government the Worst in Ontario's History

I am not exaggerating. There is no hyperbole in my speech; but I am pointing out to you that never since the Provinces of this country became a Dominion, has Ontario had any Premier who has so fully, and dangerously, nay, rather, fatally, furthered the plan of the

Roman Catholic Church to dominate this country. Premier George Drew does not care. He is devoid of any political conscience. He will do anything in the world to further his own ambitions. He is willing to accept help from Rome, and from rum, and from anyone and everyone who is foolish enough to give it to him. His promises mean no more than the promises of Hitler. He is a man upon whose political promises no one can depend.

I know very well what some people will say of my strictures. Before the war Winston Churchill was called an extremist, an erraticist; and many other uncomplimentary epithets were applied to him. Yet never before the war, nor during the war, nor since, has there been a public man in the life of the Empire, who more meticulously kept his speech within factual boundaries.

Some day Canada will see that those of us who have repeatedly sounded the alarm in respect to the aggressions of the Roman Church, were dealing with indisputable facts.

Where Are the 4,000 Poles?

They brought out four thousand Poles, every one of whom was a Roman Catholic, to relieve the shortage of agricultural labour. But these Poles are not staying on the farms. Unless, and until, the Hierarchy has acquired a sufficiently large territory in one spot carefully to shepherd and direct them as agricultural labourers, they will gradually be directed to the towns and cities where they can more easily be kept in groups, and used for the Church's purpose. Last fall a Hydro extension was undertaken in and about Dresden, Ontario. All the men employed were taken from the Dresden area. But a large camp was built which was not needed by Dresden workmen who lived in the town. The people wondered. But this spring all the Dresden men were discharged and their places taken by Poles who could not speak a word of English. I suspect their interpreter would be a Roman Catholic priest.

The Education Commission

An Education Commission was appointed some years ago, of which Professor George Cornish was a Member. But the report of this Education Commission has not been published. We are inclined to think it would be too deadly a bomb in the hands of Premier Drew's opponents.

The Three-Mile Limit

According to the present School law, all supporters of Separate Schools must live within three miles of the site of the school they support. One can easily see the wisdom of that provision. There might be twenty or twenty-five Roman Catholic children in the same town where there was no Separate School, and five or ten miles away there might be a large settlement of Roman Catholics accommodated by a Separate School. What the Roman Catholic Hierarchy would like would be to have that three-mile limit requirement repealed, so that no matter how far from a given Separate School Roman Catholic children might be living, they could be brought by motor bus to the school, and their parents could be required to support that Separate School. This would mean, of course, an additional multiplying agent, for the establishment and support of Separate Schools.

Professor George Cornish

Dealing with the Roman Catholic insistence upon the repeal of that provision, Prof. Cornish says:

"The horizon is the limit. To-day the separate school supporters are asking that the three-mile limit, fixed by the Confederation pact, which their leaders admitted was final and permanent, shall be written off as one more scrap of paper, and that their octopus shall be allowed to spread its tentacles over the public school areas as far as the automobile and bus can bring pupils to a centre.

Predicts Iron Curtain

"If they succeed, separate schools will be allowed to bleed support from public schools within a radius of 10 to 20 miles for their schools, and seriously injure these public institutions. What they aim at is to blueprint the whole province, place separate schools at pivotal points in the network of highways, and skim off Roman Catholic supporters from the public schools and transport them to these consolidated schools. In this way they will weaken almost every public school in the province.

"If the three-mile limit is abolished Roman Catholic support will almost entirely disappear from the public school, and the partition between Protestants and Roman Catholics will become an iron curtain as far as elementary education is concerned. The disunity in the province and the country, which already is all too disturbing, will be greatly intensified.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE

This issue of "THE GOSPEL WITNESS" we plainly and unashamedly label

AN ELECTION ISSUE

It will cost approximately an extra \$1,500 to send it on its mission. We ask our readers carefully to study every page, and if they agree with us, to become partners with us in meeting that expense. Every contribution will be personally acknowledged. Many could send us \$5.00, or \$10.00, or \$25.00, or \$50.00; but send us what you can to meet this extraordinary expense; and please

DO IT NOW!

Urges Restriction

"Because Roman Catholics were once specially favoured above all other denominations by giving them an exclusive school is no reason why every facility which is given to the all-inclusive public school should be demanded by the exclusive Roman Catholic separate school. If new favours are ever to be granted, and we hope they will not be, other groups should be brought into the orbits of the education department's special consideration—but the best and safest plan is to restrict such favours to the narrowest limit possible.

"In Alberta and Saskatchewan, the only other provinces in which there are Roman Catholic separate schools, the boundary of the public school section is the bastion through which the separate school area has never broken."

Drew's Contempt For Public Opinion

We have had abundant evidence of Premier Drew's utter disregard for public opinion. Just now during election time he is courting it; but if he is re-elected, he will

throw most of his promises into the waste paper basket, and in contemptuous disregard of public opinion, will continue to work his own will.

In This Also, Drew Guilty As Charged

In respect to the charge that Premier Drew has subordinated public interests, particularly the interests of the Public Schools, which, as Minister of Education he is specially charged to serve, to Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and has, in fact, educationally, taken his orders from the Roman Catholic Church, therefore, in respect to this second count in the indictment that he has made a pet of the Roman Catholic voter, he should be found guilty as charged.

III.

In the third place, we charge that PREMIER DREW'S PARTY IN ONTARIO IS IN THE PAY OF THE LIQUOR INTERESTS. The Book of Proverbs says, "A man's gift maketh room for him". The gifts of the Liquor Interests to Party Funds have certainly made large room for them in which to ply their nefarious trade.

In response to this charge Premier Drew will simply reply, "Dr. Shields is a liar". I can only say that I should feel highly complimented to be so designated by so impeccable an apostle of truth and righteousness as Premier Drew! It seems to me that any man might seriously question his own moral integrity, who finds himself in agreement with the Drew Government.

Drew Surpasses Hepburn in Political Turpitude

I need not weary you with figures respecting Premier Drew's promotion of the business of the Liquor Interests in this Province. We had once supposed that the Hepburn Government had reached the acme of political turpitude. But Hepburn's record, bad as it was, would represent him almost as a spotless white dove in comparison with that black political vulture known as the Drew Government.

In the same issue of THE GOSPEL WITNESS in which this address will appear, and which will be available Wednesday of this week, I shall present the most convincing factual statistics to prove that if Premier Drew had been the highest-salaried sales promoter of the Liquor Industry, he could not have served them more arduously, or effectively. Mr. Blackwell assumes full personal responsibility for the Liquor Law, as it stands. He goes into Court pleading "guilty". But no such confession can relieve the Premier of blame, while he is the head of a responsible Government.

The Cocktail-Bar Legislation

It is true that in the discussion of the cocktail-bar legislation, Premier Drew and Mr. Blackwell were the only ones who spoke, while all the rest of the Conservative Members supported them by their vote. There is therefore not a Progressive-Conservative Member of the Legislature who can escape responsibility for the awful condition obtaining in this Province on account of the Drew Government's Liquor Policy. Evil as the thing is in itself, its evil potential is even greater than now appears; for just as Premier Drew is taking money out of the Public School supporters' pockets, to multiply the obedient dupes of the Roman Catholic Church, so by his increase of liquor "outlets", and his aid to the whole liquor business, he has made every beer-parlour, and cocktail-lounge, a school for the training and graduation of inebriates.

The Fruits of Drew's Liquor Policy

In the statistics which I shall publish with this address, we shall show the increased number of liquor "outlets", the enormously increased consumption of alcohol, beer, and hard spirits, and the enormously increased amount of money which the drinking part of Ontario has spent upon liquor. I shall show you, too, the increased difficulty of policing this Province, the increased police expenditures, the great increase in crime, and the greatly increased number of convictions for drunkenness. Added to all this there is the loss of life and limb upon the highways, occasioned by drunken driving. The economic loss, represented by such injuries, and fatalities, cannot be gauged by the losses paid by insurance companies. The cost to the Province in the reduction, or destruction, of the earning power of the disabled, and the economic loss occasioned by the death of such as are killed by drunken driving, would tell a truly terrible tale. It is impossible to obtain statistics respecting the absenteeism in industry, commerce and other spheres, occasioned by the liquor policy of the Drew Government: but it must be very large.

Drew Government Responsible for Wholesale Debauchery

But over and above all that, we have to protest against the Drew Government's Liquor Policies, because of the wholesale debauchery of the Province which it has effected. Think of the multitude of young people who might have become honest and respectable citizens, who have been reduced to mere wrecks of humanity, filling our jails, and asylums to overflowing! Think of the children who have been deprived of parental care, and even of the memory of parental love, by the extinguishing of all natural affection in them by this cursed liquor habit! Think of the homes that have been impoverished, ruined and broken up; of the women who have been made widows, and the children who have been orphaned, and of the enormous burden falling upon public welfare agencies, and private charities to take care of the broken victims of Drew's Liquor Policy! Is there anyone so insensible to all moral considerations, so utterly devoid of all interest in humankind, and so blind to every principle of truth and righteousness, as to be able to defend the Drew Government's Policy?

Already I can hear Premier Drew saying, "Dr. Shields is a liar". Morally-minded people will need no further proof of the truth of my allegations than that supplied by such a word from Premier Drew. In respect to their partnership in the liquor business, the Drew Government should be found guilty as charged.

IV.

PREMIER DREW IS CONVICTED ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Let us look at the case:

Men who are trained in the detection of crime know very well that there are certain kinds of offences of which it is well-nigh impossible to find direct proof. The worst of all criminals go into Court pleading, "Not guilty!" According to their own appraisal of things, our jails and penitentiaries are well-nigh filled with innocent people! But how did they get there? How and why were they convicted of crime? No one saw them do it. In the great majority of cases there was neither eye-witness, nor ear-witness to the offence. Yet when the

evidence was submitted to Court, twelve good men and true pronounced a verdict of "Guilty"! On what ground? On the ground of circumstantial evidence.

We may admit that circumstantial evidence quite frequently fails to tell the whole story. On the other hand, jurists will tell you that circumstantial evidence is often the most convincing. Two men enter together into a room; or two men go riding in the same car. One man comes out unhurt. One man returns in the car uninjured. But the other man who went into the room is found murdered. The one who went car-riding, who did not return, is found in the ditch with a bullet through his head. Who did it? It is shown in the evidence, perhaps, that there was no one else who could have done it. Circumstances are so convincing that the Jury finds the accused guilty.

How does that principle hold in respect to Premier Drew? That the Hydro has become a pawn in the political game no one seems to question. We must, at this point, admit that Hepburn was the first to make it so. But the Drew Government has made a similar use of this vast enterprise. How many have been rewarded for political services by appointment at high salaries to certain Hydro positions, I cannot say; but that it is more than one or two, anyone who knows anything about Ontario politics, knows is a fact. Who made it so? Who was responsible for the degradation of the Hydro enterprise? There was only one authority which could have done it, and that is the Drew Government.

Circumstantial Evidence Applied Educationally

What about the circumstantial evidence as applied to the educational question? That the Roman Church is getting more and more public money for the propagation of its tenets, no one for a moment will deny. That the Roman Church is never denied anything it asks, either in Ottawa, or Queen's Park, everyone cognizant of public affairs must know.

Who is *particeps criminis*? Who is the accessory before the fact? Who is responsible for all this? The answer is the Drew Government.

Circumstantial Evidence Respecting Liquor Increase

We may ask the same question about the increase in the liquor traffic, the multiplication of "outlets", the enormous increase in the wastage of manpower, and of money. At least they cannot blame Dr. Shields for that! Who is responsible? The answer is, "Premier Drew, and all who support him".

Drew Government An Agent of the Brewers and Distillers

The Drew Government stands convicted of being an agent of the brewers and distillers. How much money did they get? I do not know. I do know that in time past some have entered Ontario political life poor as "Job's turkey", and, after a few years, have retired worth a million or so—at all events, very rich. I cannot say that the brewers and distillers put up the money, but I do know some who got it from somewhere. Circumstantial evidence points very strongly to the presumption that the Political Party who set out to further the Liquor Interests, received commissions from somewhere.

V.

Now the question arises: WHAT IS OUR ALTERNATIVE? Three major Parties are appealing to the Ontario voters

for their suffrages: the Progressive-Conservative, the Liberals, and the C.C.F. Shall I, in disgust at the authoritarianism of George Drew, vote C.C.F.? I may tell you frankly, I have no intention of doing so. There are some good people who have espoused the cause of the C.C.F. But of the Party, and the Movement, I can only say I strongly dissent. Bad as the Drew Government has proved to be, it would not ease my conscience to turn from Drewism to C.C.F.'ism, while any other alternative was open; although I can conceive of a situation in which there was no third choice, where a vote for a C.C.F. candidate as a protest against Drew might be justifiable.

What of the Liberal Party?

What shall we say, then, of the Liberal Party? Provincially, it is the Party which Hepburn drove into the ditch, and which the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, through Premier King, has used for its own purposes. Shall I then turn from Drew to Oliver? I know very little about Oliver: Saturday's paper said he was forty-four, and had already spent half his life in politics. That is surely long enough for a man to have opportunity to make himself felt. The fact that he is so little known, perhaps, is an indication that there is very little of him to be known; and *in this particular instance even given the opportunity, he would probably be likely to do less harm than George Drew.*

How Shall One Vote?

Someone asks, "Shall I vote C.C.F.?" I give you my opinion only—"No!" "Then shall I vote Oliver, and Liberal?" My answer again would be, "No—*per se*". I do not think there is very much to vote for.

"Very well, then, shall I vote for George Drew, or any one of his supporters?" Again my answer would be "No!" "Well," my interrogator says, "what shall I do? If I do not vote Conservative, nor Liberal, nor C.C.F. shall I stay at home, and not vote at all?" Still my answer would be an emphatic "No!" Then such an interrogator will say, "Well, lead us out of the dilemma. What shall we do?"

Don't Lose Your Vote

I have had many say to me, "I must lose my vote, for I cannot vote for anyone." I would not do that, for if you cannot vote *for* anyone, you can at least vote *against* someone, and that person against whom I suggest you should vote, as a matter of conscience, is George Drew, or any one of his supporters. "But," says my interrogator, "I cannot vote against George Drew without voting for someone else." That is quite correct. "Then you would not vote C.C.F.?" "No." "Then would you vote Liberal in order to vote against Drew?" My answer is "Yes." But again the question arises, "Might not that prove to be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire?" I reply, "I do not think so."

Prolonged Office-Holding Affords More Opportunity For Political Exploitation

Let us look at the situation. George Drew has been for some years in office. He has taken possession of the Provincial House, and he is going to do just as he pleases. In the matter of the cocktail-bars he disfranchised Toronto, and others of the larger centres, and denied us

the right to vote on the question of cocktail-bars. We venture to believe that he established cocktail-bars in defiance of majority public opinion in this matter. If you give him another term of office, what will he do? He will interpret it as a mandate to proceed in his predatory pursuits.

Don't Give a House-breaker Time to Plunder

Let me put the case thus: a man gains entrance to a certain house, not by breaking windows, or doors, but by being let into the house by a disloyal servant, who expects a reward for his perfidy. The entrant has, perhaps, surreptitiously established himself in one room so far, and is appropriating what he may from that one room. If he is allowed to prosecute his trade without interruption until the sun comes up, he may have time to go through all the rooms, and leave the house stripped and desolate. But if about the midnight hour, or a little after, he is surprised, and expelled from the premises, he is not likely to have done as much harm as he would do were he left without molestation until morning.

But suppose another disloyal servant should be standing waiting, ready to admit someone else for a similar purpose, what have you gained by turning out one, and admitting another? Just this: before the second man could have gone very far the sun will be up, and he will have to run for his life.

Short-Term Government Desirable

My contention is that when a Government has displayed its predatory tendencies, it ought to be turned out of office, and that at all costs. Even though its successor may be almost as bad, or equally bad, by making as frequent changes as possible, you put successive Governments under the necessity of showing how clean a new broom can sweep; and as soon as it becomes apparent that the new broom sweeps clean no more, then throw it away, and get another. Democracy is not a perfect system of Government, but it has this advantage over all others, that when government of the people ceases to be for the people, it may always be remedied by the people.

How Can a Christian Vote for the Authors of These Evils?

I can scarcely conceive of any Government that would be less worthy of public confidence than that of Premier Drew. It seems to me that no intelligent Christian can vote for any member of Premier Drew's Party without a compromise of conscience. The only thing we can do is to vote against it. I believe that the practice of turning a Government out as soon as opportunity is afforded after it has proved its unfaithfulness, or incompetence, makes its successors more careful, and would make them more responsive to public opinion.

Someone may ask, "Are there not good men standing for election in the Progressive-Conservative Party. I do not know all of them, or even many of them. I know one man that were I in his riding, if he were an Independent I would vote for him; but I would not vote for the archangel Gabriel if he were a member of Drew's Party. No man can evade the responsibilities of the Drew Government while he remains a Member of the Drew Party.

I therefore would say to everyone whom I could influence: Vote for whom you will but vote against George Drew. Let us turn the rascals out."

The famous Junius in the dedication to the English Nation of the volume of his letters, wrote:

"When kings and ministers are forgotten, when the force and distinction of personal satire are no longer understood, and when measures are only felt in their remotest consequences, this book will, I believe, be found to contain principles, worthy to be transmitted to posterity."

Junius could not more accurately have dealt with our present Provincial situation than in some of his letters. Under date of July 8th, 1769, he wrote the following:

To His Grace the Duke of Grafton: 8 July, 1769.
My Lord:

If nature had given you an understanding qualified to keep pace with the wishes and principles of your heart, she would have made you, perhaps, the most formidable minister that ever was employed, under a limited monarch, to accomplish the ruin of a free people. When neither the feeling of shame, the reproaches of conscience, nor the dread of punishment, form any bar to the designs of a minister, the people would have too much reason to lament their condition, if they did not find some resource in the weakness of his understanding. We owe it to the bounty of Providence, that the completest depravity of the heart is sometimes strangely united with a confusion of the mind, which counteracts the most favourite principles, and makes the same man treacherous without art, and a hypocrite without deceiving. The measures, for instance, in which your Grace's activity has been chiefly exerted, as they were adopted without skill, should have been conducted with more than common dexterity. But truly, my Lord, the execution has been as gross as the design. By one decisive step, you have defeated all the arts of writing. You have fairly confounded the intrigues of opposition, and silenced the clamours of faction. A dark, ambiguous system, might require and furnish the materials of ingenious illustration; and, in doubtful measures, the virulent exaggeration of party must be employed, to rouse and engage the passions of the people. You have now brought the merits of your administration to an issue, on which every Englishman, of the narrowest capacity, may determine for himself. It is not an alarm to the passions, but a calm appeal to the judgment of the people, upon their own most essential interests. A more experienced minister would not have hazarded a direct invasion of the first principles of the constitution, before he had made some progress in subduing the spirit of the people. With such a cause as yours, my Lord, it is not sufficient that you have the court at your devotion, unless you can find means to corrupt or intimidate the jury. The collective body of the people form that jury, and from their decision there is but one appeal.

Whether you have talents to support you, at a crisis of such difficulty and danger, should long since have been considered. Judging truly of your disposition, you have perhaps mistaken the extent of your capacity. Good faith and folly have so long been received for synonymous terms, that the reverse of the proposition has grown into credit, and every villain fancies himself a man of abilities. It is the apprehension of your friends, my Lord, that you have drawn some hasty conclusion of this sort, and that a partial reliance upon your moral character has betrayed you beyond the depth of your understanding. You have now carried things too far to retreat. You have plainly declared to the people what they are to expect from the continuance of your administration. It is time for your Grace to consider what you also may expect in return from their spirit and their resentment.

An Analysis of Premier George Drew

If I were to subject Premier Drew's political personality to a careful analysis, I should say that it is made up of fifty percent ambition, forty percent conceit, five percent chicanery, and about five percent ability. He thinks

he is superior to the public, and ought to be entirely independent of it.

From memory I quote Junius again, in respect to a man who, like Mr. Drew, thought the public to be something beneath him. Junius wrote:

"The multitude may sometimes err in judgment, but in matters of sentiment they are never mistaken; and he who sets himself to ignore, or to treat with contempt those principles which do honour to the multitude, hazards something of vastly more importance than the character of his understanding."

Let Us Highly Resolve

Let us, therefore, resolve, in order to diminish, and, if possible, to destroy, the political exploitation of public enterprises; in order to keep Canada in general, and Ontario in particular, English-speaking, and Protestant; and in order to save women and children, young men and maidens from further alcoholic debauchery—let us this evening highly resolve that *we will vote against Drew, by voting for an opposing candidate; not because we approve the candidate, or his Party, but because it is the only way of registering our protest against the Drew Government.*

Defeat Drew and Blackwell

I should like to see every member of the Progressive-Conservative Party in Ontario, defeated; but especially I should like to see a crushing defeat meted out to Premier Drew, and Attorney-General Blackwell. Every Progressive-Conservative Member of the Legislature is guilty: but Drew and Blackwell are the arch-political pettifogging chicanes of the Government. One can win at any game if he violates all the rules; and these men have substituted chicanery for righteousness, and political pose for honest principle. Therefore I say, Do not vote for Drew, or anyone who supports him; do not refrain from voting, but vote for an opponent of George Drew, preferably, as between Liberal and C.C.F., I should vote Liberal. But if in any constituency in the country your only choice is between a supporter of Drew and C.C.F., I would even vote C.C.F. before I would vote Drew.

And by so saying, I express the strongest possible reprobation of the whole Drew Government.

Addendum

Following the delivery of the foregoing address, several presented their problems to the speaker. We may name one as typical. Said he, "I cannot vote Drew. I do not want to vote C.C.F. But the Liberal candidate in my riding is a Roman Catholic, and I cannot vote for him. So, as between the Roman Catholic and the C.C.F., I shall have to vote C.C.F."

We expressed agreement with this man's decision, and ventured to add to what we have already said, that we should vote against Drew at all costs; and to do so, vote for any candidate who is a temperance man, and a Protestant, regardless of Party.

Our present Party System presents the voter with a choice of two or three candidates. In certain cases he may not approve of either. In such case he can only vote against the most objectionable, by voting for the least objectionable.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ONTARIO LIQUOR LEGISLATION

TEMPERANCE policy has always been "Trust the people." Liquor policy has been "Trust the politicians."

Prior to 1924, in the Province of Ontario, the people were consulted no less than five times in various plebiscites and referenda. Always they gave a majority against the liquor traffic. Steady progress was made. In 1916, both the political parties united in the enactment of the Ontario Temperance Act. Sir William Hearst, Premier and leader of the Conservative Party and Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., leader of the Opposition joined hands and both declared that the matter should not be a partisan issue.

In 1925, the Conservatives, having failed to secure a majority in favor of repeal from the people, the Hon. Howard Ferguson, then Premier, adopted the policy of Government Control, and that measure was put over without

a vote of the people. Indeed, in spite of an adverse vote. Since that time, for 24 years, the people have been deprived of the opportunity of voting directly upon the question, and during those 24 years, there has been continuous retrogression, culminating in the Drew-Blackwell Cocktail-Bar Legislation of 1946 and 1947.

This policy of the Liquor Traffic has financially profited both the Trade and the politicians. And why? It has been proven that the liquor interests have been liberal contributors to the party chests. Evidence has pointed out the practical effect of this extension of liquor sale. First, so-called Government Control; then, in 1934, the Hepburn beer parlours; then, gradual relaxation of restrictions, and in 1947, Cocktail Bars.

The accompanying diagram sets out graphically the increase in the

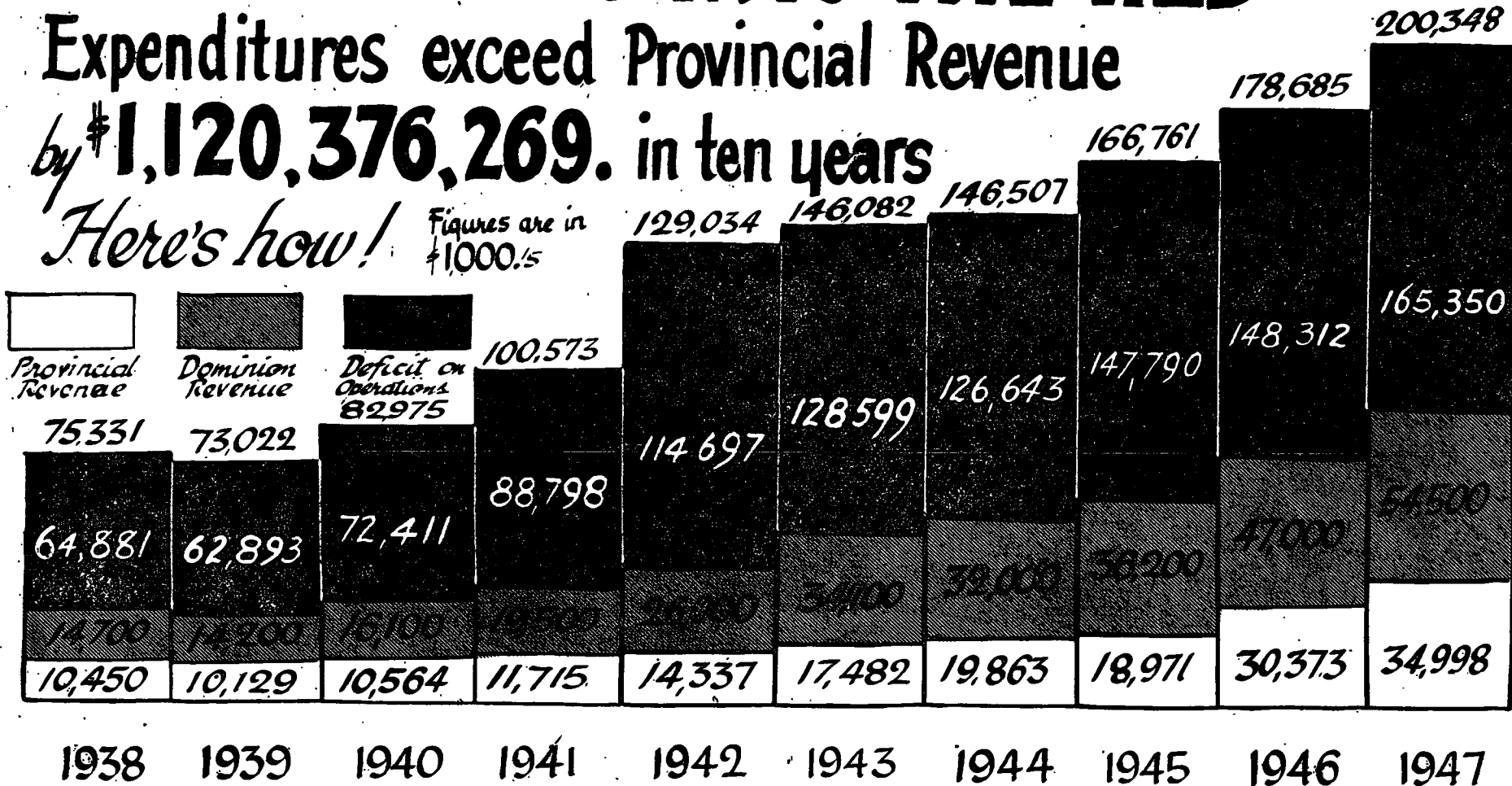
ONTARIO GOES INTO THE RED

Expenditures exceed Provincial Revenue

by \$1,120,376,269. in ten years

Here's how!

Figures are in \$1000's



"Drink Bill" of the Province from year to year. The figures given are in thousands of dollars, i.e. three ciphers are to be added to each of the figures shown upon the chart to show the real facts in millions.

It will be seen that from 1944 to 1946, the "Drink Bill" increased from \$146,507,000 to \$200,348,000.

The chart also gives the revenue received. It will be noticed that, in the last 10 years, taking the amount spent for liquor and the amount received in revenue by the Province of Ontario, that Ontario has gone into the red to the extent of over one billion dollars, i.e. the people spent \$1,120,000,000 for liquor more than the Province received in revenue.

The amount of liquor sold, as represented by this "Drink Bill" is given in the chart which follows.

The entire cube shows the aggregate amount of alcohol contained in all kinds of liquor, given by years.

The lower part of the diagram shows the amount of alcohol contained in

the Spirits, the middle section, the amount of alcohol contained in Wine, and the upper section, the amount contained in Beer.

The figures are for thousands of gallons. Again, it will be noticed that, during the Drew regime, the amount of absolute alcohol consumed has increased from 2,933,000 in 1944 to 4,475,000 in 1947.

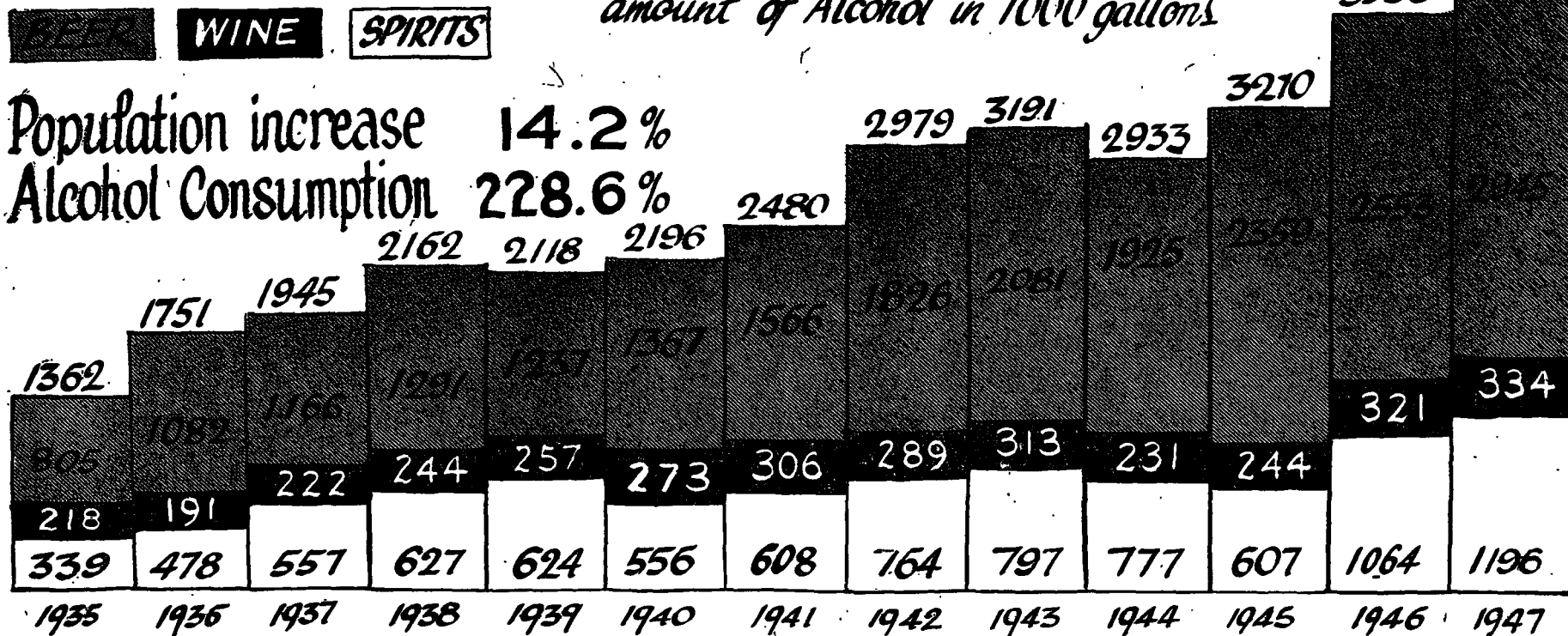
When the Hepburn beer-rooms were introduced, the theory underlying that legislation was that, if the people were given beer, (good beer) it would lessen the consumption of hard liquor. Nothing could more emphatically refute that absurd statement, than the diagram which follows. It will be seen that the people, of course, drank more beer, but it will also be seen that the more beer they drank, the more whiskey they wanted, until, by 1947, the people of Ontario were consuming twice as much absolute alcohol in the beer they drank, as they were consuming in all kinds of liquor in 1934.

Ontario is becoming alcoholized at an alarming and increasing rate. Look at this diagram:

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION in ONTARIO

1935 - 1947 (year ending March 31)

amount of Alcohol in 1000 gallons



Population increase 14.2 %
 Alcohol Consumption 228.6 %

ATTENTION! Church Members

Radio Address by "The Voice of Democracy"

EGLINTON and HIGH PARK Receive Special Attention

Speaking over CKEY on Sunday Evening, May 30th "The Voice of Democracy" had some pertinent things to say to the Church members of Ontario. We reproduce the address in full. Here it is—

TONIGHT I speak particularly to Church members.—
Ladies, Gentlemen,

You are on the spot!

You have been put there by the present Government. Here's how!

Speaking in Eglinton, Attorney-General Blackwell is reported by the "Toronto Star" as follows: I quote

"Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell took full responsibility for the Drew governments' liquor legislation and said he wanted the electors 'to say whether I was right or wrong'."

The clear implication is: "when you vote for me you say: 'Blackwell was right'." Was he?

A meeting of representative members of Eglinton Churches in Glebe Church, Thursday evening last unanimously approved the following resolution. I quote:

"This meeting of citizens of Eglinton would condemn in strongest terms, the liquor legislation of 1946 and 1947, passed by the Ontario Legislature, as bad in content, manner of passing and the results which have followed."

"It is our considered judgment that the Member in the Legislature for Eglinton constituency, Hon. Leslie E. Blackwell, Attorney-General, having assumed full responsibility for the initiation and formulation of these enactments, has created a situation by which any elector who votes for his re-election is virtually voting approval of this iniquitous legislation and accepting a share of the responsibility therefor."

The logic of this resolution applies to every constituency in Ontario the member of which voted for the Cocktail Bar legislation.

You would be indignant if anyone asked you either to tell or act a falsehood.

Mr. Blackwell says, in effect, If you think that the Cocktail Bar legislation was wrong and yet vote for me, you are a political liar, for by your vote you are saying that I did right when you know I did wrong.

So, Mr. Church Member! — You are "on the spot".

You know in your heart that the legislation was bad. Your ballot expresses your opinion.

Politics has been called "the science of living together". Democracy provides the principles and rules for this great emprise or game of life; Altruism is the spirit in which the game should be played.

Democracy is the organization of individual units of society into a coherent whole. Altruism is the cementing influence that binds all in mutual helpfulness. Politics is the practical method by which democracy is achieved.

The man who says that the Church should keep out of politics has neither a proper conception of the function of the Church nor a comprehensive understanding of what politics really is.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them". The Golden Rule, Jesus said, was law and religion. The Church, loyal to Him it calls Master, can never live aloof from the social order of which it is an integral part.

The Church is concerned with the quality of citizenship. Anything that impairs the individual must be opposed by the Church, and any ally of evils that debauch and degrade, should be counted as a foe.

Further, the Church is concerned with community conditions which furnish the environment that is such a major factor in the development of character.

Pulling against the Church, is the liquor traffic in all its forms, aided and abetted by its political allies.

The tragedy of the present situation is, that in spite of what liquor means to every good interest in the community; and how utterly inadequate present legislation is to cope with the problem; the present administration has only this answer:—"more and bigger cocktail bars".

As announced in this broadcast last Sunday evening, the secretaries and leaders of each political party in Ontario were asked the following question:

"What is the policy and practice of your Party regarding the acceptance of political contributions from those interested in the sale of liquor?"

No reply having been received from the Progressive-Conservative or Liberal parties, the leaders were wired on Thursday, May 27th:

"Would greatly appreciate answer earliest convenience."

On Friday, May 28th, the Secretaries of the Provincial associations of these parties were also wired asking that they give the matter early attention.

Up to the hour of this broadcast, no reply had been received, nor any reason given why the question had not been answered. Your surmise, as to why, is as good as any.

If answers are received before our Tuesday evening broadcast they will then be announced.

Both the C.C.F. and the Labor-Progressive parties have replied. Here is what they say:

From the C.C.F.:

"I wish to inform you that the CCF has not accepted and will not accept funds or financial support from the liquor interests or any organization interested in the sale of liquor."

(Signed) Morden Lazarus,
Provincial Secretary.

Also from Mr. E. B. Joliffe, K.C. leader of the C.C.F. Party:

"it has always been and still is the unqualified policy and practice of the CCF to refuse to accept political contributions from those interested in the sale of liquor."

"In previous elections I have myself turned down some very large offers. No offers this time!"

From the Labor-Progressive Party:

"We have never expected, solicited or accepted funds from any section of profiteering big business, least of all from the large liquor interests who, through interlocking directorates, are tied up with the big banks and the leading corporations of Canada."

(Signed) Bob Laxer, Executive Secretary.

And from the Leader of the Labor-Progressive Party, Mr. A. A. MacLeod, M.L.A.:

"As to political contributions from liquor interests; I can state categorically that we have never expected, solicited or received donations from any section of profiteering big business, least of all from the liquor interests. Nor would we accept such contributions."

That the C.C.F. and L.P.P. reject liquor funds is not because they are not available, nor that they could not use the money, but for the very sound principle that interests that seek political favors should not contribute to the election of those who have it in their power to grant those favors.

It is only fair to say that both of the Labor-Progressive members in the Legislature spoke and voted against the cocktail bar legislation.

Democracy has less to fear from the free and independent expression of opinion by representatives in the Legislature who refuse Liquor contributions than from the members of liquor-subsidized parties.

Who profits by this thwarting of Democracy? Certainly not the people. The answer is plain:— The predatory liquor interests who seek sales outlets for their products.

Keeping this in mind, and we are only practical politicians as we do, one has then to look at the effect of alcoholic beverages on the individual, and of social drinking customs and the traffic in liquor upon the community and relate this to the insatiable, mercenary, conscience-less greed of liquor manufacturers and sellers in seeking to promote liquor sale. The connecting link is the employment of corrupt means to induce legislators to pass laws facilitating liquor sale regardless of the consequences.

This is a vicious form of Fascism. It is a taking of legislative power from the people and vesting it in a ruling class who proceed to govern in the interests of their paymasters.

Speaking of Fascism, here is a recent description of what is called the "upper crust". It might particularly apply to the political upper crust in Ontario today. "A bunch of hardened crumbs, held together by their own dough". The trouble is too much "upper-crust" and not enough loaf.

A test of true Democracy is being made in our Province today.

We have in Ontario a Fascist Toryism, or a Toryish Fascism. Whatever it may be called, it is, in many respects, the counterpart of that "governing from the top down", characteristic of Fascism or Naziism. Is it not significant that the term "Communist" is freely applied to almost anyone who opposes the Drew Government.

The democratic nations were glad to accept the help of Communist Russia in the war against Fascism, recognizing that it was a greater enemy of the democratic way of life than even Communism.

History will record that it was this alliance of Democracy and Communism that defeated Naziism and Fascism.

What irony, if now the Fascism defeated by this alliance should set itself up in this democratic nation of Canada and do so by a condemnation of Communism.

A typical example of Naziism is found in the method employed to put over the recent liquor legislation in Ontario. It was initiated by the Attorney-General, accepted by the Premier, approved by the cabinet, endorsed by a secret Caucus of party followers and then bludgeoned through the Legislature by an acquiescent but silent, government majority. Not one member of the Conservative party, apart from the Attorney-General and the Premier, spoke upon the question.

If the electors now register endorsement of what has been done, the green light will be given for further advances.

One of the most dangerous things that could happen would be that approval should be given, by the electors, of the Government's action in regard to cocktail bar legislation by the re-election of those who put it over.

To the electors of the Province, I would say, "It is your right; it is your duty, to demand from the candidates in your respective constituencies, of whatever party, that they frankly declare themselves upon the liquor issue". The man who will not be positive and outspoken before election, cannot be depended upon for action afterwards.

How can sensible men keep straight faces when such

twaddle is handed out as is now being so freely dished up by Party sycophants.

What an anomalous situation it would be were we to find Stalin defending Capitalism; the Royal Bank upholding Socialism; E. P. Taylor denouncing booze; Charles DeMille advocating social drinking; George E. Drew espousing Democracy; Satan rebuking sin.

The need of the hour in Ontario is the restoration of Democracy.

Why should the matter of Hydro, of highways, of public health, of old-age pensions, labor laws, workmen's compensation, and many other issues involving the welfare of the public generally, be made issues between the parties?

There is a wide area of matters in which the public welfare should be paramount that ought not to be subject to the disputations of party politicians, but regarding which the representatives of the people should forget party.

The potential influence of the church is, at the moment, much greater than the actual force it exercises in public affairs. There was an old adage which said: "The bar-room would destroy the Church if it could; the Church could destroy bar-rooms if it would."

There is no doubt whatever, but that an aroused, meaningful, militant, moral sentiment, backed by the great power and influence of the Church could overwhelm by sheer force many of the evils of the day.

The Government has appealed to the electors. It places itself on trial before the bar of public opinion. The jury is to give its verdict on June 7th. But more than the Government is on trial; the Church is on trial.

Surely it is the business of the church to make the voice of the people as nearly as may be, the voice of God. The Church cannot justify aloofness from life. The Church knows that the Liquor Traffic is an enemy. It knows that the present Government is an ally of that Traffic.

The need today is for men and women, yes, and for a Church that have the fear of God, rather than the fear of man. It is a truism, but it is also a tremendous truth that "God's side is never the liquor side of any question".

It is obvious as to which is the liquor side in the present voting.

- But the issue is not one of "wet" and "dry", of booze or temperance only. It goes far deeper. It is one between Democracy and Dictatorship; one of political honour versus political trickery; one between moral statesmanship or liquorized politicianism.

Before election day the politicians are at bat. By the morning of June 7th. the tumult and the shouting will have died away. Then comes your innings, Mr. Church Member.

Then every man is the equal of any man and any man of every man.

His ballot is:—

"The weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes falling on the sod
Yet executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God".

Your voice has been stifled for three years. The only thing you could do since 1945 was grunt now and then.

Now for one day your voice is free. You can speak your mind. You can put your very soul and all your pent up conviction into your ballot. Soon an inexorable

silence will clamp down on you again and it may be for five long years.

Whittier said:

"In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime!"

Will the other hundred thousand of my radio audience pardon me if I address a special personal word to the Church Members of High Park, represented by Premier Drew, and Eglinton, represented by Attorney-General Blackwell. (I live in Eglinton and supported Mr. Blackwell in a previous election).

Listen! YOU have a peculiar responsibility and privilege.

Let me weigh my words.

The defeat of either or both of these gentlemen would be like a bracing breeze of moral ozone purifying the now polluted political atmosphere.

The moral sentiment of these two constituencies is grossly misrepresented in the Legislature.

Both constituencies are dry, the electors are Church-goers. Yet the present members are the outstanding wet leaders of Ontario, the leading protagonists of Cocktail Bars.

They have flouted your convictions my Church friends, defied your opinion, ignored your protests, and have followed the behests of your deadly enemy, the Liquor Traffic.

They have sponsored and put over legislation that reinforces and enriches one of the most deadly foes of the Church and all that you and the Church stand for. Their defeat at your hands would send a thrill of encouragement to the Churches and moral and social reform forces throughout our Province and Nation. Their re-election would elate, encourage, and strengthen the hosts arrayed against the Church.

To all who hear, I would say:

Be God's free men my fellow electors. The curse of the age is the bad citizenship of good citizens. Be a good citizen as well as a good Church Member. Let your citizenship be worthy of your gospel.

When on June 7th you go into the polling booth alone with yourself and your conscience, in that holy of holies of democratic citizenship

"God save the land
A careless hand."

Good Night, my fellow Church Members, and, on June 7th "Good Voting".

Ogden Nash, that eccentric rhymist, might have had Ontario's Premier or Attorney-General in mind when he wrote the following:

"When a politician talks the foolishlest
And does everything the mulishest.
And bellows the loudest
Why his constituents are the proudest."

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PREMIER DREW AS MINISTER OF EDUCATION

THE callous ignorance of Ontario's Minister of Education, and who is also Premier of the Province, and his lack of understanding of the fundamental purposes of our educational system which is to fit youth for life, is revealed in the following quotation from a recent address:

"If every child is brought up with a sense of self-discipline, self-respect, restraint and high ethical standards, you wouldn't have to worry about them if they were surrounded by a 'sea of alcohol'."

Could the liquor interests of Ontario surround the coming generation with "a sea of alcohol", they would not bother much with the instruction now being given in the Ontario schools; and the Government of the day is proceeding very efficiently to provide that "sea of alcohol".

One of the greatest Christian statesmen of this age, the late Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, differs from Ontario's Premier:

"In the formation of character, four main forces cooperate or interfere with one another. The family, the school, the church and the community. Of these four, the community itself is the most powerful."

Dr. Temple was speaking particularly of teen-age youth; the critical time when the young life, nurtured in the home, instructed in the school, inspired in the church, goes out to meet life in the community, when, as too often happens, the community influence counteracts and defeats the ideals and motivation which the home, school and church had sought to build into that young life. Dr. Temple said, "We need to establish such a social order that home, society, school and industry are all, in fact, co-operating in the task of fashioning persons in the community. The social and economic structure is the most influential of all educational forces moulding the characters of those who grow up within it.

We might also think that this great world-leader had in mind the Ontario situation, and was indicating the callous complacency of Ontario's Premier, when he said:

"The neglect of community action is both morally wicked and socially perilous. It is morally wicked because it is acquiescing in the exposure of unformed characters to temptations which they have no adequate strength to resist. And it is socially perilous because a disaffected youth is the seed plot of most dangerous movements."

Every educationist worthy of the name, everyone working for community welfare, knows that the cleansing of community life is of paramount importance if character is to be built up and education reach its highest development.

Community conditions created by a multiplicity of beverage rooms, liquor stores, cocktail bars, together with our social drinking customs, are inimical to the welfare of youth.

What a cogent argument Dr. Temple has furnished us with for collective action against the "extend-the-sale" policy of the present Government!

Yet, here is the tragedy of the situation. The determination of community conditions in regard to liquor has been taken out of the hands of the people, and taken over by politicians, many of whom owe their elections to financial assistance given to them by liquor interests.

Ontario's premier says that:

"The time is overdue for all to emphasize the fact that neither in Ontario nor in the wider area of Can-

ada, can parents leave their children to the State and expect the State to bring them up the way we hope they will be brought up."

So, with utter disregard of Governmental responsibility, he cruelly heaps blame upon the parents because children going out into the community fall under the temptations which he himself has deliberately set in their path.

There is a saying regarding the placing of stumbling blocks in pathways that might aptly be quoted here. Premier Drew thus easily passes the buck to the parents. It was they who put you there to look after their interests. You have unevadable responsibilities for the establishment and maintenance of proper legal safeguards to protect Ontario homes and the youth therein. To the moment, you have betrayed the trust of those parents and flagrantly flout the welfare of Ontario youth with your "Cocktail" bar legislation.

Ontario's Minister of Education sweeps aside recognized principles of education and standards of citizenship, and proceeds to enunciate grotesque theories which harmonize most beautifully with the desires and practices of the callous, conscience-less liquor trade.

There have been protests about Canadian youth being used as "Cannon fodder", but it was left to this Government to practically throw the youth, leaving Ontario's schools, into the hungry maw of the beer-room and cocktail lounge hoppers of the liquor trade, to be transformed into wastrels, drunkards, criminals, bar-flies, etc.

Remember, Ontario's Minister of Education is also Premier, and therefore not only the administrator of our educational system, but political director of educational policies.

BACK TO LICENSE WITH A BANG

Details of the Drew-Blackwell Liquor Legislation

THAT the reactionary character of Ontario's new liquor law may be fully appreciated some of its main provisions are here given, and in some instances compared with the provisions of the old Liquor License Act.

In many respects this new liquor legislation is much looser than the old discarded, and discredited Liquor License Act that was repealed in 1916.

The Type of Licenses

Under the old Liquor License Act three main types of license were issued: Tavern, Shop, and Club.

Today Government Liquor Stores have taken the place of the old Liquor Shops. Club Licenses now differ very little from what they previously were, except that longer hours of sale are permitted.

But when we come to licenses for sale of liquor for consumption on the premises, there is a tremendous difference.

Formerly Tavern Licenses were only granted to hotels. These were required to furnish specified bedroom accommodation. Liquor was sold in a bar-room, and at meals. Under the new license system, a hotel may operate four kinds of licenses: a dining room license, a dining lounge license, a lounge license, and a public house license.

The Public House License corresponds with the old bar. The main difference is that in the old bar the customers stood up to drink. In the new, they may sit down. There has been some argument as to whether a man can hold more liquor standing or sitting. The

general conclusion seems to be that he can hold more sitting; but can tell better how full he is, if he stands.

The Dining Room License corresponds with the old dining room.

But there are two new kinds of license. These are Dining Lounge Licenses, which may remain open, and supply liquor, after the dining room is closed, and until 10.00 p.m. Then there are the Lounge Licenses. They permit the sale of all kinds of liquor, apart entirely from the Public House License, or Dining Room License, or Dining Lounge License.

This is the introduction of the American "Night Club". Dancing, and floor shows, and entertainment of various kinds may be carried on until 2 a.m. Moreover, the regulations provide that no cocktail shall be served containing less than one ounce of spirituous liquor.

But the new Act does not stop there. It provides for Taverns. These places are not required to furnish bedroom accommodation; indeed, they are forbidden to accept transient guests, even if they have room accommodation. These Taverns may have any or all of the four different kinds of license that have been named.

Restaurants providing no hotel accommodation at all may have Dining Room Licenses.

As though this were not loose enough, another type of new license is now granted, called "Public House License". This is nothing more or less than a beer saloon. Long before the old license system was abolished, saloons had been abolished. There had been no saloons in Ontario for fifty years until now brought in by this new legislation.

For these Public House Licenses there is no requirement as to hotel accommodation or meals. The place is simply a beer beverage room, a saloon.

The difference between the old and the new may be stated in this way: the old Liquor License Act did not permit the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises anywhere except in hotels or clubs. The new Act provides for the sale of liquor by the glass, or bottle, in four different ways, in hotels, and also provides for such sales in taverns, restaurants, and saloons. It is difficult to properly characterize such a scandalously loose law.

Hours of Sale

The old Liquor License Act provided that the closing hours in villages and unorganized territory, should be, 10 p.m., Monday to Friday. In cities and towns, 11 p.m., Monday to Friday, and, everywhere in the Province, the closing hour was 7 p.m. on Saturday. The new Act does not provide any statutory closing hour. This is left entirely to the regulations. Under the Act the regulations might allow all night sale.

Attorney-General Blackwell, however, in explaining the law, stated that the regulations would fix closing hours of sale, in dining lounges until 2 a.m., Monday till Friday, and until 11.30 p.m. Saturday. In dining rooms until 10 p.m. In lounges and public houses till 6.30 p.m., then closed for an hour and a half, and opened again from 8 till 12 except Saturdays, at 11 p.m.

Thus, according to the new Act, the sale of liquor throughout the Province of Ontario, Monday to Friday, may be continued 2 hours later in the evening; in cities and towns 1 hour later. Everywhere in the Province 4½ hours later on Saturday night, and in Cocktail Bars the sale may be continued until 2 in the morning every day except Sunday. This Act the Premier, and Attorney-General call, "Control".

But further, under the old Liquor License Act, no license could be issued for the sale of liquor on any ferry boat, or vessel navigating on any of the Great Lakes, or rivers, or any inland waters of Ontario. Nor could any liquor be sold, or kept for sale, in any room, or place on any such ferry boat or vessel. The new Act authorizes the issuance of licenses to steamboats.

Under the new law railway cars also may be licensed, and the definition of what constitutes a railway car is this:

"'railway car' shall mean railway dining car, railway buffet car, railway club car, and a drawing room, bedroom or compartment in a railway sleeping car."

This surpasses in looseness anything ever known in any part of Canada.

Democracy Is Flouted

Ruthlessly, tyrannically, we have Government from the top down, in the new law. Almost every vestige of local control is removed. Nothing so arbitrarily, dictatorial was ever perpetrated in any Province in Canada.

The Commission appointed under the Act is the supreme authority. The peculiar viciousness of this is that here we have Government not even by representative elected body, but by appointed Commission. The principle of Government by Commission is bad. It is a denial of Democracy. The Commission may make regulations, which regulations have the full force of the law. Citizens must bow their necks to the yoke, and the Commission is not responsible to the people.

Moreover the old Liquor License Law gave large powers to the people. Under it municipal councils could limit the number of licenses to be granted, determine the accommodation required of each licensee, fix the license fee that should be paid, the hours of sale, and exercise other controls. These are all entirely swept away. Municipal councils are absolutely helpless, legally.

Further, formerly the people locally could protest against the issuing of licenses. No license could be legally granted unless a majority of the forty nearest householders should petition for it. Any municipal council could protest the issuance of any license, and be legally heard by representatives before the Licensing Authority. Even then no license could be granted within three hundred feet of a church, or educational institution.

There is no such limitation under the new provisions, nor is there any limit to the number of licenses that may be granted in any locality.

The old Liquor License Act disqualified any licensee or manager of any company, to whom a license was issued, from election to municipal councils. There is no corresponding provision in the new law.

Penalties are lighter. For instance for selling after hours under the old License Act, the minimum fine for a licensee was fifty dollars. Under the new Act it is ten dollars.

"WHY"

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POLITICAL LIARS

Premier Drew Substitutes Name-Calling For Argument

"YOU'RE a liar!" is not an argument. Certainly it does not prove anything; while "You're another", is a retort rather than a reply, and assuredly is not rebuttal. Nor does the adding of adjectives such as "malicious", "unprincipled", "deliberate", "damned", "utterly contemptible" give force to the assertion.

Ontario's petulant Premier does not seem to recognize this, but is quite free these days in the use of both epithet and adjective. "Liar", "dishonest", "hypocrite", etc., drop far too easily from his lips. He has been particularly vituperative in denouncing all and sundry who dare to suggest that the Drew Government is influenced by the liquor interests or their money.

On the other hand, it may soon become an honor to be designated as a member of the "George Drew Ananias Club" which now has many distinguished members, practically all of his political opponents, including, of course, his pet aversion, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who is not just an ordinary political liar, but "heaps falsehood upon falsehood", presumably in like manner as Premier Drew heaps vilification upon vilification.

But, the gentleman "doth protest too much, methinks". Can it be that all this is "stop thief" tactics? That

might explain his own and his Government's actions and words, though they would still be despicable.

It is commonly accepted that a man must come into court with clean hands! The Drew Government cannot. It is not so long since Premier Drew was revealed as slandering one of history's noblest figures, Abraham Lincoln; and as using a forgery (issued by unscrupulous "Wet" American politicians), to justify his liquor-favoring actions in this Province. When his attention was called to the matter, not only did he decline to make the "amende honorable", but actually persisted in the falsehood and was a party to the incorporation of the foul forgery in a fly sheet, hundreds of thousands of which were sent all over the Province at the public expense.

However, there is a clear straightforward course open to the Drew Government in regard to this matter of "liquor influence". There is one reply and one reply only that could and would effectively clear the air. Let the Premier definitely and categorically state that prior to, and since the last Provincial general election, neither he nor his party accepted political contributions from liquor interests, and that, in the approaching elections, he and his party will absolutely reject and refuse any such contributions. And, let the statement be true.

Unless and until the Drew Government can and will do this, all his petulant abuse of opponents and unctious self-adulation will be as "sounding brass and clanging cymbal".

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

IN HIS address on the proclamation on the cocktail bar legislation, Premier Drew made an adroit, plausible presentation of the case for cocktail bars. His principal witness, upon whose testimony his main argument was builded, was Abraham Lincoln.

To add emphasis to the evidence of this witness the Premier prefaced it with these words: "Accumulated experience of many centuries can be summed up in these words of that very wise statesman, Abraham Lincoln."

The Premier then proceeded to put into the mouth of his witness-in-chief words which are given herein under. The statement which the Premier attributed to Lincoln has been proven to be an infamous forgery, concocted by the liquor interests, and circulated in the U.S.

Briefly, this supposed statement by Lincoln was first printed on hand bills circulated in 1887 in Atlanta, Georgia, during a local option campaign in that City. The forgery was finally brought to earth and the author discovered to be one Colonel John B. Goodman, who stated that he had himself devised the circular in question and composed the alleged quotation of Lincoln "so as to attract the adherence of the colored votes, and that he had done so because to win them was the forlorn hope of the "wets".

It is a matter of profound regret that the Premier of the Province of Ontario should in 1946 disentomb this dastardly forgery, fabricated sixty years ago by an unscrupulous wet campaigner as a "forlorn hope" to delude Southern negroes and use it now to befool Ontario citizens, perhaps again in a "forlorn hope".

But Premier Drew called Lincoln to the witness stand. He is his witness. By all canons of legal procedure he must attach full weight to what his one witness says, and upon the testimony of that witness, the validity of the case must rest.

The question then comes, What did the real Lincoln actually say? When his son Robert Lincoln was written to and asked his father's views, he sent a copy of an address given, from which the following paragraph is taken. Here then we have in contrast the Forgery, and the Fact.

THE FORGERY

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and makes a crime out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles upon which our Government was founded."

THE FACT

Page 455—Bartletts:

"Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess this affirmative with their tongues, and I believe all the rest acknowledge it with their hearts. Ought any then, to refuse their aid in doing what good the good of the whole demands?"

This is not the end of the story, for, after the Premier's attention was called to the facts in the case, a copy of his speech, forgery and all, was issued by the Liquor Control Commission of Ontario, and hundreds of thousands of copies distributed throughout the Province at the public's expense.

Most despicable of all, upon the front cover of this publication was the Coat of Arms of the Province of Ontario with the motto thereon: "Un Inceptit Fidelis Sic Permanet;" (In its inception, truthful, continuing so to the end).

The foregoing facts are cited to show the unreliability of statements made by Ontario's Premier.

HELPING THE BREWERS

THE liquor interests want customers. That is, they want people to buy liquor and to buy more liquor, and therefore proceed to push sales in every possible way.

The objective of the liquor interest is well stated by Sir Edward Sanders, of the British Brewers' Society, who said:

"We want to get new customers. We want to get the beer-drinking habit instilled into thousands, almost millions, of young men who do not at present know the taste of beer."

A full page advertisement in American papers recently was:

"To the 10,000,000 younger men who have never tasted a great glass of beer."

Premier Drew makes sneering reference to the people who publicly advocate Temperance, saying that:

"They could better employ their time by impressing on parents the need for educating their children instead of pressing their State to double the burden of laws."

What an inept way for a law-maker to define law,—a "burden"! Actually in a democracy, it is the very reverse. Upon the facade of the Department of Justice in Washington, are these words:

"There can be no liberty without law."

Democratic law is humanity's great emancipator from the thralldom of dictatorship and tyranny, saving the community from those anti-social forces such as the liquor traffic that would destroy and enslave.

Education, when effective, will lead up to, and must be re-inforced by legislation. Legislation, in turn, must be based on an educated public opinion. Education and legislation are partners of progress.

The man who thinks that education without legislation would solve the alcohol problem is equally in error with the man who thinks legislation alone would be adequate. Education and legislation are reinforcements each of the other. Neither the educationists nor the legislationists can solve the alcohol problem by themselves. Acting conjointly, they can. They will! They must!

THE EVE OF ELECTION

Look from the sky,
Like God's great eye,
Thou solemn moon, with searching beam;
Till in the sight
Of thy pure light
Our mean self-seeking meaner seem.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose dark;
And smite away
The hands we lay
Profanely on the sacred ark.

To party claims
And private aims,
Reveal that august face of Truth
Whereto are given
The age of heaven,
The beauty of immortal youth.

So shall our voice
Of sovereign choice
Swell the deep bass of duty done,
And strike the key
Of time to be,
When God and man shall speak as one!

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

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