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Just what the cause requires—Just what our workers need—Information—Logic—Fact—Appeal—Read Carefully.

We desire to again call the attention of our readers to **THE TEMPERANCE HERALD**, the little paper published weekly at this office, and specially prepared to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed pithy temperance literature for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most stirring and forcible appeals, arguments and facts selected from the **CANADA CITIZEN** and reproduced in a cheap and convenient form. It is a rousing practical, good campaign sheet, that must do good wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast everywhere.

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In many counties, in our Scott Act contests the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. **THE TEMPERANCE HERALD** is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against repeal. Specimen copies furnished free. Address:

F. S. SPENCE,
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WE ARE THOROUGHLY convinced that it is only necessary that **THE CANADA CITIZEN** should be known to secure its very wide circulation. To secure this general knowledge, we offer to send it to any address ON TRIAL.

SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

Here is a broad field of work for any one who wants to aid the great temperance reform. Take an hour to canvass your friends. Nearly every one you ask will give you ten cents as a subscription for a month and a half's trial. Get us up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT

that the ten cents secures for six weeks a 40-column weekly family journal of social progress and moral reform; a paper that must be good wherever it goes; bright, fresh, pure, able, attractive, and full of information and interest for young and old.

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

ought to send as a club. Are you not thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the temperance cause, which you have so much at heart? Do you think it deserves and needs your assistance? How can you help to more effectively than by aiding thus practically in the circulation of sound, healthy, inspiring literature?

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some money to the Prohibition cause? Send us a dollar, or five, or ten, or twenty, or fifty, with a list of addresses, and we will send the papers along. Ten dollars will supply **THE CANADA CITIZEN** for six weeks to

A HUNDRED HOMES.

We believe there are thousands of a warm-hearted, willing friends of our cause, who would gladly aid in this great work. Kindly show this proposition to some of them and ask them to join you in helping us.

F. S. SPENCE,

Cor. Richmond-Victoria Sts Toronto

It is specially requested that those who send an address without the knowledge of the parties whose names are given, will kindly inform us to that effect. We shall then notify those parties by post card that the paper is sent them without charge, otherwise some might decline to take the paper from the post-office.

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The : Canada : Citizen
AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform.

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 16th, 1908.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

THE United Kingdom is the largest, and, perhaps, the most perfect organization for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

From the thirty-fifth annual report, which we have just received, we observe that the Executive Committee last year received in subscriptions and legacies alone nearly six thousand dollars, which with a balance in hand and other sums, brought the gross receipts up to above eighty-six thousand dollars. Of this sum all but five thousand dollars has been spent on the year's work. Nearly four thousands persons and societies contributed toward this sum, the largest donation being five thousand dollars given "In memory of a mother's interest."

Naturally one must ask what has been done for so great an expenditure?

To reply to such a query requires a careful study of the character and extent of the Alliance operations. Happily the Executive furnish ample data. There is no part of the United Kingdom uncovered by this agency, and there is scarcely any large town which has not an Alliance auxiliary. No nation is organized, no effort of any sort is made to reach the ear of the people, but the hand of the Alliance is there, often unseen, but still there to facilitate that most difficult yet most necessary labor—the creation of public opinion. Its agents and friends last year organized and addressed upwards of three thousand public meetings, at which nearly eight hundred thousand persons were present. The maintenance of qualified lecturers and agents cost under thirty thousand dollars, a small sum when it is remembered that through this means every village and hamlet, as well as every influential town and city, has been permeated with temperance teaching; and aid and encouragement given to every struggling organization and individual worker who desired the services or advice of the Executive representative.

Next in importance to the agency, is the circulation of the *Alliance News*, the organ of the Alliance. This weekly has an enormous circulation, it is devoted chiefly to the advocacy of prohibition principles, and is a splendid educational medium. Those who know the *News* best claim for it an influence for good which is simply incalculable.

Regarding the work of the Alliance outside parliament, there seems to be every cause for encouragement and gratitude. The old country is hard to move, for prohibitionists across the water fight against the most intricate, gigantic and wealthy monopoly that oppresses and disgraces modern society. This power until a few years back simply defied interference and stifled public opinions. In proof of the wonderful change now obtaining the Committee refers to the growing demand for instruction, and especially to the evidence of numerous plebiscites which "have demonstrated that in many districts enormous majorities of the people are ready for prohibition."

In the very relief as it receives the Executive finds its chief encouragement. Indeed, until recently it has

had to supply the motive power of the entire effort. But now it finds behind it a sustained impetus, urging it forward, "pushing to an issue the vital question it has in charge." What is this but accumulated power, the result of years of patient, persistent toil? But this pent-up energy is apt to get unmanageable, and nothing but the most adroit manipulation by the wisest and most trusted leaders prevented a painful rupture at the great London Convention held in October last. There is no denying that it is hard to wait—"when the steam is up." Yet as the Executive justly remark in the report, "The Irish question blocks the way in Parliament," so that "it is all but impossible for temperance reformers to obtain a hearing in that House." Still this state of things though unfortunate cannot but be transitory and there is strong evidence that the temperance question must be the next thing. No, though waiting, the prohibitionists of Great Britain are still working.

For thirty-five years they have struggled with dogged determination; and though many have fallen, others have sprung, as the flowers spring, fresh and hopeful above the grave. "Eager throngs of new adherents," reads the closing paragraph of the report, "crowding into our ranks, aided by the counsel and protracted labors of the veterans of the movement, will soon push the battle to the gate. May Almighty God, inspiring, invigorating, and blessing our counsels and our efforts, speedily grant us victory." We re-echo the prayer. We join hands across the water, and pledge ourselves anew to labor that that Greater Britain, which shall one day gather all men in common brotherhood, may never know the foul features of Britain's most implacable foe.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENTS.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY has before the House of Commons, a bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Canada Temperance Act," which might be more properly entitled, "An Act to Facilitate the Repeal of the Canada Temperance Act." It deals solely with the matter of procedure for the bringing on and conducting of repeal contests.

This Bill provides in the first place for the bringing on of a repeal contest on the petition of any number of voters, not requiring, as does the present law, that twenty-five per cent. of the electorate should sign such petition. In the second place it provides for a new form of ballot to be used in repeal contests. Mr. McCarthy, who, it is fair to infer from this Act, is acting in the interests of the Anti Scott party, recognizes that the supporters of that party are somewhat deficient in matters of education and intelligence, and that a ballot having on the face of it the expression "For the Petition" and "Against the Petition" is likely to be misunderstood to a large extent by these Anti-Scott electors. He accordingly proposes that in repeal contests the ballot should read "Against the Act" and "For the Act."

We have no objection at all to the latter amendment. We would suggest to Mr. McCarthy that it would be more complete if he would put "For the Act" in the upper part of his ballot and "Against the Act" in the lower part, so that the ballot would be for and against, just as on the original Scott Act vote. This would make it still more simple for our illiterate Anti friends, and we want to give them all the fair play we can.

The other amendment, however, is such an absurd proposition, so manifestly a piece of whiskey-interest audacity, that it has no chance of success. The suggestion that temperance people should be obliged to secure twenty-five per cent. of the electorate to a petition before a poll is permitted on the question of adopting the Scott Act, while the Anti should be permitted to bring on a repeal vote by a petition with very few signatures, is a proposal that cannot be considered as anything more serious than political buncombe, to please the party in whose interest the proposition is made.

THE MILLS RESOLUTION.

THE CANADA CITIZEN is being sharply criticized by active members of the Liberal party, because of the stand we took in reference to the Mills resolution submitted in the House of Commons on the 6th inst. We expected such criticism and so far all of it which we have heard, only makes more clear the soundness of our position. Of course no one outside our own office is responsible for the opinions we express, nor are our statements the official utterances of any organization.

We cannot at present view the action taken in the House of Commons with any other feeling than that of regret. While it is true that much may be said in favor of the position taken by those friends who believe that the Scott Act amendment and prohibition can only become effective when they are government measures, and supported by a dominant political party, yet the fact must not be ignored, that the plan of action agreed upon by temperance workers was that of united political action. It was understood that the Jamieson amendment bill which Sir John Macdonald had declined to father, which this Liberal party was not strong enough to force through parliament, was to be pressed and supported in the House of Commons by our temperance friends regardless of party. We must therefore feel dissatisfied with any action that places before the House as a party measure a question which was for the present, with the consent and by the desire of its promoters, a non partizan question.

We are not arguing against making prohibition and every measure of prohibition, party questions. We have stated over and over again, and still believe, that prohibition will not be an accomplished fact until we have a prohibition party. We believe that if the Liberal party had become a prohibition party two years ago, it would to-day be in a position far superior to that which it at present occupies. If the Liberal party will now declare for prohibition, we believe that there will come to it such a support of Conservatives and independent electors, who are anxious to put principle first, as will soon make it the party of power, but this result will not be attained by such strategy as that which rallied the party last week in an effort to place Conservative temperance men in an uncomfortable position.

The situation then is simply this. The Scott Act ought to be amended by a Government bill. The Government will not father such a measure, then the only chance of amending it is by a union of Conservative and Reform temperance representatives. Making it a party measure supported only by Liberals ensures its defeat. Mr. Mills' motion was not in the interests of immediate Scott Act amendment. So we must regard it.

We have nothing to do in our prohibition campaign with the tricks or manoeuvres of partisans. We are anxious only for action that is honest endeavor to secure desirable results. Prohibition is not likely to come through the present parliament. If it turns out that Mr. Mills' motion is the inauguration of a prohibition policy as a part of the Liberal party's programme, and it is followed up by definite aggressive advance on this line, we shall hail such advances with satisfaction, although in the interests of our cause we would rather that it had been delayed until after the consideration of the Jamieson Scott Act amendment bill.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Manning, referring to the Scott Act in Victoria county. We note Mr. Manning's point that the dereliction of duty on the part of the Inspector was before the issue of the circular, of which Mr. Manning sends us a copy, and which we have great pleasure in reproducing, as it shows the desire of the Government to have the intent of the

Canada Temperance Act fairly carried out.

We do not, however, see any reason in anything stated by Mr. Manning or the license inspector, for modifying anything said in the editorial referred to. It discussed in general terms the fact that inspectors had violated the intention of the law, and interfered with the carrying out of what it was intended to accomplish. The circular to which Mr. Manning refers is in itself the fullest evidence that the charge made against a certain set of our inspectors was well founded. We are much pleased that since the issue of these instructions the Inspector for Victoria has carried out "the letter of the law" which it was always his duty to see fairly enforced.

HALTON.

There is no doubt whatever that partyism killed the Scott Act in Halton. The *Daily Globe*, by extensive figures, shows that the Dominion Franchise Act meant in Halton county the loss of 206 votes to the Liberal party, and the Dominion Franchise Act was a partisan measure intended to produce precisely this result. The *Globe* further shows that the Scott Act party has lost in Halton 102 votes, and claims, from these calculations, that a reduction of the Liberal vote is a reduction of the temperance vote. Now it is said in the same article, "That there has not been the slightest decline in the temperance sentiment in Halton," but it is stated as likely that the defeat was caused in part by the defection of Liberals who were annoyed because the Conservative prohibitionists did not at the late election support candidates who "were Liberals as well as prohibitionists."

We believe the *Globe* explanation of the defeat is a correct one, and that we lost Halton through the manipulation of the voters' lists, which was made possible by the Conservatives, and the defection of Liberals who sulked because they were beaten at the political elections. Partyism defeated the Scott Act in Halton, and partisans on both sides of politics are responsible for the disaster.

OUR TEN CENT OFFER.

We desire to express our sincere thankfulness to the friends interested in the work we are engaged in who have kindly sent us lists of names of persons to whom they desire to have the **CANADA CITIZEN** sent for six weeks enclosing us payment of the same in accordance with our special offer. A number of these ten cent trial subscribers have sent us full yearly subscriptions at the termination of the trial period with a request to have their names placed in our regular list. This ten cent plan commends itself very favorably to many of our friends and we trust many others will follow the good example of those who have already availed themselves of it. Subjoined is a specimen of the letters we are frequently receiving.

Peter, March 1st, 1908.
DEAR SIR AND BOB: Enclosed find my subscription to **CANADA CITIZEN** for one year. I hope the day is not far distant when the cause you so nobly advocate will prevail throughout the length and breadth of our fair Dominion. I am at present entirely ignorant as to the friend who paid for my subscription. If he is known to you please thank him kindly for me and oblige.
I remain your sincere friend,
NEIL O'HANLY.

REPEAL CAMPAIGNS

On the 19th April the Counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry will vote on the question of Scott Act repeal. In every one of these counties the friends of the Act have fought hard in the face of serious discouragements, for three years, to make the law effective. They have succeeded. They have made it a terror to evil doers. But tremendous difficulties, in its way, have prevented the Act's doing as much good as it would otherwise have done. Some few of its supporters are disappointed, and it may be that some votes may thus be lost to our cause. The Antis are fighting the