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THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1907.

THE TORONTO MAYORALTY.

SOME weeks ago, the city of Toronto was startled at the information that personal and business reasons would make it impossible for Mayor Howland to be a candidate for re-election.

A conference was at once held of the gentlemen who had been instrumental in procuring Mr Howland's candidature and election. After carefully considering the strength and qualifications of the many good men, who could be relied upon to fairly represent the moral interests of the city, it was unanimously decided that Ald Elias Rogers was the strongest and best available candidate.

There is absolutely no doubt that Ald Rogers will be elected, provided his many friends and the many believers in our cause will do their duty. The man, who is to be our next Mayor is thoroughly sound on every question relating to true morality, social reform, law enforcement and the conservation of all that is good and true.

THE SCOTT ACT.

THE statements published in another column, referring to the great improvement that has taken place in Scott Act enforcement, must be exceedingly gratifying to every true friend of Prohibition.

the educative results that Scott Act campaigns invariably produce; and (3) demonstrate that Prohibition is a practical policy and that it can be enforced.

Both the first and second named objects were long ago attained, and in the report to which we have referred, we find evidence that the third is now also an accomplished fact.

If we omit the localities in which there is not merely dereliction of duty, but actual connivance of wrong-doing, we shall find that wherever the Scott Act is in operation it has resulted in the total suppression of bar room drinking; it has led to an improved moral tone in the community, and has promoted the material prosperity of very many citizens.

We regret, however, to be obliged to again call attention to the fact that there seems to be a determination on the part of the majority of inspectors to avoid carrying out the law to the intended extent of imprisoning incorrigible offenders. The punishment intended by the Dominion Parliament—provided by the Dominion Statute—voted for by the Scott Act electors and believed in by the public generally as a right punishment for a third violation of the Scott Act—is imprisonment for a term of two months.

NOTICE.

NEXT week's issue of the TEMPERANCE HERALD, dated December 2nd, will be a special Scott Act campaign number and will contain, with other matter, Mr. Grady's great speech on Prohibition in Atlanta, to be found elsewhere in the columns of this paper.

Our Young Men.

It is unnecessary for me to speak at any length regarding the temptations to which young men, as well as young women, are exposed in this great metropolis—where, if the greatest caution and oversight are not exercised, the inexperienced may, before they know, be treading the broad road to destruction.

One instance of this I may be permitted to quote. I remember some three or four years ago, during one wild stormy morning at a very early hour, and proceeding through wind, rain, sleet, and snow to the railway station of a thriving little seaport town on the east coast of Scotland, famous as a fishing centre, in which I was then reading, to say "Good-bye to a chum who, having distinguished himself in a local banking establishment, had been successful in obtaining a fine berth in the office of a firm of bankers in London, to which city every young Scotchman is ambitious to come.

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became known as an enterprising and successful gambler and betting man. Meanwhile he had tasted of the bitter fruit of immorality. At last came a terrible day. A betting debt such a debt, let me here state, is regarded by the turfites as "a debt of honor which every true gentleman delights to pay"—which, having lost heavily, he found himself unable to meet, prompted him in a desperate moment to commit a dishonest act upon his employers. He was at once detected. Had he not had kind-hearted masters he would undoubtedly have been sentenced to a term of penal servitude.

I am also acquainted with the case of three young men, companions, who came to London together, two or three years ago, from a provincial city, where they had been considered Christians. They obtained situations in city counting-houses, and they lived together in the same lodgings at Islington. For some little time they led what may be termed a fairly good life. They became connected with no church or chapel in particular, nor did they join the Y.M.C.A. For a brief period, however, they attended service regularly on Sundays, going from place to place to hear the most popular of London's preachers.

I may here observe that this is a characteristic of many a city young man. He goes to the theatre or the music-hall, he gets more or less inebriated, but he manages, if he does not go somewhere else that is to say, if he does not land in a house of misery to get to his lodgings during the small hours. He is at business at nine, or half-past nine, as the case may be, as fresh looking (though I am certain not feeling so well) he boasts to his companions, as the "goodly" Exeter Hall young man.

But to return to my story. The three young men continued untroubled in their riotous career, or, as they themselves styled it, "the way to make life worth living." At last, two of them paid little attention to their business, and became engrossed with sporting and gambling matters, that they were dismissed from their situations. What has become of them now? One is a raving lunatic in a mad-house, the other, until he was sent home to his broken-hearted mother by a philanthropic gentleman, was a homeless wanderer on the streets of London.

Of drink, the music-hall and impurity I have already spoken at some length. With these points, therefore, I have now nothing to do. I must, however, say a word or two about gambling or betting. With reference to the former I have read somewhere that it is "an enchanting witchcraft begotten by those two devils, idleness and Avarice," which I think is a very mild description indeed of gambling. Gambling, betting and drinking have a fascination for young men which it is difficult to explain. I have heard

hundreds of young men, after suffering from these practices, declare that they would not for their life indulge in them again, but no sooner had they opportunity of doing so than they were as bad as ever. A great many young men visit clubs, but I believe I am correct in saying that there is as much gambling and betting carried on in public-houses, restaurants, and small hotels as anywhere else. I know for a fact that, with very few exceptions, the publicans encourage in every way they can gambling and betting among our young men.

I have been speaking of those young men who live in lodgings. Just a word about those who reside in their places of business, both in the City and in the West-end. They are, as a rule, well provided for, though I have heard complaints as to accommodation and food. These, too, are generally better behaved than those who live in lodgings and who can go home when they like. They have to be in punctually at a certain hour every night. If they are late, or stay out all night, they are reported to their employers. This is, perhaps, what leads to the fact I have mentioned.

For what has been accomplished by that noble institution the Young Men's Christian Association, we are truly thankful, but what an enormous amount of work still remains to be done among our young men and young women. That the Church of Christ at large has been half asleep in caring for the youth of our land, no one will be bold enough to deny, and the young men and maidens feel this themselves. They want more evidence that Christians have a real and heartfelt interest in their welfare.

They are prejudiced against Christianity because, as they put it, of the conduct of professing believers with whom they have to do in business. They aver that many of those who call themselves Christians do not, by their life and actions, prove themselves such; and they contend that Christianity in a man should be as prominent in a place of business as in the house of God. Religion, they further declare, should be practised as much on Saturday as on Sunday, and outside the church and chapel as well as inside. I prefer to make no remark upon these points. Leave them to the consideration of professing Christians. Methodist Times.

A BIG RECORD.

THE SCOTT ACT IN EAST DURHAM.

A Pushing Inspector Makes the Law a Terror to Vill-Juvs—Heavy Fines and Imprisonment—The Vill-Juvs—Running Away.

The Canada Temperance Act can be enforced. Nothing can be clearer than this fact as demonstrated by Mr. Manning's report, to be found elsewhere in this paper. Many inspectors are now doing splendid work and their increased activity is telling hard upon the illicit traffic in strong drink. The subjoined is a list of the convictions secured by Inspector Powers from the 1st of May, of the present year, up to date. The total of fines, imposed in his district in that time, is \$2,950. Six of the offenders, who have been proceeded against, have left the district and in all the period named, Mr. Powers has only failed to secure convictions in six of the cases he prosecuted. The three last names on the list are names of parties who were convicted before, but they have been prosecuted, in the present instance, as for first offences, the cases being the first in which they were charged before Police Magistrate Clarke. The four convictions preceding these should really have been for other than first offences, but the parties managed to work the law-licensing dodge so as to escape the full penalty of their wrong-doing. Mr. Powers' list is as follows:

Table with columns: NAME, OFFENCE, FINE. Lists names of offenders and their corresponding fines and offenses.

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