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

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

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance.

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OFFICE, 8 KING STREET E TORONTO

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. It was felt that his retirement from the chief magistracy of our city, at the present time, was nothing short of a public calamity, and all true friends of moral reform experienced deep regret that circumstances compelled him to make such a decision.

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. A nomination was tendered him, but he felt extremely reluctant to make the personal sacrifices, assume the responsibility and undertake the work, which the proposal involved. A requisition was put into circulation at once, and the character and number of the signatures attached to it made it clear to Ald. Rogers that both the public voice and his public duty were too emphatic to be ignored. He has accordingly decided to accept the nomination tendered, and the friends of moral reform, those who have Toronto's true interest at heart, are gratified and thankful.

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 citizens of Toronto have now before them a candidate in whom they may have the fullest confidence and of whom they may well be proud. It will require but little effort to give him a grand majority over any candidate with which the saloon-power can oppose him. It must not be forgotten, however, that the election approaching will be a test of the relative strength of the counter-working forces of the community, and it is the imperative duty of every right-thinking citizen to not merely aid in securing Mr. Rogers' election but to aid in giving him that election by the most overwhelming majority that can possibly be rolled up. Let every elector do his duty.

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. It must not be forgotten that Local Option was never the policy of Canadian Prohibitionists. They did not ask for the Scott Act; they did not want the Scott Act. They accepted as a compromise with the three-fold object of (1) showing that the people of this country were in favor of total Prohibition; (2) to securing

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 in corrigible offenders. The punishment intended by the Dominion Statute—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. The inspectors who will not have the law carried out in this particular, are doing their full duty, even in this matter, and hope that the present improvement will continue until we can point with pride to the honest action of all our inspectors, and the thorough enforcement of the law in every locality in which it is in operation.

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. Friends who desire extra copies, will please send in their orders promptly.

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—as these temptations are well known. I, with, I am certain, many of my readers, have known young men of brilliant genius, of noble spirit, of great promise, the pride and ornament of their household, who, coming to London from the country, met with temptation too strong for them to resist, and, after being in a place of business for a short time, fell victims to the force of evil habit, with the result that they lost that precious element of success called character, had to sacrifice their position, and with shattered frame and diseased body, ultimately returned home to die.

One instance of this I may be permitted to quote. I remember some three or four years ago, rising 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. In addition father, mother, sister, and brother, and myself, there were several other companions present. What a good-wishing and God-blessing took place on that platform that cold, dark, wintry morning! Most touching was the parting of the mother and son, pressing her lips to his cheeks, the mother muttered: "God bless you, Arthur. Do your best, my son. Fear and trust God in all things. Mind you go with Arthur. You will promise me, won't you, to keep good company?" "Yea, mother," replied the young man, "you'll see I'll get on all right. If I wasn't sure of that I wouldn't go." This hopeful young man, who was then only twenty-three years of age, reached London, and, to make a long story short, he discharged his duties so much to the satisfaction of his employers, that at the end of a twelvemonth he received a large increase in his salary. Not long after this a change came over him. He had not previously been a teetotaler, but very abstemious. He now began to visit the public-house regularly, and largely to patronize the theatre and the music hall, and to disregard the principles which had been instilled into his mind by his godly mother and his pious father. In the drinking-bar of the theatre he formed sporting acquaintances, and in several public houses situated near his lodgings he

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. As it was, he was let off by dismissal from his important position. His father, on hearing of his son's downfall, at once set out for London. On reaching his son's lodgings he was informed he had left there not to come back. With the assistance of a detective, the young man was found in one of the biggest dens of iniquity in West Central London, in the midst of a lot of rascals who maintained themselves by dishonesty and trickery. The young man was taken home, but only to continue the headlong career he had begun in London, and to bring disgrace and dishonor on the name of a highly respected and respectable family. He became a low, sneaking public house lounge. All efforts to reform him were of no avail, and before two years had passed since the morning the father saw which I have described in the railway station took place, Arthur—had gone to a drunkard's grave. Sad to say, notwithstanding the terrible warning which his brother's end has provided, the only other son of the same parents who, I understand, is employed in London now, is traversing the fatal road over which his brother passed so speedily to a destruction. How many bright young fellows in London to day are following in the footsteps of poor Arthur! There are thousands undoubtedly.

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. One evening they were tempted to drop into a theatre in the Strand, "just to see what the play would be like." They were lifted up into wonderland, as it were, by the gorgeous mountings of the stage, and the otherwise dazzling brilliancy of the place. They were really charmed with what they saw and heard, and from that night they became habitual theatre and music-hall goers, and heavy drinkers. Their habits formed at home were given up. For a considerable time their debauchery was continued without exciting suspicion on the part of any one in their different places of business, and they never appeared next morning as if they had been more or less intoxicated the night before, or had only had three or four hours' sleep.

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 intoxicated, but he manages, if he does not go somewhere else that is to say, if he does not land in a house of infamy to get to his lodgings during the small hours. He sits at his desk 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 "dearly-goesly" Exeter Hall young man. He boasts when told that by drinking and keeping late hours he is undermining his constitution, and that, like some young tree which outwardly looks blooming and healthy, but which in reality is withered at the roots, he may succumb in an instant. The young men of this kind and wayward stamp seldom will come advice, and those who need it most like it least. When spoken to about their moral or spiritual faults they require to be handled in the most gentle manner, and addressed not as boys, but as men. They like to be considered manly.

But to return to my story. The three young men continued undisturbed in their notorious career, as they themselves styled it, "the way to make life worth living." At last, two of them paid a little attention to their business, and became engaged 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. He spoke himself, like the first young man I spoke of, to a drunkard's grave. But what, you will ask, about the third? Well, he did a right noble thing, and I hold him up as a worthy example to thousands of youths and men in London at the present moment who are doing what exactly he was doing—fearing neither God nor man, and living a wicked, shameful life. He became so affected by the fate of his two friends that he donned the "little bit of blue," gave his heart to God, and soon afterwards connected himself with an open-air mission. He turned out so successful a preacher that he was induced to resign his situation in the city, and he now devotes his whole time and energies to the work of winning souls.

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 these 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. Some publicans transact a large money-lending business with gamblers and betters. I know young men who, whenever they are "run out," have only to apply to the "boss" of the house they usually frequent, and their wants are at once supplied. Gambling and betting lead our young men into a thousand scrapes, and generally leaves them penniless in the end.

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-Joes—Heavy Fines and Imprisonment—The Vill-Joes 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 bar-hopping dodge so as to escape the full penalty of their wrong-doing. Mr. Powers' list is as follows:

NAME.	OFFENCE.	FINE.
John Sales	First	\$20
Samuel Crocker	First	100
Mark Harper	Second	100
Mrs. W. H. Little	First	100
R. Hutchison	Second	100
Alonso Fee	First	50
Samuel Crocker	First	50
John Crocker	"	50
Geo. Henson	"	50
Mark Harper	"	50
Alonso Fee	Second	100
Samuel Crocker	"	100
John Crocker	"	100
W. H. Coulter	"	100
Samuel Crocker	"	100
Alonso Fee	First	100
Sam Bonadie	First	50
C. Maguire	"	50
Geo. Metcalf	"	50
Mrs. J. McNamilton	"	50
Marjaret Ham	"	50
Richard Davis	"	50
Alfred Robinson	"	50
Mrs. M. Garbutt	Second	100
Richard Jarvis	First	50
Geo. Deane	Third, Fifty days in jail	50
Geo. Pedgley	First	50
John Hawkins	"	50
Chas. Nixon	"	50
Robt. Pedgley	Second 60 days in jail	50
Chas. Maguire	First	50
Leamon Ham	"	50
J. C. McNamilton	"	50
A. A. Adams	"	50
W. H. Petrick	Second	100
J. C. McNamilton	"	100
A. A. Adams	"	100
Chas. Nixon	"	100
J. M. Macgibbon	First	50
James Smith	"	50
Chas. Hain	"	50
Chas. Maguire	Second	100
Alonso Fee	First	50
John Crocker	"	50
Samuel Crocker	"	50
Mark Harper	"	50
John Crocker	"	50
Samuel Crocker	"	50
Alonso Fee	"	50