

whoever may be to blame for it—has given the liquor interests time to organize and engineer, and more or less tiresome wordy discussions have tended to confuse the issue.

—We venture to suggest that in the process of more fully organizing their forces for battle, the Prohibitionists see that they select for the platform men of proved ability as public speakers who not only feel strongly on the subject, but who can express themselves in tolerable and vigorous English; and also men who will put aside every other interest or issue, whether relating to position, business, or party politics, and put the Cause first and foremost every time and all the time.

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The above paragraphs were written independently and without any knowledge of conditions other than what might be gleaned from the daily papers. There has since been held a meeting of committees at which, as a member of the Editorial Committee, the Editor of this *Review* was present.

Without touching on anything confidential that passed at that meeting, we would respectfully venture to offer the following suggestions in connection with further organization and practical work:

(1) That meetings of all the central committees for such purposes as that held at the Y. M. C. A. on the 9th February might with advantage take place every two or three weeks.

(2) That no man should be enrolled or expected to take part in organization or committee work in any district of the city or province unless he is prepared, under all circumstances, to put Prohibition before Party.

(3) That it should be understood clearly that no members of any executive, however prominent or capable, should act independently or without due consultation with and commission from the whole official body.

(4) That as finance is required in every case—if only for necessary printing, clerical and secretarial work—every member of the community who manifests an interest in the movement, should be linked up with the organization not only by the registration fee of a dollar, but by the payment of some sum monthly, and that this theory be put in *practice* in all districts.

(5) That economy in administration of funds be coupled with the keeping of a record which will show all debts and disbursements.

(6) That no man, whatever his public position, or past record in business, in temperance work, or otherwise, be encouraged to accept or retain any office if he is not specially qualified for it, or if other business obligations prevent his giving the time and attention required for the thorough discharge of the duties of the office.

(7) That paid officials be appointed so far as necessary for management and for the thorough overtaking of organization work. In selecting these, preference should be given to men who are not only life-long temperance or prohibition advocates, but who have experience in organization work and have been in touch with public life—though not necessarily men of experience in connection with any political party.