

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Points and Pointers for Workers and Friends—Practical Progress in Prohibition Promotion.

PARAGRAPHS WORTHY A PATIENT PERUSAL We want our readers to read page seven. It will give them a half-hour's profitable occupation. We mean business, and we want the co-operation of every Prohibitionist who means business.

If this country is to be rescued from the ruinous rule of rum, the rescue must be the work of an intelligent, enlightened electorate. The electorate has the intelligence. Will you help us in the enlightenment?

A lot of loyal workers are already at work. They are not sending in immense lists, but they are sending many lists. This is better. We would rather have fifty lists of ten names each, from fifty towns, than a list of five hundred names from any one town.

The more places we reach the more good we do, the more generally does the educating work go on, the less likely are any two papers to cover the same ground. We want to send some papers to every part of the country.

There are in Canada 7,634 post-offices. Ten 10-cent subscriptions (surely not much, only one dollar) from each post-office neighborhood would add to our list seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty new subscribers. We will distribute our cash prizes as soon as we get TEN THOUSAND.

We said we have not many large lists. There is therefore the wider range of competition for the large premiums we offer. Most of our lists have come from villages and country places where the lists cannot get to be very large. Nearly all our workers say that it is very easy to get lists.

We might fill columns with quotations of expressions of the kind interest of our friends, promises of material aid, and reports of progress in the work. The experience of those who have taken hold is very encouraging, every day bringing us in lists of names of new subscribers.

And so it goes. Here, and there, and all around, the men and women and boys and girls are getting to work. They find the work easy. They are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. And they are doing good. Now, dear reader, will you kindly—

READ OVER PAGE 7 AND GET TO WORK.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

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 prepared 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, sound campaign sheet, that must do good wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast everywhere.

To give the TEMPERANCE HERALD a wider circulation and make it still more effective we have slightly diminished its size and reduced the price of large quantities. It will hereafter be supplied on the following terms:—

50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

30 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00 10 " " " 20 " \$1.00 40 " " " 10 " \$2.25 100 " " " 10 " \$4.00

In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered, we will send the same, in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand.

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

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 the liquor traffic. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

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.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President:

W. H. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto

Vice-President:

ALD. R. J. FLEMING.

Managing-Director and Editor:

F. S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1st, 1888.

Montreal Convention.

RAILWAY RATES.

Delegates to the Dominion Prohibition Convention will be able to go to Montreal and return home for a SINGLE FARE.

The arrangement made by the principal Railway Companies is that they will issue round trip tickets to Montreal from any starting point for single fare. On this simple plan we hope to see a large turn out at Montreal

UNION.

The weakness of the Temperance Party to day lies in its want of cohesiveness. So far we have not been able to lay down an electoral policy in the carrying out of which we have all been able to unite. Temperance sentiment all over the Dominion is fully two to one over that which is definitely opposed to Prohibition. The Montreal Convention should keep continually before it the desirability of unifying our forces. The liquor party is solid, the liquor party gets respect and attention, and secures legislation in its favor. The question of "new party" or "no party" is of little importance compared with the great question of "how best to consolidate our forces, and secure such unanimity of action as will fairly represent the great power that is latent in the Prohibition-favoring Christian electorate of the Dominion."

THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTION

Parliament was closed without a vote being taken on the Jamieson resolution. Perhaps no one is to blame for this. Perhaps it could not have been forced to a vote. But it is strange that matters with which our legislators desire to deal can always find a place on the order-paper such as to secure attention, while those which they wish to ignore can be left over or never reached. We have on record the division on the Prohibition resolutions which were taken in 1887, and in addition to this, we have to guide us, the fact that in 1888 the House of Commons would not consider the question at all.

NOT YET TOO LATE.

Prohibition is not a political issue to-day, simply because the leading men of both political parties have definitely refused to place it among the special issues on which they desire to give their opponents battle, and round which they will rally the enthusiasm and strength of their party following. No one disputes the oft-stated truism that Prohibition is the most important public question of the times. The men who are pushing the Prohibition movement are not satisfied to have those to whom they look as political leaders ignore that question, and treat it with deliberate neglect, that means little less than contempt of its advocates. What is the secret of the fear that our public men have of dealing with this all-important matter?

This condition of affairs cannot last much longer. Party leaders are putting too heavy a strain upon the allegiance of the followers from whom they expect support, while they refuse to merit that support, or respect their supporters, or pay any attention to this pressingly important question.

It is not yet too late for some clear-headed politician to take advantage of the situation and make himself and his party strong by manfully declaring for that which is right. Prohibition will soon be an accomplished fact. It will be accomplished through a political party. If neither the Liberal party nor the Conservative party will deal squarely with it, then a new party will be formed, a party that will inevitably become dominant, to the disaster of existing organizations. Then it will be too late for "Grit" and "Tory" managers to wake up to the realities of the case. We will "wake" them. Will they be wise in time?

RAILWAY PROHIBITION

The new Railway Bill which has passed the Dominion Parliament, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pope, contains the following remarkable clause.

Every person who sells, gives or barter any spirituous or intoxicating liquor to or with any servant or employee of any company while on duty is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding one month or to both.

This is probably one of the most strongly-worded and advanced pieces of legislation of the kind that has yet been enacted. It will, however, commend itself to the common sense of every intelligent man and woman. There has been fearful loss of life, there has been incalculable disaster to different sections of the community through the intoxication of railway employees. Our legislators have recognized that there is responsibility in this matter, even beyond that, of those who are criminally careless in the use of the stupefying drug. Those who induce railway employees to drink, or who even supply the means of intoxication, are rightfully held to be criminals, and punishment is provided for them accordingly. We are pleased to be able to record the fact that the Dominion Government has initiated such action.

In this connection, however, there is another consideration that forces itself upon our attention. It has been unmistakably demonstrated that the liquor traffic debauches, ruins and destroys in every walk of life. All that can be urged as a plea for the legislation suggested by the Dominion Government, and we believe unanimously adopted by the Dominion Parliament, can be urged with equal force for Total Prohibition. Why are our legislators not consistent with themselves? Why do they not give us the legislation which the facts of the case warrant and which their own action asserts to be right?

By the way, we have heard no objection made to this extraordinary and perhaps difficult-to-enforce law, on the ground that some people will violate it, and therefore it ought not to be enacted.

A PLEBISCITE.

Now that the arrangements are complete for the Dominion Prohibition Convention, and it is absolutely certain that there will be at Montreal on July 3rd, a rally of intensely earnest women and men, determined to take some definite step towards making Prohibition a foremost political question, demanding immediate attention, we may expect the usual flutter among uneasy politicians, and the usual stratagems to divert Temperance sentiment and energy into some other channel than that of direct political action. Already the old plebiscite proposal is being re-arranged and talked up, ostensibly as a means of influencing Parliament, really as a scheme to save M.P.'s and would be M.P.'s the annoyance of squarely facing the Prohibition question either at or before the next general election. Let us, however, consider it on its merits, regardless of its source or objects.

Of course it is not contended that a plebiscite would have any legal value.

It would be simply an expression of opinion. There is no need for any such further expression. Synods, assemblies, conferences, church bodies of every kind, have declared most emphatically in favor of Prohibition. The results of Scott Act voting are overwhelming evidence that the people want Prohibition. For it must be borne in mind that the votes for the Scott Act were all votes for Prohibition, while many of the votes against it were given because it was not sufficiently strong Prohibition. The immense aggregate Scott Act majority is only a part of the immense Prohibition majority that exists. This fact is well known to our legislators. They have the fullest and strongest evidence of public sentiment in favor of Prohibition, and they do not need any further enlightenment on that point.

When temperance people were willing to have a plebiscite taken twelve years ago, the proposition was rejected. The Scott Act was offered as a substitute for a plebiscite and as a measure of Prohibition. It was taken in good faith as a means of recording the sentiment which then existed, and which has since been vastly augmented. Our plebiscite has been taken. It was taken in good faith. We cannot consent to ignore all the work that we have done, and go back to our position of twelve years ago. We were then willing to submit the evidence of a general vote. We were told that such evidence would not be taken, but that other evidence would be satisfactory. We have presented the other evidence, more of it than was expected, more of it than ought to be required. From scores of counties, from every part of the Dominion, from church courts, even from Local Legislatures, the evidence has been overwhelming, uncontradicted, even unchallenged. Our case is as complete as it could possibly be made. Why were these witnesses called, if their testimony is to be utterly ignored? A refusal to accept it, a demand for something more, something which involves heavy expense, hard work and long delay, when that something was actually once tendered and refused, while instead of it was demanded the evidence that it is now proposed to ignore, such treatment would be a breach of faith with the public, and an insult to every voter, County, Church Court and Local Legislature that has already declared in favor of Prohibition.

Prohibition legislation must come from the Parliament at Ottawa. A plebiscite, if decided upon, would in all probability be fixed for the time of the next general election, which is probably yet three years in the future. Three years' delay! It would then take the prohibition question out of politics for the time being. What would be the use of worrying candidates about a question which was being voted upon by the people? Every man would of course declare himself willing to be guided by the general vote. The plebiscite would ensure that next Parliament would be no better than the present. It would be worse. While we campaigned in counties to carry the Scott Act, the Antis campaigned and wire-pulled over the municipal elections. We carried our measure and the whisky party elected the officials who have hampered or hindered it. These Antis would like to see the same farce played on a larger scale. They would not care for our plebiscite, if they could capture the Parliament. Then if we won, and their men were in power, they would play with us for five years longer. The plebiscite is a big scheme to keep the prohibition question out of politics, out of influential activity, out of the way for the next eight years.

Further, we stultify our cause, we weaken our position by any acceptance of the doctrine that the liquor traffic is not wrong per se, and that it is right and ought to be tolerated when it can rally a majority of electors in its favor.

It is here that the Scott Act is weak. We believe the whisky business to be utterly immoral, sinful, infamous. It ought never to be licensed. It is degrading, debauching, ruinous to those who carry it on and to those who patronize it. We have no more right to license it than to license any other crime. A majority vote cannot make license right, any more than it can make sheep stealing or adultery right. The law that proclaims the liquor traffic a thing to be sanctioned and fostered in a certain locality because the people of that locality approve of it, is a bad law, and has on public sentiment an educative effect in the wrong direction. Generally speaking it is among the people opposed to a law that law is most needed. We want right laws enacted because they are right, not simply because people will not break them or oppose them.

Our political system selects certain men and gives them law-making and law-enforcing power to be used over the people for the benefit of the people. Those men are supposed to study the public welfare, and legislate for that, not for the approval of the baser elements of society. A majority vote elects a man to a position, but it should never control that man's conscience or conduct, or influence him to favor or support what is utterly sinful and injurious. If the liquor traffic is a sin and a curse, an honest M.P. ought not to need any plebiscite to tell him whether he is to favor it or oppose it.

We oppose the plebiscite proposal because it is a device to dodge the pressing issue of Prohibition, because it would furnish a pretext for needless delay, because all the information it could give has been already obtained, and because it is based upon wrong and pernicious ideas as to what ought to be aimed at in legislation and what are the responsibilities and duties of the people's representatives in Parliament. Canadian Prohibitionists understand all this, and politicians may as well save themselves the trouble of trying to side-track the Montreal Convention by any dodge so palpable and absurd.

I. O. G. T. Course of Study.

The attention of all Good Templars is directed to the Course of Study which is now being established in connection with the Order, the object of which is to provide them with special opportunities not only to more thoroughly study the various aspects of the temperance question, but also to acquaint themselves with the laws of health, so that while living temperately they may also live wisely and well.

The Course will consist of three years' careful reading, requiring forty five minutes each day, for six days in the week and nine months in the year, July, August and September being omitted.

Examination papers will be furnished each registered member, who will return the same, at the end of each year, with the questions answered, and at the end of the three years' course a certificate of graduation, in the form of a suitable diploma, will be granted, such graduate to receive a degree, the name and ritual of which will be hereafter prepared by the Literature Committee.

The following is a list of books assigned for the first year's reading, with the cost of each book, viz:

Alcohol in History, by Rev. Dr. Rice	cloth paper and Eddy	\$1.19	\$1.01
The People vs. The Liquor Traffic, by Hon. John H. Finch	Bread and Beer, by Matt. Dwinell	50	40
The Templar at Work, by Frank J. (Editor)	The Good of the Order and History of Good Templary, by Hon. S. B. Case and Hon. S. P. Hastings	50	25
The Ten Commandments, by Rev. W. F. Crafts	The International Good Templar	1.00	1.50

When a full set of books is ordered at one time, it will be furnished, including the International Good Templar, for only \$3.00 in paper and and \$5.00 in cloth. Registration fee, 50 cents.

The class of 1891 will be organized in May, 1888, but students will be received to said class at any time after that date, if they are able to make up the work, and the programme for the first three months will be so light that any one can easily do it by joining before the first of August.

The Registration Fee will be required to be paid annually during the Three Years' Course. In urging each Good Templar to work hard to make the Course of Study a wonderful success, we simply plead for the Order and cause.

We ask of you at once to enter this door now opened for improvement and preparation for successful work in this great reform. The contest waxes warm—the field is wide—the harvest is ripe, and the need of well-equipped laborers great. Send to Thomas Lawson, G.S., Hamilton, who has been appointed Director for Ontario, for forms of application and full particulars.