

The Canada Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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HALTON.

HALTON COUNTY is the only place in the province of Ontario in which a repeal vote can be taken before next April. The antis there are pushing their campaign. Their petition has been taken from the sheriff's office, and has probably been sent to Ottawa. It contains about 1,770 names. The last petition, which the antis prepared, to bring on the election in which they were so morose beaten on Sept. 9th, 1884, contained 2,160 names. In that contest, the total liquor vote polled was 1,767. The vote of the county since that time has been very largely increased, so that if the antis, in the said-to-be approaching contest, poll a vote bearing the same proportion to their petition, as their former vote did to their former petition, they will be beaten far away down out of sight. Our friends, however, must not slacken their efforts. They will need to fight hard for the sake of the whole country, which is watching them. A good deal depends upon Halton. She will prove herself equal to the emergency.

A PROPOSED SENATOR.

There is some talk of appointing to the Dominion Senate, Mr. Henry Calcutt, brewer, of Asburnham, in the county of Peterboro. Calcutt is a man who has done much service for the Conservative party and who was the writer of the famous letter by which an effort was made at last general election to secure the unanimous liquor vote, in support of John A.'s government.

We can hardly believe, however, that the Dominion Cabinet is so utterly lost to all sense of decency as to nominate for so high a position, a man who is only out of jail through a mere legal technicality. Calcutt has been convicted of violating the Scott Act eight times, and if the license inspector who prosecuted him had done his duty, the big brewer would long ere this have been undergoing the prison punishment which he merits as justly as many of those upon whom it has been inflicted.

If Sir John A. Macdonald wishes to utterly disgrace the Senate, in public estimation, to compel all decent men in it to resign and leave it only a hospital for superannuated liquor-sellers and other law-breakers, who may be relied upon to stand in the way of all good legislation, then Brewer Calcutt is his man. Can it be possible that he seriously entertains the perpetration of such an outrage!

A FITTING MEMORIAL.

In another part of this paper will be found a circular issued from the office of the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, referring to the loss the temperance cause has suffered by the sudden death of Right Worthy Grand Templar, Hon. John B. Finch.

Brother Finch's name is dear to every worker in the cause of moral reform. The wonderful arguments and organization methods which were the outcome of his great brain and warm heart, have commended themselves to our advocates and workers in the wide world over. On no point was our beloved leader more definite than in his

desire for union, as far as practicable, among all friends of our cause. It was large, through his instrumentality that the broker Good Templar organization was welded again into harmonious union. What other tribute could the great Temperance organizations offer to his memory, that would be so appropriate as the inauguration of a movement for the further consolidation of our new divided forces?

Organic union of temperance workers would be an incalculable boon to humanity, would give new power and impetus to our work, and would go far towards making up in effectiveness the loss our cause has sustained. Most Worthy Patriarch Clapp's manly, Christian, fraternal circular shows how much oneness of feeling as well as of object and method there already exists. Now is the time for Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and Royal Templars to earnestly, prayerfully, carefully, take up and endeavor to carry to completion a movement that, no doubt, would have been warmly and ably aided by our beloved Brother Finch, were he here to give it his support.

LAW AND ORDER.

THE atrocious outrages perpetrated in different parts of Ontario, as reported elsewhere in this number of THE CANADA CITIZEN, certainly call for some immediate and stern measures of repression. The Anti-Scott Act party have evidently become absolutely desperate in their malevolent indignation, and are ready for any deed of violence.

Perhaps it is hardly going too far to say, that in this law defiance, they are actually encouraged by the almost total failure, in many places, of all attempts to bring anti-Scott dynamiters, assassins and incendiaries to justice. Constables have been resisted and assaulted, business places and dwellings have been blown up, residences and out-buildings have been burned, cattle have been destroyed, scoundrelism of all kinds has been reckless and defiant, and yet, the rascals, who do all this, still hang round the scenes of their villainy, apparently as fearless of the civil authorities as they are of divine or moral law. In some counties it has been absolutely necessary for private citizens to enroll themselves as special police and take the place of cowardly officers who are in terror of the whiskey fiends. This must be done, and more. No good citizen will for a moment entertain the idea, that a few would-be whiskey-sellers (who notwithstanding their flagrant and infamous lawlessness, are excused and encouraged by some professed Christians-easy-going men, who are personally averse to temperance work and temperance legislation) can be permitted to thus tyrannize over respectable and law-abiding communities. The situation is critical. Its necessities are urgent and it behooves law-abiding men, in every locality where such unpunished outrages have occurred, to organize for their suppression.

Let Law and Order Leagues be formed in every Scott Act county. Let the members of these leagues demand to be sworn in as special constables and clothed with the executive power necessary for the protection of their homes. There is a conspiracy of scoundrels and there must be organization of good citizens. The ordinary officers of the law have failed. Let private citizens demand extraordinary powers, and let these powers be exercised in securing the arrest of the whiskey championing Thugs.

We hope it will not be necessary to go further, but some people are troubled and uneasy. In many of the few instances in which anti-temperance scoundrels have been arrested and convicted, they have been released from jail on petty technicalities. There is evidently dangerous looseness, either in the law, in its administration, or in its interpretation. Wherever the weakness is, it must be detected and remedied. Already temperance men are compelled to take the place of officer, and to do the duty for which others are paid. The idea cannot be entertained, that in a civilized country, private citizens must also constitute themselves judges and in-

volve, for the protection of their homes, the wild methods of lynch-law. But there must be a change. If men, whose guilt is clearly evident as in the Sarnia and Orangeville cases—are persistently allowed to go unpunished, then the public will demand to know whether it is the judges or the laws that are defective, and they will insist that in the interests of public peace and order, there must be neither inexcusable defectiveness in the statutes, nor whiskey favoritism on the bench.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

ALREADY the din of election fight is heard. Unseated candidates, in every part of the Dominion, are appealing to their constituents for re-election. Many of these candidates have a record on the prohibition question, which they, no doubt, would rather be rid of.

Remember, we are pledged to endeavor to defeat every man, who voted against the Jamieson Resolution. It will be of little use, however, to defeat an anti-prohibitionist with another anti-prohibitionist. A man, who opposed the Jamieson Resolution, might have opposed to him a candidate equally obnoxious from our standpoint. The immediate duty of our temperance workers is to be at every caucus and convention of their respective parties, making it distinctly understood, that regardless of "previous condition of servitude," every temperance elector will stand by his party, only as far as the party stands by his cause; and that any candidate not sound on the temperance question must reckon on the opposition of the prohibitionists.

It is almost impossible to get up any enthusiasm over a stay-at-home policy. In any case, in which all the candidates are objectionable, our friends should bring out a man and stand by him, even though certain of defeat. Almost the last words of the great Good Templar were, "You can never expect your party to do right, if it can rely upon your vote, even though it does wrong." The report of the committee on political action, adopted at our September convention, contained the following clauses, which were adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

Your committee endorse the recommendation of the Executive that our friends should take immediate steps towards preventing the re-election of any members of Parliament who voted against Mr. Jamieson's resolution, or the election of others not in harmony with our principles, and that such steps should especially be at once taken in those constituencies in which elections are likely to arise out of the contested election cases now before the courts. They recommend that political action in this respect be on the lines indicated by the following resolutions, the adoption of which your committee very strongly recommend.

Resolved, that it is the duty of prohibitionists in every constituency to see that at every election, Parliamentary or Municipal, there is in the field a known and outspoken prohibitionist candidate having the other necessary qualifications. If there be one and only such candidate in the field it is the duty of prohibitionists to vote for such candidate, and if they cannot do so at least to withhold their votes. If there is no such candidate in the field, then shall the prohibitionist put forward one and vote for him.

Resolved, that it is the immediate duty of all prohibitionists to organize and league themselves together for the purpose of bringing the whole strength of the prohibition vote into active force in favor of immediate prohibition.

Resolved, that all voters be canvassed with a view to their immediate enrollment under an agreement in accordance with these resolutions and their organization into electoral associations to secure prohibition candidates.

Resolved, that a prohibition candidate is one who favors and from his record can be trusted to support and actively labor for the immediate passage and thorough enforcement of a National Prohibitory law.

In view of this our declared policy, our duty is perfectly clear, and we trust will be faithfully performed. In order that the memory of some of our friends may be refreshed, we subjoin the often published "Black list" of members of Parliament who voted against the Jamieson resolution.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS.—Amyot, Audet, Bain (Sarnia), Baker, Barron, Beagle, Bell, Brown, Burns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (St. John's), Chalmers, Cockburn, Costigan, Coombs, Cosgrave, Curran, Daly, Deane, Davis, David, Dawson, Deane, Desjardins, Desjardins, Desjardins, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds), Gignac, Groulx, Gordon, Grandin, Gullench, Guillett, Haggart, Hall, Henson, Hickey, Ives, Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Labadie, Langlois, MacDonald (St. John), McDermott, McCall, McDonald (Picton), McDermott (Cape Breton), McGrovey, McKay, McLaughlin, McMillan (Vancouver), McNeill, Mara, Masson, Montague, Montplaisir, O'Brien, P. L.

erson (Essex), Parley (Ottawa), Pope, Reid, Roper, Robertson (Hastings), Robb, Ross, Scarth, Small, Sproule, Temple, Thoren, Thompson, Tisdale, Tupper (Picton), Tyerwhitt, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), Wilson (Argenteuil), Wood (Brookville).—M. L. LIBERALS.—Bechar, Bernier, Cartwright (St. Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Choquette, Dessaint, Doyon, Ellis, Fiset, Gauthier, Geoffroy, Guay, Jones, Labrosse, Langlois (Montmorency), Langlois (Quebec), Laurier, Livingston, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Preston, Rinfret, Ste. Marie, Skinner, Trow, Weldon (St. John), Wilson (Elgin). 28

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

DYNAMITE at Orangeville, Sarnia, Farmersville and Chatham? Incendiaries at work in Wallaceburg, Burlington, Georgetown, Seaforth and a dozen other places? Constables assaulted and seriously injured in Dufferin, Simcoe, Wellington, Renfrew and Halton? Mob-defying civil authority in Norfolk and Oxford? Cowardly attempts at assassination at Kincardine and Mount St. Patrick! Where is all this going to end? Why is there no Executive action towards the suppression of all this outrage? A Government detective is sent here or a Government detective goes there, but he works quietly and fails; the public knows nothing of his work, and the dynamiters laugh in their sleeves and go on with their infernal operations. Is it not time that we had some demonstration of civil power? Ought there not to be some measures taken that would have some effect upon a set of sneaking cut-throats, who are cowards as well, and who would be terrified by the known fact of vigorous measures for the suppression of their villainy.

Over and over again the Dominion Alliance has adopted strongly worded resolutions asking the Ontario Government to appoint a force of special Provincial Police, that would be available for the suppression of riots and crimes and the arresting of the lawless whiskey desperadoes. Over and over again deputations have waited upon the Government and urged the appointment of such a force. Recent events have emphasized every argument then submitted, and made the action proposed an absolute necessity.

The mere fact of the existence of such a force would have a wholesome effect in certain localities. A few well trained men under the direction of a judicious and fearless officer would be all that would be required. They might be all stationed at Toronto, or for greater convenience divided into three sections located respectively at eastern, western and central points. They would then be available for any emergency and could reach almost any part of the province in a few hours. They would suppress disturbances, arrest desperadoes, cooperate with loyal constables, supplementing the work of the latter when needed, and would, we believe, almost immediately put an end to the reign of violence in Scott Act counties.

It is to be earnestly hoped that our provincial government will see their way clear to at once taking some action in the direction indicated.

HIGH LICENSE.

ALREADY there is talk in some parts of Canada about High License as a measure of restrictive legislation likely to diminish the evils of intemperance, and unfortunately some good men are being misled in regard to the matter. We have several times exposed the dangerous and insidious character of this theory, and shown that it actually and necessarily fails to accomplish the results anticipated by its supporters. It may be worth while to review some of the facts and arguments in the case.

We will admit that in many cases the men engaged in liquor-selling are opposed to "high license," and that in some instances "high license" does immediately lessen the number of places where liquor is sold. Notwithstanding these facts "high license" increases intemperance, and strengthens the hold of the liquor traffic on the community. This tendency of the system will be made clear by a careful consideration of the following examination of the case.

When the fee for license is made very high, the men cut off will be those doing the smallest business and possessed of the least capital, those who cannot command the large amount of money required to be paid down, and those who cannot make enough out of their business to warrant them in paying this amount. In some instances a large number of the old dealers will give up and men with more capital will take their places. Generally speaking, as a whole, the new set of saloonists will be wealthier men than the set which preceded them. The wealthier men will be better able to push their business, and they will be impelled to push it by the fact of their high license, which must be made up by increased sales. The saloons will be made more attractive. There will be additional inducements to those who visit them, to remain for a long time. Everything about the liquor business, of a seductive character, everything in connection with this business that leads young men astray and keeps them astray everything that tends to increase the consumption of strong drink, will be studied and utilized. More drink will be sold, and drinking habits will be more rapidly formed, in the high license saloon. As a result of all this there will be more drunkards made, and made more rapidly; the demand for drink will be largely augmented; the liquor business will become more profitable; more men will engage in it, and steadily the number of high license saloons will increase, all of them being more attractive, seductive and dangerous; until finally there will be as many stylish drinking dens under the new system, as there were of all kinds under the old.

Probably there never was a man, who gave more careful attention to every detail of the liquor system and the temperance question, than the late Hon. John B. Finch. At an early period in his career with temperance work, he fell into the error of believing in high license, and he worked vigorously in the State of Nebraska for the enactment of a law that put liquor licenses up to \$1,000 each. This rigid law also requires that every license holder shall present a petition for his license signed by a large number of rate-payers, and, in addition, give approved bonds to the amount of \$5,000, that he will pay any fines imposed on him, or damages resulting from his business. Mr. Finch and others hoped that this law would materially lessen the liquor traffic in Nebraska, and, during the first year of its operation it did lessen the number of saloons, cutting them down from 1,310 to 1,114. The following year, however, there was an increase, which kept steadily on, until in 1885 the fourth year of high license, the number of saloons was 2,535. In 1880 Nebraska had one saloon to every 151 of her population. In 1885 she had one saloon to every 292. Mr. Finch saw his mistake, he subsequently learned more of the real nature of the liquor traffic, and not long ago he said "In Nebraska, we have tried high license. It is a fraud and a failure."

It must furthermore be remembered that one of the strongholds of the liquor traffic is the fact that it is a revenue-producing institution. The more money the liquor traffic pays into the public treasury, the more difficult it will be to interfere with that traffic either by suppression or restriction. High license is a stronghold of the liquor system and will always be, wherever adopted, a serious obstacle to the securing of total prohibition.

The reason of saloon-keepers' hostility to high license, notwithstanding that high license increases the saloon business, is now manifest. The liquor seller, as a whole, would rather run under low license than be compelled to pay more money to the State, or give way to others, who could better push the liquor business. It must not be forgotten that many brewers, distillers, wholesale liquor dealers and men doing a big saloon business, are not