

PROHIBITION LEAGUES.

The Dominion Alliance seeks to unite all other existing religious and temperance organizations in a general effort to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic and does not seek to establish any special local organizations beyond what is necessary for this purpose. Alliance agents, however, frequently find localities in which friends of the cause desire to form a local league for the promotion of political and legislative temperance work. For the convenience of such we submit the following draft of constitution or working rules for such a society. It will be found useful as a suggestion, and may of course be modified to suit the necessities or views of the friends in any locality.

Any further information or advice concerning this important matter will be promptly furnished by the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, with whom correspondence is invited.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE RULES.

1. Name.

This organization shall be known as the Waterville Prohibition League.

2. Objects.

The object of the League shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to secure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

3. Meetings.

With this object in view the League shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principles and methods of the League, and the declaration through the ballot-box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

4. Membership.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the League may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following:—

Declaration.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the Waterville Prohibition League, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said League.

5. Fees.

The membership fee shall be twenty-five cents a year, payable in advance.

6. Officers.

The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

7. Committees.

The executive committee shall consist of the officers named and nine other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the president and secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the League may deem necessary or advisable.

8. Meetings.

month of October. Other meetings will be held at the call of the executive committee. Nine members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the League there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

9. By-Laws.

The League may enact any by-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

10. Amendments

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the society.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

We take this occasion to say that we have no sympathy with those who say the prohibitory law in Maine is a dead letter. It is not perfectly enforced; no law is. And there are places where great improvement might be made. But the Maine prohibitory law is on the whole enforced as well as laws against social evils in any localities. Social crimes are confessedly hard to detect and to punish, even when condemned by public opinion. But infractions of liquor laws are especially difficult to bring to light, because there are so many in every community who do not regard the sale and use of intoxicating liquor as a crime or even an injury to the public. Deprived of the encouragement and assistance of this very considerable class, the best intentioned officials find their efforts for the enforcement of the liquor laws hampered and often ineffectual.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, the writer can testify from personal observation that the open saloon, as known elsewhere, is very rare in Maine. There are places where liquor is sold, but there is rarely anything to indicate the fact beyond a certain suspicious lack of business of any other character. The saloons of Maine, like vagrants, call for attention from the officers of the law because they are "not engaged in any useful occupation." Governor St. John said he passed open saloons in Portland, but they would not pass for such in Massachusetts. The writer has been along the same streets and seen the same places. They had no signs, no bottles in the windows, no loafers about the doors, and no stranger could get anything to drink in them.

A brewers' journal of St. Louis sent a special representative to Maine several years ago to find out whether the prohibitory law was enforced or not. He described the kind of places in which liquor is sold in Maine. Mean-looking houses, with empty front rooms, doors with wickets, which no person not known could get through, and the liquor kept in secret places. His testimony, published in that paper for the benefit of the brewer subscribers, was that "there is not a saloon in Bangor which will not run as dry as Sahara on the approach of a policeman or a stranger."

This is about all that can be expected in a prohibitory law. You cannot entirely stop people from drinking intoxicating liquors, and the sale cannot be made utterly to cease. But if the conditions in Maine in regard to Prohibition were existing elsewhere, there would be little to complain of. People who are determined to have intoxicating liquor will get it somehow, if they are obliged to make it themselves, and if the temptation of the gilded saloon and the attraction of the open bar are removed from the pathway of the young and infatuated, a great step will have been taken towards order, morality and purity. — The Watchman, Boston, Mass.

ANOTHER DRINK DISASTER.

Readers of the New Voice will not have forgotten that after the horrible wreck of the Islander, which cost the lives of so many human beings, it was practically demonstrated that John Barleycorn wrecked the ship. Now another disaster has occurred in which there is the probability of a parallel. The captain of the barque Max, which was in collision with the steamer Walla Walla, when she sank with the loss of forty lives, declares that the lookout of the Walla Walla was drunk and that no attention was paid to the signals of the Max. He said he saw the lookout resting his head on his hands and believes that he was in a drunken sleep.

Naturally there are denials of this, but investigations may bring out further facts. Publications in papers on the coast assert that since the wreck of the Islander strict orders have been issued by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company forbidding officers to drink. This is at least an admission that liquor was the cause of the Islander's wreck. — The New Voice.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901.

DEAR FRIEND,—

You are respectfully requested to carefully examine **The Camp Fire**, a neat four-page monthly Prohibition paper, full of bright, pointed, convenient facts and arguments; containing also a valuable summary of the latest news about our cause. It is just what is needed to **inspire workers and make votes**.

We are embarking on a campaign for prohibition legislation in which the liquor traffic will do its utmost to block, delay, and if possible prevent our securing the enactment and enforcement of useful law. We have plenty of hard fighting ahead of us. We must keep posted and equipped, knowing all that is being done by our friends and foes, and sophistry and misrepresentation that will be advanced.

The Camp Fire will be one of the best aids you can have in the struggle. It will contain nothing but what you need. Every number ought to be preserved. You cannot afford to be without it, and the subscription price is only nominal, **Twenty-five cents per year**.

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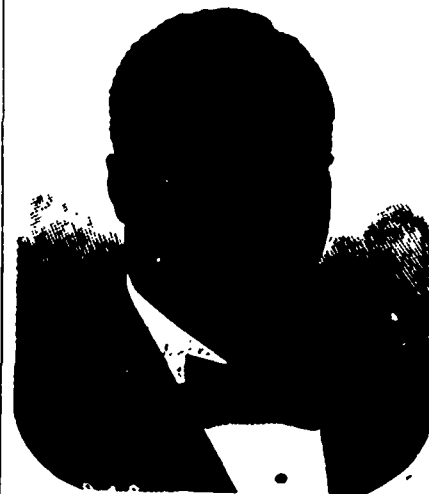
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