

## 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 7,534 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.

For example, W. G. Smith of Howena sends us two dollars and says, "I have canvassed for your paper and secured 20 names. As far as I canvassed nearly every one subscribed." Maggie McKenney of Thornbury sends four dollars with forty names and says, "I have got more subscribers than I expected."

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 published 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  
50 " " " " " 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.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1898.

Our many friends in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, will very much oblige us by frequently sending us all the latest facts in reference to the progress of our cause in their respective localities. We find some difficulty in getting full details from the far east.

## A SYMPOSIUM.

It is highly desirable that the Montreal Convention should be practical, that all the light available should be brought to bear on its discussions, and that every view of our position and every suggestion for further action should be thoroughly canvassed.

We respectfully invite every reader of the CANADA CITIZEN, or every friend of our cause whether a regular subscriber or not, to send us, on a post card, his or her opinion of the present situation, and idea as to what line of action the Convention should adopt.

We shall publish the suggestions received, in the CANADA CITIZEN, as a symposium for the information of the delegates to Montreal.

## BERTHA ROBINSON.

Toronto has been disgraced by another foul and ghastly crime, for which the liquor traffic and its abettors must be held responsible. In this so-called Christian city, close to the magnificent Metropolitan church, almost beside the gorgeous St. Michael's cathedral, in broad daylight, a poor, heart-broken and sin-soiled girl, twenty years of age, degraded and bedeviled by strong drink, was beaten and kicked to death by a whiskey-crazed ruffian, because she would not surrender to him the miserable pittance for which she had sold her womanhood and her soul. She lies to-day a cruelly disfigured corpse in the public morgue. Her murderer waits his trial in the city gaol. And still, under the sanction of professedly Christian law, the infernal traffic of which they are the victims, is plied in two hundred places, licensed by a government and a community that is willing to sell for money the right to debauch more girl, make murderers of more men, and go on cursing thousands of homes with unutterable shame and woe.

Before the battered and blackened body was cold, the neighboring saloons were thronged with men, who drank while they discussed the brutal crime, and busy barkeepers seized the opportunity to rake in more money, while they dealt out in return the same damning drug that had roused the madness under which the terrible deed was committed. Not a bar-room door was closed. Next morning every one of the two hundred soul-traps was again legally set and baited, while philosophical theorists sat down to pen denunciations of those who knelt to pray, and rose to work, with deeper earnestness and determination—for the outpouring of this "sum of all villainies."

Oh, Christian ministers, avowed ambassadors of Christ! come and stand in this dismantled room, the scene of frequent orgies, such as demons could hardly plan, where girls, that once prattled sweetly on their fathers' knees, and boys that loving mothers tenderly

caressed, fought and cursed and drank and sinned, till the last shred of humanity was shrouded in the fires of a perdition that only rum could kindle! Look at this carnage of immortal souls, and then go back if you can and lend your genius and your consecrated talents to the development of the drawn speculations, that this hell-peopling business will parade as its justification, and use as weapons with which to fight for its continued existence.

As long as the liquor traffic is tolerated, petted, sanctioned, licensed, such tragedies will be enacted. Here and there a culmination such as that of Monday will pull aside for a moment the curtain and give us a glimpse at some career of incomprehensible degradation, despair and woe. But in this city and in every other city like it there are thousands of lives being spent as was poor Bertha Robinson, and we close our eyes, to shut out the sad reality, and we pray half-heartedly, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done," and then go out to talk and vote for the parties and men and doctrines that tolerate this awful shame, and bow down before it because it is influential and rich. How long, O Lord, how long!

## THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On the second day of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Bishop Merrill read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops. It was full of interest, and occupied some two hours in its delivery. In relation to the liquor traffic it said:—

"From the beginning, Methodism has borne testimony against tippling-houses and dram-drinking. At an early day, our Church took advanced ground in favor of total abstinence, and our preachers were among the first in the field contending for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It gives us pleasure to note that indications abound that our people occupy no doubtful position on this subject, and will hold no second place in the pending struggle for constitutional prohibition. The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the homes, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. No temporary device for regulating it can become a substitute for prohibition. License, high or low, is vicious in principle, and powerless as a remedy."

This is perhaps one of the strongest deliverances ever made on this question, and yet every word of it will commend itself to the judgment and moral sense of every cool-headed and clear-sighted student of social life. It comes opportunely just now when, in the interests of the unholy drink system, an effort is being made to secure a back down, on the part of some religious bodies, from the sound position which they formerly occupied. We believe every such effort will be utterly fruitless. The Christian spirit of the nineteenth century recognises "the relentless hostility" that must exist between the Church of Christ and the "sum of all villainies." We are thankful for this unmistakable deliverance, and trust it will be widely copied everywhere, and judiciously emulated by other great ecclesiastical gatherings.

## "SPECIFIC LEGISLATION."

Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Rev. D. J. McDonnell, and Rev. Dr. Parsons were not satisfied with the results of their efforts in the Toronto Presbytery, and they carried to the meeting of the Synod at Owen Sound their plea for a reversal of the deliverance of the General Assembly in reference to the question of Prohibition. They came out, however, in a totally new attitude, utterly inconsistent with their former position, and so unfortunately appearing as simply and definitely opposed to Prohibition.

In the Toronto Presbytery, Dr. Kellogg claimed that the Church in her official capacity must not command anything that Christ had not commanded, nor forbid anything that Christ had not forbidden; that as Christ had not directly specified any kind of legislation as the best method of dealing with evils, the Church was debarred, as a Church, from meddling with legislation. The Church had a right to call on legislation to aid in removing drunkenness, but had no right

to specify methods for this end.

Now at Owen Sound there came up a report declaring "that the Synod reaffirms its approval of general total Prohibition as right in principle, and an end to be sought by all right means." Dr. Kellogg moved to amend the report by inserting after the word "Prohibition," the words "of the bar and saloon." On the following day he had got more light, and was willing to add to "the bar and the saloon" the word "distillery," but could not yet allow the word "brewery."

So that this gentleman who argued formerly against a declaration in favor of Prohibition, because Christ had not specifically commanded Prohibition, actually argued in favor of declaring specifically for the Prohibition of the distillery and the saloon, discriminating in favor of the beer-maker and the licensed shop. This change of base we regret very much, because it prevents the public accepting as sincere Dr. Kellogg's former contention, and compels them to look upon him as simply fighting the question of total Prohibition on its merits, and even going so far in this direction as to unfairly put forward "as his reason" a desire to follow the letter of the teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ.

With pain and regret we are compelled to expose the trifling with sacred things of the man who, protesting in the name of religion against the Church's declaration for the "specific legislation" of total Prohibition, had yet the audacity to propose a deliverance recommending "specific legislation" discriminating in favor of BEER.

The resolution that was finally adopted was a clear and forcible statement framed by Rev. Dr. McLaren and reading as follows:

"That in view of the manifold evils which attend the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, this Synod records its conviction that the entire prohibition of the traffic by law comes legitimately within the scope of the power with which God has endowed the Government for the good of the people, and that the Christian community should be encouraged to use all suitable efforts to raise the tone of public opinion so as to secure the enactment and the successful enforcement of an effective prohibitory liquor law."

And Dr. Kellogg actually again spoke and voted against this, on the ground that it was "specific legislation."

## PHILADELPHIA AND HIGH LICENSE.

Many persons are holding up Philadelphia as an illustration of the benefits of High License. The license fee in that city has been raised to \$5,000, and the saloons have been cut down to about one fourth of their former number. The conclusion, however, that the increased fee is the sole cause of the reduction, is a hasty one, and is not warranted by the facts of the case. There has been a complete revolution in the administration of the license law. Each would-be licensee is required to secure, as bondsmen, two persons who are not sureties for any other saloon keepers. This provision alone interferes to a great extent with the applications for licenses. Then the license law in Pennsylvania has always been very strict. It prohibits the issuing of licenses to unnaturalized foreigners, and men convicted of crime. All over the State the administration of the law was in the hands of the judges; but in Philadelphia and one or two other places, it was administered by an Elective Board. Under the new law the judges act in Philadelphia as well as everywhere else.

That the High License fee, has not secured the great reduction, that has taken place, is evidenced in the fact that the judges granted licenses to only about one third of those who applied, and who were willing to pay the increased fee. The Philadelphia High License law has many good things in it besides High License, and to these good things are to be attributed all the reduction that has been made in the number of licenses. These good things are really instalments of Prohibition. The mischief that the liquor traffic still continues to do in Philadelphia is the result of the license which still operates. People should remember that coincidences have not always the relationship to each other of cause and effect.

## WHAT'S THE MATTER.

How is it that the great political party journals of the country, some of them journals avowedly in favor of Prohibition, have no word to say in reference to the stand that members of the House of Commons ought to take upon the important question that is shortly to come before them. The Jamieson resolution, declaring for the Prohibition of the liquor traffic, if adopted in the House of Commons, would necessitate the Government's either dealing definitely with the question, or giving way to a Government that would. Is Prohibition right, or is it wrong? If it is right, and the *Globe*, for example, favors it, why does not the *Globe* call upon the Liberal members of Parliament to vote for the Jamieson resolution? Why can we not have definiteness on the part of politicians?

Can it be that the Conservative party is relying upon the support of the liquor traffic, but wants to save itself from the odium of publicly asserting the fact? Can it be that the Liberal party is afraid of the liquor traffic, and unwilling to grapple with the question of Prohibition, while it would like the public to believe that it is progressive and sound? A majority of Conservatives voted last year against Prohibition, and it could hardly be expected that Conservative party leaders or party journals would have the courage to declare themselves in favor of even a right policy, when it is clear that the party is dead against that policy. But a majority of the Liberals voted for Prohibition. For y-three for and twenty-eight against, is their record on the Jamieson resolution. Why do not the Reform party leaders and journals if true to a cause for which they avow favor, come boldly out and endeavor to bring the party up to the line of the principles in which a majority of the party believes. That is the way matters are generally arranged even in relation to questions of less importance than this.

The Conservative party is strong enough to carry the Jamieson resolution, therefore the Conservative party must bear the odium of defeating that resolution, if it is defeated.

The Liberal party is strong enough, with the Conservatives who have declared themselves, along with Mr. Jamieson, to carry the resolution, and under such circumstances, there is little doubt that there would be given no definite Government opposition to the proposal, that Prohibition would be found stronger even among Conservatives than its friends imagine it to be. The Liberal party therefore could secure the adoption of the Jamieson resolution, and, if that resolution fails, the Liberal party must also bear the odium of its defeat.

The Province of Ontario has emphatically declared its disgust with the treacherous conduct of the politicians who promised Prohibition ten years ago, and have yet done nothing to redeem their promise. The whole Dominion share this feeling and is eagerly asking:—What next? The two important events in the near future; events that will make history, events that have a close relation to each other; events that politicians and parties had better prepare for, are—the vote on the Jamieson resolution, and the Convention at Montreal.

It may be just as well to say right here that any attempt to dodge, or burk, or crowd out the Jamieson resolution, or in any way evade a vote upon it, before the present session of Parliament closes, will not commend to the Temperance public anyone who is a party to such evasion, or who even fails to join in outspoken protest against such attempt to shirk this issue.

## WHAT IS NEEDED.

There is probably hardly anything more notable in the history of moral reform, than the fact of the amount of accomplished work presented by the Temperance cause, for the small amount of money invested in carrying it on.