

The Plebiscite.

Materials for Campaign Workers.

FURNISHED BY H. F. ADAMS.

THE REVENUE.

Gross revenue from liquor traffic:

By Dominion Government,	\$7,101,557
By Provincial Governments,	924,358
By Municipalities,	429,107

Total, \$8,455,022

As we are not now dealing with Provinces or Municipalities, I will give you the sources of the Dominion Government's revenue only. Here is a detailed list of the things taxed and thus furnishing the revenue:

	Yearly average for five years, 1889-1893.
1. From Customs duties on imp'd liquors,	\$2,241,784 00
2. " " " malt,	6,224 00
3. " " " hops,	44,803 00
4. " " " coal,	23,880 00
5. " " " corn,	72,168 30
6. " " " miscellaneous articles,	10,000 00
7. " " excise on malt liquors,	3,634 00
8. " " malt,	691,954 00
9. " " spirits,	3,990,169 92
10. " brewers', distillers' & malt'rs' licenses,	16,040 00
11. " compounders' licenses,	900 00

Total, \$7,101,557 22

The cost to distillers of materials necessary to produce this revenue to government is as follows. There is paid by brewers and distillers annually:

For raw material, the product of the farm,	\$2,382,765
For wages,	1,194,046
For fuel,	170,000
For transportation,	450,000
For casks, bottles, cases, etc.,	206,455
For capsules, corks, etc.,	76,186
For printing, advertising, show cards, etc.,	79,897
For repairs, blacksmith's work, etc.,	47,005
For insurance,	151,685
For gas, taxes, water supply, etc.,	123,118
For ice,	36,757
For sundries,	121,992

\$5,039,906

Of this sum of \$5,039,906, it is estimated that there is paid about \$1,038,671 for imported materials, leaving \$4,001,235 as the sum paid for Canadian products, wages, etc.

The undersigned desire to repeat that many of these figures are estimated. Every care has been taken in their preparation and they are believed to convey a reasonably accurate idea of the extent of the various interests to which they refer.

OUTPUT OF LIQUOR MANUFACTORIES.

The value of the output of Canadian distilleries and breweries, and the cost of the materials used by these establishments, in which, of course, the value of spirits is taken without any addition being made for the duty collectable thereon, is given as follows:

Taking malt liquors at an average of 30 cents per gallon, and spirits at an average of 60 cents per gallon, and the average quantities manufactured in the five years, 1889 to 1893, the total output per annum would represent:

	Gallons.	Value.
Whiskey,	4,538,000 @ 60c.	\$2,722,800
Beer and Ale,	17,150,000 @ 30c.	5,145,000

\$7,867,800

Cost of materials and labor to produce these 21,688,000 gallons of liquor, \$5,039,906.

The consumers pay the sellers for these 21,688,000 gallons of liquor, \$39,879,854.

Between the cost of the finished articles and the price the public pay for these 21,688,000 gallons of liquor there is a difference, \$34,839,948.

Where do these 34 millions go? The Government gets how much? Well, that no controversy may arise as to the manufacturers, etc., of drugs, perfumes, flavors, etc., we will say the Dominion Government receives the annual revenue of

For licenses by Provincial Governments,	\$7,101,557
" " " Municipalities,	924,358
Allowing for shrinkage, bad debts, etc.,	429,107
	1,384,926

\$9,839,948

Leaving \$25,000,000 to be divided between the makers and sellers of liquor annually.

Who gets the lion's share, is seen from the fact that in one decade, 1881-1891, the distillers and brewers of Ontario, after paying all expenses and costs, cleared a net profit of sixteen millions.

The Government gets from the \$39,879,854 a revenue of \$7,101,557.

For inspection, protection and collection, Government pays \$1,000,000.

Of the seven millions revenue, W. Buchanan says two millions come from alcohol, etc., used in manufactures. If so, for these purposes allow \$2,000,000.

This would give the Government as clear gain from the liquor traffic, only \$4,000,000.

Be that as it may, we will say the Government's net gain is \$6,000,000.

Who pays the Revenue? Not the makers or the sellers, but the Drinkers.

Who makes the makers millionaires? The Drinkers. Who makes the sellers rich? The Drinkers.

HOW TO MAKE UP THE REVENUE.

If the liquor traffic be prohibited, how will the Government make up the, say, six millions? When Hon. G. E. Foster, in one year, struck two and one half millions of dollars off sugar, no one asked how that loss of revenue would be made up, nor was there a hint of direct taxation? When Hon. Mr. Blair asked for seven millions for the purchase of Drummond Co. Ry., he did not hint at direct taxation. And every statesman knows that if the \$39,879,854 were expended by the drinkers in building homes and furnishing them, building churches and paying for them, building school houses and filling them with healthy children and educating them, and providing work and feeding all, the Government would receive six millions? Yea, and millions more.

There are forty million dollars now in Canadian mortgages. One year's saving through prohibition would lift them all. Forty millions would build twenty thousand comfortable homes for our people.

Forty millions more in circulation, instead of being largely locked up by liquor men, would change for ever hard times.

Maine has the largest percentage of real estate owners in the United States, notwithstanding the superior natural advantages of many other states. Forty years ago Maine was the poorest state in the Union. Maine now has the smallest percentage of mortgages of any state. There are only three thousand farm mortgages in the whole state. Maine has eighty-three dollars per capita in the banks, while Canada has only forty-five.

A model city.—Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a city of eighty thousand, and yet it has not a single drinking saloon. This condition has existed for eight years. The secret bars, and places where liquors have been sold under cover, have been rooted out. An exchange says, "Meanwhile the wealth of the city has increased from \$60,000,000 to \$77,000,000, and the same rate of taxation produces \$130,000 more money. Ten years ago there were 122 saloons, all of which are now business houses or dwellings.

IT PAYS EVERY TIME.

The President of the Cambridge, Mass., Grocery Association says that since that city has had no license, for every dollar of bad debts he now has, he formerly had \$10. "There is not a copper of money in the liquor traffic for any city in the world." The savings banks show the improved condition of the people. The last year under saloons there were \$140,000 of new deposits. The first year under prohibition \$386,000. The increase in valuation of taxable property gave an income of \$30,000 in excess of the former income from saloon licenses of \$1,000 each. Another means for the raising of the revenue to be lost by prohibiting the liquor traffic.

If the present customers of the distillers, brewers and saloonists were to bank the whole of the \$30,000,000 now spent in liquor, I can show you conclusive proof how the anticipated loss of revenue can be more than made up. Taking the Royal Commission figures I submit the following indirect cost of the liquor traffic; and if this vast sum were added to the country's resources who shall dare to say that these would not furnish all the revenue lost through the prohibition of the liquor traffic:

1. Value of grain destroyed to make destruction water is valued by the Royal Commission at the enormous sum of \$1,888,765.

2. Cost of jails, asylums, alms-houses, etc.—By a very careful calculation it is shown that the total amount expended by the Dominion of Canada in the administration of justice and for the maintaining of penitentiaries, jails, asylums, reformatories, alms-houses, and like institutions, amounts to a total of \$6,028,195. Assuming that one-half of this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, we get as the cost to the country, thus caused, the sum of \$3,014,097.

3. Loss of Labor.—The country loses a great deal because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of persons being in jails, hospitals, asylums, or in any way idle through intemperance. The working of a gang of men in a factory, or any set of persons who work together, is interfered with by the absence of one or more in the same way. Much of our most highly organized manufacturing industry is thus seriously hampered. Not only do those who drink lose time and possibly earnings; their fellow employees are also losers. The industry which employs them suffers loss. An English parliamentary report estimates over sixteen per cent. of the productive labor of the country as lost in this way. Assuming that in Canada the loss is only eight per cent. it amounts to \$76,288,000.

4. Shortened lives.—Careful calculations show that 3,000 lives are annually cut short in Canada by intemperance, each such death robbing the country of at least an average of ten years of productive power. It is estimated in this way we sustain an annual loss of \$14,304,000.

5. Misdirected work.—A similar calculation shows that the country loses by having about 13,000 men engaged in making and selling liquor, not actually adding anything to the wealth of the country, but creating conditions which increase public burdens. If rightly employed these men would add to the country an amount

of wealth which we now have to do without estimated at \$7,748,000.

Total of indirect cost, \$103,242,862.

Thoughtful statesmen can easily see that if those \$103,000,000 were poured into legitimate and healthy commercial channels the Government would receive revenue enough, not only to make up for loss of revenue through prohibition, but in twenty years pay off all our national debt with surplus, and all that time our people would be banking the \$39,000,000 they now waste in liquor.

That the calculations are not fanciful you will know from the character of the men who composed the Royal Commission on whose report I have based them.

In these calculations I have included the great decrease in our national expenses which prohibition would cause. Such as fewer judges, magistrates, police, jails, poor-houses, asylums etc., which any student of our life would follow. Listen to this calculation by ex-Finance Minister Foster:

AN ANNUAL CHARGE.

It must also be kept in mind that the enormous balance chargeable to the liquor traffic represents only one year's waste. For many years like burlesks, in proportion to the population, have been imposed upon the country. These facts make it easy to appreciate the truth and force of the statement made in 1884 by Hon. Mr. Foster. Under a table prepared by him, showing the cost of liquor consumed in Canada from 1868 to 1882, inclusive, to have been \$493,200,000, he wrote:

One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The large quantities of grain that have been worse than wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated aggregates, without counting interest, nearly \$500,000,000. This would have defrayed all our cost of government, built our railways and left us without a shadow of a national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is, that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure.

In this "Canada of ours," there are 300,000 moderate drinkers, and 75,000 habitual drunkards. This army must be recruited from your boys annually, or the revenue from liquor cannot be paid.

Of 35,000 prisoners who annually pass through the hands of justice in Canada, 22,000 can blame drink for their crimes. One-fifth of our lunatics are attributed to drink, and as many more to the deformities of brain, lunatics inherit from alcohol poisoned systems.

"VISITING THE SINS OF THE FATHERS UPON THE CHILDREN."

A distinguished specialist in children's diseases has carefully noted the difference between 12 families of drinkers and 12 families of temperate ones during a period of 12 years, with the result that he found the 12 drinking families produced in those years 57 children, while the temperate ones were accountable for 61. Of the drinkers, 25 children died in the first week of life, as against 6 on the other side. The latter deaths were from weakness, while the former were attributable to weakness, convulsive attacks, or oedema of the brain and membranes. To this cheerful record is added 5 who were idiots, 5 so stunted in growth as to be really dwarfs, 5 when older became epileptics, 1, a boy, had grave chorea, ending in idiocy, 5 more were diseased and deformed, and 2 of the epileptics became by inheritance drinkers; so, therefore, of this 57 only showed during life normal disposition and development of body and mind. On the part of the temperates, 5 died in the first weeks of weakness, while four in later years of childhood had curable nervous diseases; 2 only showed inherited nervous defects. Thus, 50 were normal, in every way sound in body and mind.

Three thousand of our people annually march into premature drunkards graves.

Dr. Grant says that to encourage immigration we must sustain the liquor traffic. He must mean emigration.

Forty millions a year for drink, is nearly eight dollars per head for every man woman and child in Canada. And this comes mostly from the earnings of laboring men. What business man would invest forty millions, and in one year, all he had left would be seven millions?

THE LAST PROVINCIAL PLEBISCITES.

Province.	Date of Voting.	Votes Pro-hibition.	Votes cast against Pro-hibition.	Majority for Pro-hibition.
Manitoba,	July 23, '92,	19,637	7,115	12,522
P. E. Island,	Dec. 14, '93,	10,616	3,390	7,226
Ontario,	Jan. 1, '94,	192,489	110,720	81,769
Nova Scotia,	Mar. 15 '94,	43,756	12,355	31,401

Totals, 266,498 133,580 132,918

Manitoba, nearly 3 to 1; P. E. Island, over 3 to 1; Ontario, 1 1/3 to 1; Nova Scotia, nearly 4 to 1. Average of total 2 to 1.

The general opinion of the people of New Brunswick

has not been of some other assembly, April, 1893.

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