

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

When bad men combine, the good must associate; or they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle. —[EDMUND BURKE.]

Mr. Gladstone, we notice, has published a letter during the last week announcing his adherence to local option. That is as we expected. Last week the HOME GUARD expressed the opinion that his former utterances on the question had probably been misrepresented, or misinterpreted. During the last two years he has, over and over again, committed himself, both before the general public and before his many temperance supporters, to stand of fall, with his Government and party, on the Local Veto Bill introduced by his Government. Having thus committed his colleagues and successors, it is not like the man to turn suddenly and leave them in the lurch as soon as he has become personally rid of the responsibilities of office.

Some Canadian newspapers started the story that Frances E. Willard, the well-known W. C. T. U. worker, had changed her views regarding prohibition, and even total abstinence, during her year's visit in England. The Hamilton Spectator and the Halifax Herald, both anti-prohibitionists, seem to have led off in this matter. We notice, too, that the Advocate, the new liquor interests' organ—which has generally been reliable—followed suit. Of course the statements are false. We hardly thought it worth while even referring to them. Miss Willard has recently written to a leading Canadian W. C. T. U. worker, in which she says: "Concerning total abstinence, prohibition and woman's ballot, my opinions are fixed as the laws of gravitation. Politicians try to make it seem otherwise for their own purposes."

It turns out that Mr. Gladstone is a more thorough out-and-out Prohibitionist than many gave him credit for. Instead of repudiating the principle of local option, as some recently reported him to have done, he affirms his adherence to that, but not to that as a finality. He hopes to see something more than that, and at once, too. He expresses the conviction that merely limiting the number of licensed places is "little less than an imposture." We take it that he is fully awake to the importance of three-fold prohibition, in order to get an effective measure—striking at the manufacture and importation as well as the sale. Canada has had its experience in attempting to stop sales merely, and allowing the manufacture and importation to go on, and it was by no means satisfactory. The intelligence of the country now demands something more than merely limiting the number of licensed places, or even than merely cutting off all licenses and still allowing the other two sluices to remain wide open.

Lessons of the McWhirrell Case. Much public attention has been drawn of late to the case of Walter McWhirrell, convicted for the brutal murder of Mr. and Mrs. Williams last December and sentenced to be hanged, but now taken to the penitentiary for life. Perhaps no criminal trial in this Province for years has been more carefully watched throughout. Certainly no crime could have been more revolting and brutal.

Whoever read carefully the history of that strange case, through the various stages of its development, must have been struck with the fact that the connection of the liquor shop was very close throughout. Walter McWhirrell and John Walker, two young Englishmen, were the persons most closely suspected. Both were found guilty by the coroner's inquest, and the latter is yet in jail awaiting his trial on charge of being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Williams. The evidence went to show that they first fell in with each other at a York street licensed tavern in Toronto, and they there met and consulted time after time over repeated drinks.

John Cory, the hired man, who was also at one time suspected and who was a material witness in the case, first fell in with McWhirrell in a York street bar-room, and it was while drinking there together that he got the information about the old Williams and where and how to murder them. Both McWhirrell and Cory then fast spending their money on drink and were getting

and Walker at Little York, the evidence showed them driving together to a tavern there for more drinks. Later on McWhirrell returned to Farmer Stapleford's, where he had worked during the summer, in a state of intoxication and penniless, as he was found to be at the time of the arrest.

McWhirrell tells the story that he found two men with the stolen horse and sleigh at a West End licensed tavern and made purchase of it there, where all seem to have met with one accord. There were more or less drinks also connected with the prisoners in the case and Butcher, the milkman, where their horse was left for a day or so.

The way the money flew, too, would indicate that most of the men who have figured so prominently were having "a roaring good time," though the money seems to have gone nearly all in the one direction—for drinks—as their meals and lodgings were of a very economical character. McWhirrell had \$65 when he left Farmer Stapleford's a short time before—the hard earnings of months. It was shown, too, that he got \$15 more for the horse only two or three days before his arrest, and yet he had not 5 cents in his possession when arrested. Cory had been paid \$15 a few days before, also, and that was all gone before he turned up to account for himself. Walker, it has been shown, had been imprisoned before for stealing property and selling it, the proceeds of which were drunk up, and was so "hard up" those times as to be ready to go almost anywhere and do almost anything that would furnish him more money.

Our own conclusion was, in reading the evidence of the trial from day to day, that while it was not at all probable that any of the licensed liquor sellers were cognizant of any crime being hatched, the attractions of their bar-rooms first brought together men and left them in condition to be ready for almost any act. Thus were lives sacrificed, property stolen, the peace and safety of quiet, honest people jeopardized.

What interest has the community in the existence of licensed drinking places and in the habit of men patronizing them until they conspire to crimes? Much every way. The two victims of that dreadful murder were quiet, harmless, temperate people themselves, who probably "left the drink alone," but, in our opinion, they became victims all the same. The taxpayers of Peel county and the Province have been already charged over \$10,000 in connection with that one case, and it will cost them at least another \$10,000 before it is through. Then, the sense of peace and security in the whole community has been greatly shaken by the dreadful occurrence.

Can any one feel, in the face of the evidence of a case like this, that, if need be, the personal liberty of a few to drink and sell ought to outweigh in importance the personal safety of a whole community? T. W. CASEY.

About "Public Accommodation."

The good meaning Canadian people who strongly favor granting liquor licenses "for the accommodation of travelers" and all that, were given a text in the Toronto papers recently well worthy of some hard thinking about. At Little York, east of Toronto, there is just such a house, and on Friday night of last week Frank Fisher, a guest of the house, got in a mad frenzy, the result of a protracted spree and "undertook to clean the house out," in which he seems to have succeeded for a time. Of course, "the traveling public" had to shift for itself as best it could, while the effects of the bar "accommodation" were being thus worked off. In the end a constable was called in and with his cane succeeded in knocking the man into helplessness, after which he was put under arrest and was afterwards fined \$10 or twenty days. His money, of course, had been squandered in drink—there was good evidence of that—and he was sent to jail for twenty days.

The other lodgers got back to safety and quietness, and the taxpayers got another dose of taxation to pay the constable, the convicting magistrate and the jail bill, but the license holder got the sale of his liquors. If the license officials proceed against the seller for supplying liquor to a man already intoxicated the HOME GUARD will cheerfully give full credit for it.

This case is but one of the many unavoidable incidents, even in a fairly well conducted licensed tavern, of legally connecting a liquor bar with a house of public accommodation. Would not the traveling public be quite as well off under prohibition?

—There will in future be few boy smokers in the State of Illinois. The Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to anyone under 15 years of age.

Plebiscites and Per Capita of Use.

A very intelligent correspondent asks us for information regarding the particulars of the dates and results of the prohibition plebiscites taken in the various provinces and also the average per capita of liquors consumed in each Province. We have published similar information from time to time in the HOME GUARD, but cheerfully do so again, as many are now referring to facts of this kind.

The dates of the votings were as follows:

1. Manitoba, July 23, 1892, at the general Provincial elections.

2. Prince Edward Island, Dec. 14, 1893, at the general Provincial elections.

3. Ontario, Jan. 1, 1894, at the general municipal elections.

4. Nova Scotia, March 15, 1894, at the general Provincial elections.

The results were as follows:

Province	Yes	No	Majority
Manitoba	19,637	7,115	12,522
P. E. Island	10,616	3,390	7,226
Ontario	192,489	110,729	81,760
Nova Scotia	43,756	12,355	31,401

In every one of these provinces the prohibition majorities were much more decisive than the political majorities at the same elections, and most of them were claimed to be "weeping."

In New Brunswick no such plebiscite was taken at the last election, but the Legislature then elected, has since adopted a resolution in favor of Dominion prohibition by a unanimous vote. In the Northwest Territories Legislature a resolution was recently adopted ordering such a plebiscite at the next general election.

The above include all the Provinces of the Dominion except Quebec and British Columbia.

The estimate of the quantities of liquors consumed per capita in the different provinces has not been published in the Dominion inland revenue returns of the past two or three years, as it was years ago. These figures, so far as the relative consumption in provinces is concerned, were not very correct however, as they were merely based on the quantities taken out of bond in each province, though in some instances they were after-

wards consumed in some other province. We understand, however, the department intends to publish such lists in future annual reports.

The last published Dominion inland revenue report gives the following figures of the annual consumption per head for the entire Dominion for 1893: Spirits, gallons, 740; beer, 3,485; wine, .094; tobacco, 2,314 pounds.

The "spirits" given represents proof spirits, or equal to from two to four times that quantity of whisky and such liquors, as ordinarily sold, according to their usual strength.

The tables given for years indicate quite a falling off, per capita, in the consumption of spirits and wine, but quite a large increase in beer. In 1873 the per capita of spirits is reported at 1.682 gallons; in 1883 it fell to 1.090 and in 1893 to .740. Of wines the consumption in 1873 to 2.33 of a gallon; in 1883, but .135 and in 1893 down to .094. This does not include native Canadian wines, however, the manufacture of which has become a large industry in some localities.

Beer consumption, on the contrary, shows an increase. In 1873 the per capita was reported at 3.188 gallons; in 1883 it fell to 2.882, and in 1893 it rose to 3.485. The average yearly consumption of beer since Confederation is 2.763 gallons, or one-third less than last year's consumption.

Turning to the Dominion Statistical Year Book for 1891 we find the following per capita estimate for the various provinces of "liquor," which included spirits, wine and beer. It is the same, we believe, as was given in the inland revenue reports a few years ago. It will be seen that British Columbia led off all the rest, Ontario coming in for a good second, and Prince Edward Island, where the Scott Act was in force, least of all. In all the Maritime Provinces, where licenses were few and the Scott Act pretty general, the consumption was very low, compared to the more freely licensed provinces:

Province	Gallons
British Columbia	6,564
Ontario	4,736
Quebec	3,610
Manitoba and Northwest Territories	2,489
New Brunswick	1,705
Nova Scotia	1,500
Prince Edward Island	.942

T. W. CASEY.

The Temperance Orders

TO WORKERS.—The HOME GUARD will be glad from week to week to publish items of live news from the various working temperance bodies all over Canada. The public should be kept informed, and thus encouraged, regarding what the co-workers everywhere are doing. Every organization of the Sons, Good Templars, Royals, and W. C. T. U., and other bodies, is invited to supply news items for this column. If you do not find news from your locality here it is because none has been supplied to us. Address all such to T. W. Casey, Associate Editor, "Lucas House" Teraulay and Louisa streets, Toronto. Telephone, No. 83. Correspondents and callers will please notice the change of address.

Sons of Temperance.

The grand scribe, W. H. Bewell, wishes to express the sincere thankfulness of himself and his wife for the numerous telegrams and letters of sympathy, in their recent bereavement of two of their children, received from so many of the subordinate and district divisions in Ontario, and from active members in the order both in Ontario and elsewhere. Such earnest evidences of fellow feeling and brotherly interest do much to encourage and cheer when the heart is sad, and help us to realize still more fully the greatness and power of sympathy and love.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., visited Summerville Division on Sept. 21, and met with a hearty welcome.

The G. W. P. addressed meetings at Vandorf on Sept. 24, Hope Church on Sept. 25, Ravenshoe on Sept. 26, Sutton on Sept. 27 and Keswick on Sept. 28, under the auspices of North York District Division.

The G. W. P. J. B. Brooks, accompanied by W. T. Playter, D.G.W.P., of Pine Orchard Division, and Mrs. Playter visited Vandorf on Sept. 24. A public meeting was held under the auspices of the division. Good attendance. Addresses were given by the G. W. P., W. T. Playter, J. Richardson, Geo. Powell and others. Eight persons gave their names for membership at the next division meeting.

A public meeting was arranged to be held at Hope Church on Sept. 25 by Sharon Division. The G. W. P. was present accompanied by many members of Sharon Division, who furnished an excellent musical and literary programme, in which Bros. Hughes, Irwin, Bosworth, Phillips, Williams, and Sisters Hughes, Doan, Phillips and others took part. Bro. W. A. Doan, of Sharon, was in the

chair. Rousing addresses were given by the G. W. P. and by A. J. Hughes, Mr. Brown, the chairman and others. Result, a new division at Hope Church.

East Grey District Division held a very important and successful session at Meaford on Sept. 26. Full report of meeting not yet received. Meaford Division is actively engaged in bringing the division and its work prominently before the citizens of that town. It has recently held two first-class entertainments, on consecutive evenings.

The public meeting at Ravenshoe, on Sept. 26, was very successful. Queensville Division arranged the meeting and furnished an excellent programme, literary and musical, in which Bros. A. F. Love, C. Love, J. Turner, Geo. Richardson, and Sisters Madge Pearson, Clara Hill, W.P., Lizzie Turner, Mary Peregrine, Hattie Link and others took prominent part, the solos given by Miss Hill and Miss Link being specially interesting. J. Richardson, of Queensville, in the chair. Some members of Keswick Division were present and contributed to the success of the meeting. The G. W. P. was in his best form and gave an eloquent address of much power. Stirring addresses were given also by A. F. Love, D.G.W.P.; John Warriner, D.G.W.P., Keswick; J. Waugh, of Queensville, and others. Result, new division at Ravenshoe.

Keswick Division, in the face of many difficulties, arranged for a public meeting at Sutton on Sept. 27. There was a fair attendance; among those present being J. Warriner, D.G.W.P., H. Taylor and others from Keswick, and W. J. Boynton, J. Baxter, and others from the new division at Baldwin. Interesting addresses were given by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., W. H. Bewell, G.S., and others. Rev. Mr. Martin occupied the chair.

The annual session of Weiland District Division will be held at Crowland on Oct. 16. This session will be of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as our veteran, Bro. R. Coulter, P.G.W.A., who has filled the office of D. W. P. during the past seven years, will at the coming session definitely retire from the chair. Bro. Coulter has given nearly 45 years of active service to the order and feels that he is entitled to a well-earned rest from leadership, and that younger members should now assume the active responsibilities of the work in that district.

The regular session of North York District Division was held at Keswick on Sept. 28. There was a good

attendance and the reports of officers and divisions were very encouraging. D. O'Brien, D.W.P., occupied the chair. The district scribe being unavoidably absent, A. J. Hughes, D.G.W.P., performed the duties of that office. Among those present were J. A. Brooks, G.W.P., W. H. Bewell, G.S., J. Warriner, D.G.W.P., J. Turner, Miss Clara Hill, W.P., Rev. George Washington, I. Morton, P.W.P., and many other active members throughout the district. Plans were arranged for future work, and much satisfactory work performed. The D. E., J. E. Kavanagh, owing to absence from the county, resigned his office of D. Scribe, and J. Turner, Queensville P. O., was elected to that position. In the evening a public meeting was held. The large hall was well filled. A first-class programme was given by the members of Keswick, Queensville and Sharon Divisions. The chair was again filled by D. W. P. O'Brien, and interesting addresses given by the G. W. P., G. Scribe, A. J. Hughes, D.G.W.P., the chairman and others. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Keswick Division for their excellent entertainment of delegates and visitors to the session.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, assisted by A. F. Love, D.G.W.P., John Warriner, D.G.W.P., and other members of Queensville and Keswick Divisions organized a new division, No. 281, at Ravenshoe, York county, on Sept. 26, with 24 charter members, W. E. Bavis, W.P., J. A. Irwin, R.S., George W. Smith, D.G.W.P., Ravenshoe P. O.

The next session of the Grand Division of Ontario will be held at Prescott, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 4. Full particulars later.

To Bro. and Sister Peers, Udonia.—We, the members of the Udonia Division, No. 358, Sons of Temperance, take this opportunity of expressing our deep sympathy for you in your late sad bereavement. Having had friendly intercourse with the deceased for many years and knowing the bright prospects with which youth looks forward to a long and useful career, the early severance of earthly ties and ending of these bright prospects make sadder the bereavement. We trust that He who ruleth all things will comfort you and heal the wound which death has made. Yours in L. P. and F. (Signed on behalf of the Sons of Temperance of Udonia.) JOHN UMPHREY, W.P., JOSEPH CLELAND, R.S.

Cooksville Division No. 801, Sons of Temperance, held its regular weekly meeting on Wednesday, 26 ult. The usual quarterly nomination and election of officers took place, resulting very favorably, as is generally the case. The staff is sufficient to make this quarter both entertaining and instructive, as we have tried to do in the past. Cooksville Division is in a very healthy condition, and as the busy time glides gradually by we notice our attendance increasing.

A. E. TOLMAN, Correspondent.

The Good Templars.

THE GRAND CHIEF'S INQUIRY.—Immediately after Mr. Laurier's speech at Winnipeg was published in this Province, Mr. J. D. Andrews, G.C.T., of Hamilton, wrote him, asking him explicitly if he was correctly reported as saying that the Liberal party, in the event of being returned to power, would give a Dominion prohibition plebiscite, and if the result was a majority for prohibition would they then feel bound to enact a prohibitory law and stand by it. Mr. Laurier has replied that such is their position before the country.

INQUIRIES FROM AFAR.—As an evidence of the wide-spread character of the Good Templar Order it may be mentioned that G. C. T. Andrews, of this Province, received a few days ago a letter from Denise Lodge, Brisbane, Queensland, asking for a short history of the order in Canada. Similar requests were sent at the same time to similar officers in various parts of the world. These replies will be read at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of that lodge on Nov. 9.

THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—Reports have been published in the Ottawa papers of increased activity in the work by the executive of Carleton county, which includes the city of Ottawa. Old Cameron Lodge—one of the oldest now in the work, and named after the old veteran, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in his life-time—is hard at work. It recently had a very well attended and successful social. Several lodge fraternal visits have been made. Arrangements are being made by the executive to organize a lodge at Manotick at an early day and to help strengthen several others.

THE WORLD OVER.—The International Good Templar for October has been received and contains, as usual, some interesting information from various parts of the world.

A new Grand Lodge has been recently organized in Switzerland. There were 40 representatives present representing ten lodges now successfully at

work in that country. The proportion of increased success are reported excellent. Prof. Dr. Forel, of Zurich, G. C. T., and Augustus Baer, W. H. G. Secretary.

Norway has 119 subordinate lodges with 10,761 members; 57 senior junior temples, with 4,173 members. This is an increase of over 40 lodges and temples and over 3,000 members during the past year. Norway is reported to be one of the best and successful working jurisdictions in order the world over.

The order is doing good work in the Channel Islands, off Great Britain. The eighteenth annual session held at St. Helier, Jersey Island, recently. There was an increase reported in the membership, on whole, and a balance in the treasury. Joseph Malins, G.C.T. of England was present and received with becoming honors. Abel Carter, of Guernsey was elected G. C. T., and C. H. B. Jersey, G. S.

Grand Counselor and Grand Representative Dawson, of Kincaid, paid Culross Star Lodge an official visit last week and held a public meeting, at the close of which seven (seven) new members joined the lodge, and I am glad to say that Culross Star Lodge is doing a good work. At the last meeting of Anchor Hope Lodge, the chief of police of the town of Wingham was initiated, which was quite an addition to the lodge.

The Royal Templars.

A new council has been organized at Truro, N. S., by J. Bryenton, Amherst; J. D. McKay as S. C., and C. Credman, R. S.

Some Practical Suggestions.

The importance of temperance journals in the advancement of temperance work is being constantly more and more recognized by really intelligent workers. Not only is it necessary to inform those not already convinced of the facts and arguments, but the workers themselves need "posting" all the time, in order to do their successful work.

"Citizen Cronk," a level-headed Wisconsin Worker, residing at Madison, has recently issued a sensible and practical circular to his fellow workers, and its suggestions are well adapted to Canada as well. He goes on to say:

"The State committee urge earnestly that each Prohibitionist who is not now a subscriber to at least one Prohibition paper become so at once, and send to the editor of the paper of his choice \$1, which, uniting with others, will enable him to produce, from week to week, a better newspaper, and urge with greater vim the destruction of the liquor traffic. As a State committee we ask each loyal Prohibitionist to devote one day to canvassing among his neighbors and friends for subscriptions to some one or other of the many prohibition papers now circulating in our State. If this cannot be done in person, get a substitute."

Similar work would place the HOME GUARD into thousands of hands and awake much additional interest, besides enabling us to greatly improve it in every way. Will not the workers help in this matter?

WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND.—Since the enfranchisement of women in a British Province the English papers have given a good deal of attention to the workings of the experiment. The London Star recently said: "Woman continues to pursue her conquering way in New Zealand. All the ladies of that colony who have attained the age of 21 are legally qualified to vote at Parliamentary elections; a lady, Miss Yates, is the duly elected mayor of an important borough; another lady, Miss Lillian Edgar, has recently been elected a member of the governing body of the University of Auckland, and by the last mail we hear of the ladies securing three out of the seven seats on a school board. Furthermore, one of the three ladies has been chosen as president of the board for the ensuing year."

PROTECTION IN SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland is, in many respects, in advance in legislation of other countries. The factory laws of Zurich, adopted in 1887, provide that such parts of machinery and belts as are dangerous to life must be carefully fenced in by a railing, and all preventative measures must be applied to insure laborers against ill-health and accidents. Factories can be built or altered only after the Government has approved the plans. A factory injurious to the health and life of its workers and neighbors must suspend until improved. Manufacturers are amenable for injury or death to a workingman by neglect of his foreman, inspector, or other employees under their control.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.