

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.—(George Dana Boardman.)

Judge Senkler, of Lincoln, the commissioner appointed to investigate the burking of the St. Catharines license reduction bylaw by a majority of the aldermen of that city, has reported strongly condemning the tactics pursued. The electors of St. Catharines should remember the men who thus defeated the popular verdict.

The New York Voice, one of the most radical prohibition journals of the United States, writing of Gladstone's recent letter, in which he favors the Bishops of Chester's proposal to municipalize the saloons—something after the Gothenburg system—goes on to say: "Municipal saloons deprived, as the South Carolina dispensaries are deprived, of the facilities for social drinking, treating, etc., and also deprived of all features of either public or private profit, would be unquestionably a gain over the license system, and a change which prohibitionists could heartily welcome, even though they could not accept it as a final solution. If this is what Mr. Gladstone means, his latest utterances will prove a powerful auxiliary to the temperance cause. In any event it is a cheering indication that his personal interest has been at last so keenly aroused to the importance of the issues involved in the drink evil."

Since last week's writing we have received another English mail and the Alliance News contains a letter written by Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., for his father regarding his position on the local option question. The letter confirms the opinion already expressed by the HOME GUARD that the Grand Old Man not only favors local option, but as much more in the direction of prohibition as is now obtainable in the British Parliament. Writing for his father Mr. H. Gladstone says:

"What he thinks of local option is that it is a sound principle which has every title to be pressed on Parliament, and which will be useful whenever it is adopted. But the mischief of drink is so frightful that he is not willing to trust exclusively to a remedy which, he fears, may not be of wide operation. He thinks that the principle of sale under public authority is defensible, and it seems to be the most hopeful of the methods now attainable for producing benefit on an extended scale."

No doubt public opinion has not yet so far advanced in England that an out and out prohibition law is yet available. Mr. Gladstone, as a practical man, favors what he supposes can now be obtained, and would, we believe, go much farther if there was hope of success. Prohibition is, of course, the final goal.

Canada's Convictions for Drunkenness.

There were, according to the last published official report of the Dominion Minister of Justice, 11,651 convictions for all crimes put together. Of these Ontario led off by 3,870. Quebec came in a good second by 3,778, which was a much greater number in proportion to its population. It has also a much greater proportionate number of licensed liquor sellers. New Brunswick's list stood next highest, being 1,385. British Columbia came next, having 725, which is larger than any in proportion to its population. There is less prohibition in force in British Columbia than in any other Province in the Dominion, which accounts for it. Manitoba reported 592. It has nearly double the population of British Columbia, but has double as much prohibition territory, under the working of local option in its license law, and therefore not quite half as many proportionate convictions of that class. Prince Edward Island closes up the list of provinces, with but 233 such cases on record, being the smallest actual and proportionate number of any. Of these no less than 210 were reported in Queens county, in which Charlottetown, the capital city, is located, which was not last year under the Scott Act. The people, however, after some years of a trial of both systems, have adopted the act again by a popular vote and it is now being again enforced. We may, therefore, safely calculate on a considerable re-

duction of the number of such convictions for the coming year.

These facts go far to indicate, as has been frequently demonstrated, that the amount of drunkenness in any locality very largely depends on the number of places where facilities for drinking are afforded.

T. W. CASEY.

New Brunswick's Experience.

The Ontario liquor interests newspaper wants to make a point against prohibition by stating that "the convictions for drunkenness in New Brunswick, the banner prohibition province, are nearly double in ratio to population to what they are in Ontario under a license law."

As a matter of fact New Brunswick is not "the banner prohibition province" of the Dominion at all. Prince Edward Island can lay claim to that honor. Not a liquor license has been issued in it for years, and the whole province is now under the Scott Act, and therefore under prohibition. Nova Scotia, too, has far less licenses in proportion to its population than New Brunswick. As a natural result the number of convictions for drunkenness is far less in either of these provinces than in New Brunswick.

So far as New Brunswick is concerned, the late published official report of criminal statistics of the Dominion of Canada states that there were 1,365 convictions for drunkenness in it last year against 3,787 in Ontario. To show that prohibition does prohibit, even in New Brunswick, to a much larger extent than the liquor interests care to admit we may mention the fact that of the 1,365 convictions for drunkenness in the entire province, no less than 924 of them were in St. John alone, which, of course, is under license.

St. John does not contain one-tenth of the population of New Brunswick, though it supplied over two-thirds of the convictions of drunkenness during the year. It is needless to add to this that it is supplied with a larger number of liquor licenses in proportion to population than any other portion of the province. On the other hand, some of the old and well-settled counties, now under the Scott Act, and with a population greater, or about equal to, St. John, report comparatively few convictions for drunkenness at all. Carlton county, for example, with a population of 22,529 against 24,184 in St. John, reports but 35 such convictions. Charlotte county, with a population of 23,752, or nearly as great as St. John, had, under the Scott Act, but 37 such convictions. York county, with a considerably larger population, and including Fredericton, the capital city of the province, had but 157, or not one sixth as many as St. John.

The people of New Brunswick, where even the Scott Act has been tried, have practically demonstrated, by their deliberate verdicts at the ballot boxes, that they prefer even such a limited measure of prohibition as the Scott Act to the license system. We believe that the act has never been repeated in a single county in that province where it has once been put into practical operation. In some localities, like Fredericton, Westmorland, Charlotte and York, the liquor men have made strong attempts to repeal the act, which they would not have done if they found that more liquor could be sold under it than before, while the temperance people made strong and successful attempts to retain the law, which they would not have done had there been more drunkenness under it than before.

The experience of New Brunswick can hardly be appealed to by the anti-prohibitionists to help them in their losing fight for a continuance of the license system. That system has been long and fully tried in all the provinces and the majority of the people are well convinced that some more effectual law is needed in the best interests of the people.

T. W. CASEY.

Just the Difference.

The Templar recently contained a cartoon in which it was represented that the leaders of the two great political parties of the Dominion are equally in the grasp of the liquor power, and are therefore unwilling to make any advance towards prohibition. Its cartoons and editorial comments usually are to the purport that, so far as the prohibition question is concerned, both party leaders are tarred with the same brush.

The Advocate, the organ of the liquor interests, on the other hand, the same day represented to its readers that there is a very marked difference between the position of the two party leaders on the great prohibition question, and intimates to its patrons that there is little room for doubt which one it will be in their interests to support. It quotes from the utterances of Sir John Thompson to the prohibition deputation at Ottawa a few months ago, and then from the published report of Mr. Laurier's recent speech at Van-

couver. After doing so it goes on to comment as follows:

"This is the bold, blue-breasted fact, and the trade know exactly what they have to expect from that party."

So that the readers of the HOME GUARD may be reminded again of the position of each on this question we re-publish herewith the Advocate's report, which is, we believe, correct in both cases. We give them both in order that they may be compared readily:

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

For my part I believe in a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and I would say this, that if the party at the next election is returned to power we shall faithfully keep to the programme which we then laid down, that is, to take the sense of the people by means of a plebiscite on the question. It will be submitted to the electorate whether or not the people want to have a prohibitory law, and all I can say for the future government of the country is that if the people determine upon having a prohibitory law it shall be the duty of the Liberals to see that their wishes are carried out to the fullest extent.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S REMARKS.

When asked by a prohibition dele-

gation if he would have a plebiscite of the Dominion taken the Premier replied flatly that he would not. "I will not," he said, "for a moment swerve from my sense of duty because of any vote that can be taken. I will not, because of any majority of votes, introduce into the House a measure that cannot be defended in the House and in the country, and defended for all time to come."

The Advocate concludes by remarking, "And that is just where Sir John Thompson stands." It has not hesitated to intimate before that the bulk of the liquor vote at the coming elections will be cast in support of the existing Dominion Government.

However the position of the two party leaders may appear to some to be very much alike with "no choice between them" it certainly does not appear that way to some others, as the above extracts will plainly show. C.

—Last week a Brantford hotel-keeper was convicted for selling liquor to an Indian and fined \$75 and costs. The lowest penalty, we believe, for selling liquor to an Indian is \$50. The consequence is that very few ever do it.

Doings of the Orders.

Sons of Temperance.

COOKSVILLE.—G. W. P. J. R. Brooks visited Cooksville Division Sons of Temperance on Wednesday, 3rd inst. In his usual pleasing manner he took part in the business of the evening, giving advice on certain points of law, etc., at the request of the division. The installation of officers under his management was highly entertaining and instructive, and needless to say, his speech filled every member with enthusiasm, especially when the compliments were expressed that Cooksville Division ranked second to none in the district. This is indeed very gratifying to know and feel that our labors and teachings are not in vain, but by walking hand in hand together prove that labor brings some reward. A. E. T.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The annual meeting of the Grand Division of Prince Edward Island will be held at Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 31st inst. The grand officers reports will show quite a large number of new and resuscitated divisions for the year. Several resolutions from subordinate divisions protesting against some Scott Act decisions, and particularly against a so-called "Charlottetown Club," which has been guilty of violating the spirit of the act by keeping liquors for the use of the members, some of these being members of parliament and men of political trusts. The Province is entirely under the Scott Act now and is trying to enforce it in every way. G. W. P.

KETTLBY, ONT.—Kettleby Division held an open session on Saturday evening, 6th inst. There was a large attendance of the fraternity and of the general public. The new officers were installed by J. M. Walton, grand treasurer, assisted by W. C. Bogert, as G. C. Bro. A. Hambleton is W. P., Miss J. Davis, W.A., and W. Clarkson, R.S. The audience had a capital evening's entertainment. Among those taking part were Misses Hilburn, Magill, Rush, and Messrs. Clarkson, Crawford, Sinclair, Heacock, Walton, A. McCallum and J. Laskay.

LASKAY, ONT.—On Tuesday evening, 2nd, the officers of Laskay Division were installed by Grand Treasurer Walton assisted by W. C. Bogert, Bro. J. Graham is W. P. and D. McCallum, W. P. An excellent programme was rendered during the evening in which addresses were delivered by W. C. Bogert, D. O'Brien, H. D. Wells and J. M. Walton. A pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The following recently appeared in Forward, the organ of the Sons of Temperance of that Province: "The order was introduced into Nova Scotia in 1847. There are at present 242 divisions and 100 bands of hope in active operation in this Province, with an aggregate membership of 17,000. The following is a summary of the work done during the 25 years ending October, 1892: Public meetings held by G. D. agents, 5,979; visits to schools, 2,786; new divisions organized, 330; divisions reorganized, 246; bands of hope organized, 153; tracts distributed, 177,592; miles traveled by lecturers, 111,521; collections and donations to agency fund, \$16,444; expenditure of agency committee, \$35,994.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

Oshawa Division held a very successful open meeting on the 8th inst. Among the speakers of the evening was Bro. Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., who is recovering from his recent sickness.

The regular session of South York District Division was held at Agin-

court on the 8th inst. There was a good attendance and an interesting session. Among those present were J. P. Brooks, G.W.P., J. K. Morley, John Milne, George Elliott, Latham, J. E. Elliott, Maginn, Elliott, Milne, White, Bell, Scott, Paterson, Loveless, Duncan, Davis, Ionsou, Coulson, and other prominent workers. Much important business was transacted, and places arranged for future work. A mass meeting was held in the evening when an interesting programme was furnished by visiting and resident members. Rousing addresses were given by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P., J. K. Morley, J. Milne, and others.

Ontario Division, Toronto, proposes to celebrate its 45th anniversary by an entertainment on 20th inst.

J. B. Brooks, G.W.P. assisted by John Patience, organized Eden Grove Division No. 227 on the 11th inst. Thomas H. Crawford, W.P., Miss Ada Cornett, R. S., D. R. Latimer, D.G.W.P., Landsdowne, P. O. Meets Wednesday evenings.

Uxbridge Division, Uxbridge P. O., H. Nolan, W.P., C. E. Rainey, R. S., shows a net gain of 24 in membership for quarter ending Sept. 30.

Elmira Loyal Crusaders under the auspices of Elmira Division—Miss Berta Snyder, W.C.—are in a prosperous condition, as are also the Loyal Crusaders under the auspices of Palmer Division—Mrs. M. McCrimmon, W.C., and those under the auspices of Blackstock Division—Mrs. Ida L. Morton, W.C.

The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, has just returned from a successful trip to Leeds county. The following D. G. W. P.s have recently been appointed by J. B. Brooks, G.W.P.: J. W. Atkinson, Avon Division, Avon P. O.; J. E. Auglin, Maple Leaf Division, Battersea P. O.; D. R. Latimer, Eden Grove Division, Landsdowne P. O.; W. H. Rock, New Road Division, Springfield P. O.; H. G. Smith, Niagara Division, Fort Erie P. O.; Provincial D. G. W. P., Rev. J. S. Stewart, Kinnmount P. O.

Among the divisions returning satisfactory gain in membership for the quarter ending Sept. 30 are the following from returns just to hand: Elmira Division, Elmira P. O., R. V. Clement, W.P., Ezra Fry, R.S.; Wellington Division, Wellington P. O., J. D. McCumings, W.P., Miss Ethel Chase, R.S.; Sylvan Division, Sylvan P. O., George Nicholson, W.P., Miss Susie Sadler, R.S.; Harvest Home Division, M. S. Hare, R.S., Don P. O.; Stratfordville Division, Mrs. M. Mason, W.P., R. McCurdy, R.S., Stratfordville P. O.; Anchor of Hope Division, Miss Mary Brodie, W.P., Arthur Wright, R. S., Widder P. O.; Orono Division, Orono P. O., Edgar Souch, W.P., Geo. Beer, R.S.; Baldwin Division, Baldwin P. O., D. M. Chapman, W. P., W. J. Boynton, R.S.; Unionist Division, Rugby P. O., John S. Lister, W. P., Miss Nellie Robertson, R.S.; Alvinston Division, Alvinston P. O., Camby F. Newall, W.P., Miss Nettie L. Pray, R.S.; Granite Division, Perth P. O., Thos. Latimer, W.P., Norman Miller, R.S.; Wilfrid Division, Wilfrid P. O., Wilmot Lloyd, W.P., J. S. J. Wilson, R.S.; Harwood Division, Harwood P. O., G. W. Clary, W.P., B. E. Farr, R.S.; Zephyr Division, Zephyr P. O., G. E. Kay, W.P., Seymour Keller, R.S.; Franklin Division, Myrtle P. O., Miss Lulu Scourab, W.P., Miss M. C. Taggart, R.S.; Flesheron Division, W. C. Irwin, W.P., Mrs. Geydrum, R.S.; Vroomant Division, Vroomant P. O., James Glendenning, W.P., Samuel St. John, R.S.; Edgar Division, Edgar P. O., Miss May Jamieson, W.P., Miss Maggie Jamieson, R.S.;

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities.

If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

For desired information address H. SUTHERLAND Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

Rev. W. J. Thompson, now employed as an agent there, is reported to be meeting with excellent success.

The Home Guard's Reply.

The following letter was sent in reply to the following questions asked by the secretary of the Manitoba Prohibition Convention:

Question 1. What are the best means of educating the people and rousing popular sentiment in favor of the temperance reform?

Answer.—Through press, pulpit and platform. Enlist these agencies. How best to do it, must be left to people in earnest, if there be any such, in each locality.

Question 2. What may prohibitionists expect from the old political parties, and what should be their attitude toward them?

Answer.—The "old parties" are made up of nearly the whole population. Stir up the individuals in the community, and you thereby stir up the mass—the lesser being included in the greater. You can expect—whatever public opinion is prepared for.

Question 3. How should prohibitionists organize for political action?

Answer.—A difficult question. The simplest and best way, perhaps, would be to have a meeting of sincere well-wishers of the temperance cause, in each locality, comprised of both parties, to discuss quietly, without heat or rhetoric, how best to proceed. Then let Liberals and Conservatives allot themselves, separately, to influence, in time, their respective party conventions. This is not a thing to be left to the last moment. If this is done sincerely, by such persons and in such ways as will show an absence of self-seeking, a vast amount of good can be effected both directly and indirectly. The aim should be to have both candidates Prohibitionists, so that prohibition will secure an advocate, no matter which side comes out uppermost.

Question 4. Do you favor the formation of an independent prohibition political party?

Answer.—We do not. Such a course would be suicide for the prohibition cause. Under our British system there will never be more than two parties. The historic parties with their historic names will hold the field, but they will be modified from time to time in favor of prohibition or of anything else that a majority of the people show that they want. If you are to have your prohibition law enforced after its being placed on the statute book, you must either get a dominant party to make itself responsible for the enforcement of the law, or in some way make it a non-party measure to which both parties shall consent or be committed. In any case, to form an independent prohibition political party is clearly the way not to do it. The third party propaganda has been in full blast in the United States for many years, with the result, after enormous expenditure of money and effort that there are not today even a handful of Prohibitionists in either Congress or Senate. Why is so much deference paid in Canada by both political parties to prohibition sentiment, and why so much readiness to amend license laws according to the request of the temperance people? And why is the temperance sentiment treated with comparative disrespect by the "old parties" of the United States? Because in Canada the bulk of the earnest temperance people have not committed the mistake of withdrawing themselves and their moral influence from the historic parties. If the Christian electors in both parties were to take actual trouble to ask earnestly for candidates sound on prohibition, they would not long have to ask in vain. But they have never done so—except perhaps through that and any other of conscience, a batch of rhetorical resolutions. If we once get the idea into our minds that in railing at the "old parties"—i. e., the mass of the people—we are simply railing at ourselves, and that our own shortcomings are the real stumbling-block, rapid progress on this and other moral reforms will not be long delayed.

The Good Templars.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, G. C. T. of Nova Scotia, is one of the best-known temperance workers among the Presbyterian ministers of his Province, and that is saying a good deal. He recently preached a very able and earnest temperance sermon in his own church from Galatians v. 19 to 23.

JUVENILE TEMPLARLY.—We have not received from Mr. J. E. Wilson, the new Ontario general superintendent, any report of what is being done, as we would like to do. We notice, however, that a new temple has been organized to meet in Broadway Hall, Toronto. It is working in connection with Albion Lodge of that city. At Liverpool, England, there was a grand celebration last month, being in connection with the twenty-second anniversary of the introduction of the order in that country. It was a splendid success.

ENGLISH ITEMS.—The last received number of the English Alliance News contains the following Good Templar items. Some of them ought to be valuable hints to Canadian workers:

1. "A scheme of monthly lessons on every phase of the temperance question has been inaugurated for the 1,400 Good Templar lodges throughout England." That is a decided improvement on the "entertainment programme" of many lodges we know of.

2. "Successful special sessions of the Grand Lodge of England have just been held by G. C. T. Malins at Exeter, Plymouth, and Truro, followed by rousing public temperance meetings in each place." How would some such experiments do in Ontario?

3. "W. P. Hannay, of Bradford, died on the 25th ult., aged 93 years. He was a Good Templar and was Chief Templar of his lodge when 90 years old. He abstained from tobacco as well as liquor." What grand old man can some of our Canadian lodges boast of—past 70 years, for example? Let them report to the HOME GUARD.

The Royal Templars.

Rev. J. W. Bell, missionary superintendent, recently organized a new council at Wheatley, a small town in Essex county.

Two new councils have been reported in the Northwest Territories, one at High River and one at Pincher Creek.

Three new councils were reported last week in the Maritime Provinces.