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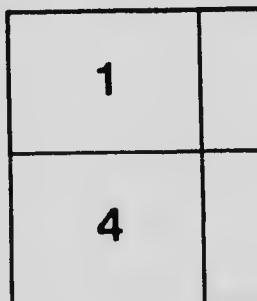
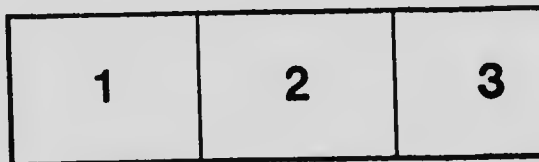
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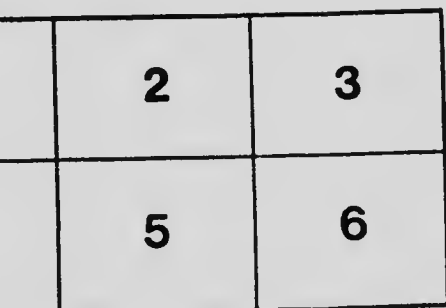
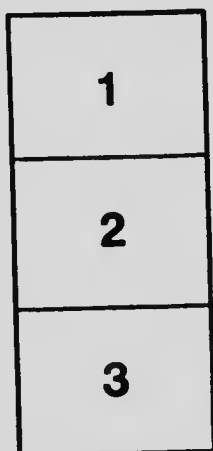
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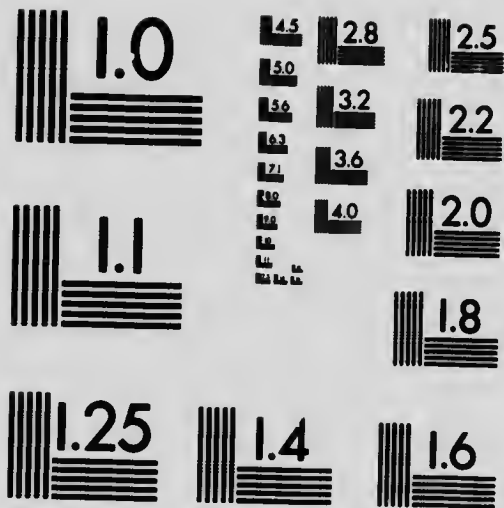
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# Law Enforcement

In the Province of  
Ontario



A Handbook for  
Temperance Workers

Compiled by  
F. S. SPENCE



DOMINION ALLIANCE OFFICE  
705 LUMSDEN BUILDING  
(Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Sts.)  
TORONTO

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**LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
IN THE PROVINCE OF  
ONTARIO**



**A HANDBOOK  
FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS**

Compiled by  
**F. S. SPENCE**



**DOMINION ALLIANCE OFFICE  
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RB134,019

## INTRODUCTION

Effective law enforcement is essential to the permanence and success of any restrictive legislation. The measure of good results attained will be proportionate to the measure of the thoroughness of enforcement.

In the Province of Ontario it is specially important to have a thorough enforcement of the new Temperance Act because, (1) only in this way can the object of the law be obtained, and (2) thorough enforcement is necessary to establish the confidence in the law that will insure a strong vote in its favor when it is submitted to the electors in the proposed referendum of 1919.

The object of this Handbook is in the first place to give information concerning the liquor legislation that will be in force in the Province of Ontario after September 16th, 1915, and in the next place to give temperance workers advice as to what they may do to make that legislation as effective as possible. This is done by dividing what is submitted into two parts:— 1. THE LAW. 2. ITS ENFORCEMENT.

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## **PART I.**

# **LIQUOR LAWS IN FORCE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

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## **A SUMMARY OF THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT**

The work of law enforcement, and of organization for law enforcement, will be facilitated by a full knowledge of what is contemplated by the Ontario Temperance Act, and of the methods by which those objects are attained.

Primarily, the law aims at a lessening of the evils of intemperance, by making it difficult for citizens to procure intoxicating beverages. This it has sought to do within the limits of Provincial jurisdiction, and at the same time with a minimum of interference with the private lives and conduct of citizens. It therefore prohibits trafficking in intoxicants, but does not prohibit the having and consuming of liquor by citizens in their homes.

Definitely aiming at the objects just set out, in view of the usefulness of alcohol in some industrial operations,

in view of the diminishing medical use of strong drink, and in view of the fact that intoxicating wine is sometimes used for sacramental purposes, the law embodies permissions as well as prohibitions, so as to meet, if possible, the requirements of restraint, and the opinions of the people. Something of how this is accomplished may be learned from the subjoined summary of the principal provisions of the act.

Experience of the working of license legislation, which generally is partially prohibitive, has given a knowledge of methods by which liquor sellers seek to evade the law, and of conditions and regulations which facilitate enforcement. Many clauses of the new Act are the results of these experiences, framed to make prohibition more effective by creating conditions which facilitate enforcement. This is the reason for most of the details hereinafter set out. The figures enclosed in brackets are the numbers of the sections of the Act which are summarized:—

## **WHAT IT PROHIBITS**

Any selling or keeping for sale, in the Province, of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. (40.)

Any having or keeping or giving of liquor in any place whatever, except

in such places and under such conditions as are specified by the law. (41.)

Any permitting of consumption of liquor, within or upon the premises in which it is lawfully sold for permitted purposes. (41, 128.)

Any using or consuming of intoxicating liquor which has been unlawfully purchased or procured. (47, 50.)

Any selling or delivering of liquors by persons permitted to sell, to any one who buys such liquor for the purpose of using it in violation of the law. (49.)

Any giving, selling or supplying of liquor in any way or place, to any person apparently under twenty-one years of age, unless upon the prescription of a medical practitioner, or by the parent or guardian of such person. (52.)

Any canvassing for, or soliciting, or receiving orders for liquor for beverage purposes within the province. (42.)

Any having or keeping, or selling, or giving of liquor to any person on premises occupied by any society, association, or club. (53.)

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## WHAT IT PERMITS

The sale of liquor by specially licensed vendors or by druggists, under strict regulations, for permitted purposes, all such sales being regularly recorded and reported. (36, 38, 128).

The keeping for sale of liquor by such licensed vendors or druggists. The keeping of liquor by brewers, distillers and exporters, to be sold by them to persons outside the Province. (45.)

**The sale by distillers to druggists, and the sale by brewers and distillers to specially licensed vendors. (45.) Sale under legal process of unbroken stocks of liquor in cases of insolvency or bankruptcy to be removed from place of sale without being opened. (43.)**

**The keeping and carrying by a physician, to be used by patients for medicinal purposes, of not more than one quart of liquor. (51.)**

**The keeping of liquor, for permitted purposes, by persons engaged in mechanical business or scientific pursuits. (41.)**

**The keeping of liquor in a hospital or sanitarium, to be used only upon a physician's prescription. (41.)**

**The keeping of not more than six ounces of liquor by a dentist for medicinal purposes. (51.)**

**The keeping of not more than one quart by a veterinary surgeon for use in his practice. (51.)**

**The keeping and selling of native wines by manufacturers thereof under regulations and in quantities fixed by the Board of License Commissioners. (44.)**

**The keeping of liquor for private use in a private dwelling. (41.)**

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## **REGULATIONS**

**The regulations under which sale for permitted purposes is carried on, are very strict, and severe penalties are provided for any disregard of them.**

Any sale of liquor from an export warehouse must be on premises approved by the Board of Commissioners, on which are kept no other goods for sale, and the keeper can only sell and send to persons in other provinces or foreign countries. (46.)

A distiller or brewer can only sell to persons outside the province, or to a licensed vendor or a druggist (45), and he must enter in a book the date, the purchaser, the kind and quantity of liquor sold, and must produce this record if charged with law violation. (48.)

A druggist may sell standard drugs and medicines containing alcohol so prepared that they cannot be used for beverage purposes (124, 125), and may sell liquor only in quantities of not more than six ounces at one time, or not more than one pint if mixed with drugs or medicine, or to be used for bathing a patient or the like; and no such sale can be made except upon a bona fide prescription from a legally qualified practitioner. (128.)

A druggist may also sell to a physician direct, not more than one quart, or to a dentist not more than six ounces, or to a veterinary surgeon not more than one quart, to be used professionally. Every such sale must be on the written order of the purchaser, and duly recorded by the druggist in a book open at all times to inspection by the License Commissioners, an Inspector or any other persons authorized by the Board of Commissioners. (128.)

Every druggist must also keep a record of his purchases of liquor as



well as of his sales. He is required, within seven days after a demand made by the Board, to supply a sworn statement setting out the amount and kind of liquor purchased during any period specified in such demand. (133.)

He must also send twice a year to the Board of Commissioners a sworn statement of all his sales. (38.)

A wholesale druggist, who files every year with the Commissioners a certificate from the College of Pharmacy, may also sell alcohol to a retail druggist.

A druggist may also sell wine for sacramental purposes to a minister on a written request.

A licensed vendor is bound very strictly. His license is only granted upon a report from a license inspector (18), upon an application sworn to by himself and by other persons concerning his qualifications, character, and purpose to obey the law. (14.) He must give bonds (15), and his application must be advertised (17) and opportunity given for citizens to petition against it (20). His license may be cancelled at any time upon petition of citizens and evidence showing that he is not strictly complying with the law (82).

A vendor may sell for mechanical or scientific purposes, only on a sworn application from the purchaser. He may sell for medicinal purposes only in limited quantities on prescription of a physician (51). He must record and report his sales in the same way that a druggist does (36, 38).

The law absolutely prohibits the beverage use, the having for beverage use and the giving as a beverage, of any intoxicating liquor in any place in the province except in "a private dwelling house" (40-41). This makes it necessary to have the term "private dwelling house" strictly defined, and this is done by a clause which says that:

"Private dwelling house" shall mean a separate dwelling with a separate door for ingress and egress, and actually and exclusively occupied and used as a private residence;

The same clause goes on to declare that among the places which cannot be considered as private dwelling-houses are the following:

any house or building occupied or used or partially occupied or used as an office, other than a duly registered physician's, dentist's, or veterinary surgeon's office, or as a shop, or as a place of business, or as a factory, or as a workshop, or as a warehouse, or as a clubhouse, or club room, public hall or hall of any society or order, or as a boarding house, or as a lodging house where there are more than three lodgers other than the members of the family, or as a livery stable or garage, or as an inn, tavern, hotel or other house or place of public entertainment or any house or building the rooms or compartments in which are leased to different persons, or any building or house mentioned in section 54 of this Act, or any house or building where for money or other valuable consideration any goods or chattel are kept

for sale or sold, or meals given or lodging provided, nor shall it include or mean or be construed to include or mean any house or building connected by a doorway or covered passage or way of internal communication, except by telephone, with any place where liquor is authorized to be sold under this Act, or with any office, except a duly registered physician's, dentist's or veterinary surgeon's office, or with any place of business, factory, warehouse, workshop, clubhouse, club-room, hall before mentioned, boarding house or lodging house as aforesaid, livery stable, garage, inn, tavern, hotel or other house or place of public entertainment or resort.

It is further provided that a private dwelling house ceases to be such when its occupant violates the law in it, and cannot be again considered a private dwelling house as long as any part of it is occupied by such person (54).

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## PENALTIES

There are three classes of penalties provided by the Act for offences of different grades, which may be classified as follows:—

(a). For a first offence, a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, with imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months in default of payment; for a second or subsequent offence, imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than

twelve months (58). These penalties are imposed for the following offences:

The sale of liquor by any person not specially permitted to sell (40). The keeping for sale of liquor by any such person (40, 44). The permitting of the consumption of liquor by a licensed vendor on his premises (41).

The sale by a licensed vendor out of hours or in any way otherwise than that in which he is authorized to sell (7, 37). The sale or delivery of liquor by an authorized person to any one who buys to sell again unlawfully (49). Any sale, or giving, or having, of liquor by or on the premises of any society, association or club (53).

(b). For a first offence a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, with imprisonment from two to four months in default of payment; for a second or subsequent offence a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, with imprisonment of from four months to eight months in default of payment (59).

These penalties are imposed upon any licensed vendor who sells for mechanical or scientific purposes without a proper certificate (35); or for medicinal purposes without a proper physician's prescription (51); upon any licensed vendor or druggist who fails to keep a record of his sales (36); upon any person, licensed or not, who personally or by agent, canvasses for, receives or solicits orders for liquor for beverage purposes (42); upon any person who knowingly uses or consumes liquor unlawfully purchased (47); upon any person who consumes or causes or allows any one

to consume liquor unlawfully on licensed premises or in a liquor warehouse or brewery or distillery (50); upon any physician who gives a prescription to enable any one to evade the law (50); upon any dentist or veterinary surgeon who administers liquor in evasion of the law (51); and upon any druggist who allows consumption of liquor upon his premises except in cases of fainting or accident (128).

(c). A fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default imprisonment for from ten days to two months, for any offence against the Act other than those stated.

This would mean such offences as failure to report their sales by persons permitted to sell (38), drunkenness in public places. (55), and the like.

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## LAW ENFORCEMENT

The provisions for the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act are very comprehensive and definite.

Generally speaking the enforcement of the law is under the direction of the Provincial Board of License Commissioners appointed by the Government (61, 118). The character and record of the gentlemen who constitute the present Board of License Commissioners is a guarantee that the duties of their office will be conscientiously and effectively discharged.

The inspectors to be appointed will in most cases have the supervision of

larger areas than inspectors supervised under the License Act. They will be paid better salaries and will be expected to devote their full time to their duties.

The expense of the enforcement of the law is provided for by appropriations made by the Provincial Legislature for that purpose, credited to an account to be known as "The Ontario Temperance Act Enforcement Fund" (117).

Fines collected for offences against the law are to be paid to the convicting magistrate, who hands them over to the inspector of the district in which the offence was committed, and are sent by him to the License Department, going into the regular provincial revenue. (110).

This does not apply when the prosecution is conducted by an officer appointed by a municipal council as set out in the third paragraph of the part of this book under the heading Enforcing Officers. In such cases the fines collected are paid to the Treasurer of the municipality which appoints and pays the prosecuting officer (110).

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## ENFORCING OFFICERS

The Government will appoint provincial, district, county and city inspectors, and other provincial officers (119), and it shall be the duty of these officers to see that the law is carried out and offenders against it prosecuted (61).

The same duty is upon every policeman or constable, no matter by what authority appointed (64).

Any municipal council may appoint a special officer to enforce the provisions of this Act, providing for his payment out of the general funds of the municipality, and such other officers shall have in the municipality in which he is appointed all the powers and authority of a provincial officer, appointed directly by the Government.

Information may also be laid by any person who believes that liquor is sold or kept for sale in violation of the law (61).

It is not necessary that such information made in good faith should be sworn to by the informant (61).

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## DUTIES OF OFFICERS

It is the duty of any inspector, policeman or constable who receives any information concerning any suspected law-breaking to inquire into such information and to enter complaint in his own name before a magistrate without revealing the name of his informant (64).

Any inspector, policeman or constable refusing or neglecting to discharge this duty is liable to a fine or to imprisonment in default of payment and to summary dismissal from his office (64).

When a Government official lays any information or commits any case to

any Crown Attorney, it shall be the duty of that officer to attend to its prosecution (65).

When a person has been convicted of an offence and an inspector prosecutes him for a subsequent offence, the inspector must lay his information as for a second or subsequent offence, and not as if it were a first. For violation of this provision the inspector shall incur a penalty of from \$20 to \$50 (97).

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## POWERS OF OFFICERS

Any officer may at any time enter into any shop, warehouse, hotel or other public place where liquors are reputed to be sold and make searches therein for evidences of law violation; and the (c) class of penalties may be inflicted upon any one who obstructs or interferes with him (66).

On a search warrant issued by a magistrate, any such officer may enter and search, by force if necessary, any place in which he suspects that the law is being violated (67).

Any of the officers named may also enter upon and search any railway station, express office, warehouse or other place in which he believes the law is broken, and may search any vehicle or any trunk, box, or other receptacle upon a highway or anywhere else (70).

When such an officer in his searches finds liquor which he believes to be unlawfully kept for sale, he may seize it and the vessels containing it, and if



a case is proved, or if no owner is found for the liquor, the magistrate sitting on the case, may order the liquor and vessels to be forfeited and destroyed, or sold to a licensed vendor (68, 70, 71).

Any such officer having entered premises and seized liquor may demand the name and address of any person found on the premises, and if such person refuses to give this information or to answer other questions satisfactorily, the officer may arrest him, and take him before a magistrate who may fine him not less than \$10, nor more than \$20, or in default of payment, order him to imprisonment for from twenty to forty days (68).

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## EVIDENCE

The provisions of the Ontario Temperance Act concerning prosecutions are very comprehensive. They have been specially framed with the object of preventing failure of prosecution by such technicalities as mistakes in form of information and the like.

If a wrong offence has been charged in error, the magistrate may correct the information and make it represent the charge that ought to have been laid (78).

All information or complaints for violation of the law must be made within thirty days after the offence has been committed (61).

In any prosecution under this Act any person may be required to produce

in court any books, papers, accounts, deeds, license or other documents relating to any matter connected with the proceeding (80). The finding of a beer pump or other appliances used in places where liquor is sold shall be evidence of the keeping of liquor for sale unless the contrary is proved (82). The occupant of a place in which the law is broken is liable to punishment for the offence, and proof of the law-breaking shall be proof that it was by his authority (84).

Generally speaking when it has been proved that any person charged with selling liquor or keeping liquor for sale, or otherwise breaking the law, had in his possession or control any liquor concerning which the charge is made, such person may be convicted unless he can prove that he had not committed the offence charged. (88).

Exhibiting a sign intended to convey the impression that liquor is kept for sale shall be prima facie evidence of law-breaking (89). In all cases where facts are proved that make it appear that any one has violated the law, the burden of proof that he is not guilty rests upon the person accused (76).

One of the sections of the Act which, if wisely used, will be very effective in preventing and in punishing law violation is Subsection 3 of Section 55, which reads as follows:—

Where a person is found upon a street, highway or in any public

place in this Province in an intoxicated condition he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and upon any prosecution for such offence he shall be compellable to state the name of the person from whom and the place in which he obtained the liquor which caused his intoxication, and in case of his refusal to do so he shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months or until he discloses such information.

In this section "public place" shall include any place, building or public conveyance to which the public habitually resort or to which the public generally are admitted either free or upon payment of any charge or fee or by the purchase of tickets or otherwise.

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## STANDARD HOTELS

The Act contains certain provisions intended to give some encouragement to persons undertaking to operate hotels on a temperance basis, and to give to travellers a guarantee of supervised and satisfactory accommodation. This is done by Section 146 of the Act, which is as follows:—

146.—(1) From and after the date on which *The Ontario Temperance Act* comes into force the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario may license one or more hotels in every municipality for the accommodation of the travelling public and other guests.

(2) The Board may by resolution define the conditions, accommodation and qualifications requisite for obtaining such license and regulate the hotels so licensed.

(3) The hotels so licensed shall be known as Standard Hotels.

(4) The annual fee to be paid for such license shall be \$1.00.

(5) The keeper of a Standard Hotel shall be entitled to sell all non-intoxicating drinks and beverages, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, and to conduct an ice cream or general restaurant or cafe without further or other license.

(6) The keeper of any hotel, inn or house of public entertainment not so licensed as aforesaid shall not sell or traffic in any of the articles mentioned in the preceding section, and any such keeper who violates this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10.00 and costs.

(7) The Board may cancel any such license at any time for such reason as to the Board may seem sufficient.

(8) The council of any municipality may by by-law grant any such Standard Hotel total or partial exemption from municipal taxation except school and local improvement taxes.

## **DOMINION LAW**

In addition to the foregoing provisions embodied in the Ontario Temperance Act, a law passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament contains provisions intended to make provincial prohibition laws more effective. The two most important features of this Act are:—

1. A section prohibiting the carrying, sending or bringing by any person, company or agent, of any intoxicating liquor into a province in which a prohibitory law is in operation, with intention or knowledge that such liquor will afterwards be used in violation of the law of that province. The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of from \$100 to \$200, or imprisonment for not more than two months for a first offence, and a fine of from \$200 to \$400, or imprisonment for not more than four months for a second offence, and imprisonment for from six to twelve months for a third offence.

2. A section prohibiting the sending or carrying into any place in which the sale of liquor is prohibited, or the receiving in any such place, of any package containing intoxicating liquor unless such package is plainly labelled so as to show its actual contents, the name and address of the sender, and the proper name of the actual consignee. The penalty for violation of

this provision is a fine of from \$50 to \$200, or imprisonment for six months or both.

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## THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

There are some areas in Ontario in which the Canada Temperance Act is in operation. In reference to these, law-enforcing conditions and provisions are embodied in The Ontario Temperance Act, and are practically the same as they were before that Act was passed, being in the main as follows:—

The duty of estimating yearly the cost of the enforcement of the law shall be upon the Provisional Board of License Commissioners who shall see that the same is provided by the County Council responsible therefor (136). Fines for violation of the Canada Temperance Act shall be paid to the County Treasurer to be used for enforcement purposes (137). When the fines and penalties are not sufficient to meet the expenses of enforcement in any year the Provincial Treasurer may pay one-half of the deficit (137). The control of the fines collected in a Provincial Judicial District shall be by direct order of the Provincial Secretary (158). A County Council may appoint any officer or officers to enforce or assist in enforcing the Act, and may pass by-laws defining their duties and remuneration (135).

An amendment to the Canada Temperance Act made by the Dominion

Parliament in the year 1916 makes it an offence for any person to ship intoxicating liquor from a place in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force into a prohibition province, when such liquor is intended to be used in violation of the law of the province into which it is shipped.

Another amendment provides that when a search warrant is issued under Section 136 of the Canada Temperance Act authorizing the searching of premises for liquor kept for sale in violation of the law, the operation of such search-warrant shall not be limited to the daytime only, as was formerly the case.

## **PART II.**

# **HOW CITIZENS MAY HELP IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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### **PROGRAMME OF WORK**

No law is automatic. The Ontario Temperance Act is a splendid piece of machinery which, if wisely run, will accomplish splendid results, but the power source is public opinion. If ever there was a time when thorough organization was essential it is during the initial stages of such a law's operation.

These facts constitute the reason for the decisions and plans adopted by the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in the following report:

In the opinion of the Committee our ideal should be:—every municipality with a live, effective organization, the various municipal organizations linked together in a county organization which will co-ordinate their work and give cohesion and direction to their efforts; the counties federated in our provincial organization and kept in direct touch with the provincial office.



To keep such organizations alive there must be work for them to do. This work might be outlined as follows:—

**(a) Enforcement.**

Backing up local officers where necessary; having municipal councils appoint special officers; supplying the enforcement officers with information regarding known or suspected law violation; doing all this in an impersonal way.

**(b) Educational Propaganda.**

Arranging for special temperance meetings and services in churches, Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies, temperance organizations, etc.; endeavoring to have scientific temperance instruction made real and practical in Public Schools, using, as largely as possible, scientific temperance posters and leaflets.

**(c) Literature.**

Arranging for the distribution of **THE PIONEER** and other suitable literature where it will do the most good.

**(d) Political Action.**

Looking after the voters' lists, to make sure that the temperance sentiment of the community will be rightly represented in any electoral action; endeavoring to secure election to municipal councils of temperance men who can be depended upon to back up with municipal machinery, as far as

is practicable, the enforcement of the law; looking after the political primaries to see that the right stamp of men are sent to nominating conventions of both political parties in connection with the selection of candidates for both the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament.

**(e) Aiding in Social Readjustments.**

This will include sympathetic cooperation in connection with the supplying of hotel accommodation, establishing community centres, or social substitutes for the bar, etc.

To help workers to carry out effectively the recommendations of the foregoing comprehensive report the suggestions in the following articles are respectfully submitted. The local workers in any municipality will be best able to judge as to what will be suitable to their particular conditions. They will, however, find it advantageous to work as far as possible on these general and approved plans.

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## **ORGANIZATION**

The Provincial Executive Committee has arranged for conventions to secure efficient county organization and instructions concerning local organization have been given to the workers at these gatherings. For the information

of friends in any place that may not have had representatives present, the following is submitted as a constitution or set of rules that may be adopted by the workers of a municipality as a basis of their co-operation, or altered as may be considered desirable.

### Suggested Form of Constitution for Municipal Organizations.

1. *Name.*—The name of this organization shall be .....  
Temperance Alliance in affiliation with the ..... Temperance Alliance and the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance.
2. *Objects.*—The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the suppression of the liquor traffic and to unite all churches and moral reform organizations in judicious effort for the attainment of this end.
3. *Methods.*—(a) The enactment and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic. (b) The election and appointment to all municipal and Legislative positions of persons who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of the principles and methods of the Alliance.
4. *Membership.*—The membership of this Alliance shall consist of representatives of churches, temperance societies and other organizations in sym-

pathy with the objects and methods of the Alliance.

5. *Officers.*—Officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer who shall be elected annually and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

6. *Executive.*—The Executive shall consist of the officers of the Alliance, at least one representative from each polling-division, and one representative appointed by each temperance organization in the municipality; each minister having a charge in the municipality to be also a member of the executive.

7. *Meetings.*—The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the President, or on call of the Secretary at the request of two or more members. The Alliance shall meet when called by the President or Executive; and at least once a year.

8. *By-Laws.*—The Executive Committee may enact by-laws for any purpose deemed necessary for the carrying out of the objects of the Alliance or the transaction of its business.

The importance of the municipality organization is very great. It is locally that the law must be made a success. The municipal councils have authority to make prohibition successful even if there were no other law-enforcing agency. The men who make up the municipality organization know each other and know their locality. It is on

them that the County Alliance must depend for details of information and action. Special attention ought to be given to the formation of strong, active municipal organizations.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

The first, and in most cases the chief method of work toward securing effective law enforcement is the seeing that the appointed officials, local or Provincial, do their duty. For practical, good results it is immensely more important to secure action by the responsible officers, than the punishment of law violators by private prosecution.

Temperance workers should be willing to aid the local officers in the discharge of their duty and to give them aid in such a form that they will be absolutely without an excuse for not acting, and then will be in a position to show just what they have done and to prove their inaction inexcusable.

While, therefore, temperance people should loyally and heartily and in every possible way back up the enforcement officers, giving them information and help, generally speaking they should not, unless the circumstances are very exceptional, step in and do the work of these officers.

In each municipality there should be a live Law Enforcement Committee, and action should be taken by this committee officially rather than by any

private individual. The members of the committee and other interested temperance workers should carefully observe and report to the Secretary of the committee, or other persons appointed for the purpose, all facts and information regarding known or suspected law violation, being particular to give names, date, hours, places, circumstances, etc.

This information should then be furnished in the name of the committee to the local license inspector or the local police, or both, and action requested. Copies of all correspondence in this connection should be carefully preserved with the replies thereto. If the officials act, as in most cases they will if proper representations are made, well and good. If they do not, then copies of all correspondence should be sent to the Alliance Secretary, when complaint will be made to the Provincial Department.

Temperance workers ought to not only help efficient officers as far as possible, but ought to express their appreciation of the work of such officers. Where there is a failure of duty on the part of officials, and no reasonable response to representations made by the local enforcement committee, a full statement of the case ought at once to be forwarded to the Board of Provincial License Commissioners, definite facts and dates being given as far as possible. This information ought to be sent also to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto.

It is permanent good results we seek. We are, therefore, more con-

cerned with the prevention of law violation than the punishment of law violators. Generally speaking, the most that can be done by private action is to occasionally punish law violators. The policy outlined has for its object the prevention of law violation.

If there is any point of law on which there is doubt, communication should at once be had with the Alliance office and information will be promptly furnished.

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## EDUCATION

Too much importance cannot be attached to the work of informing the public concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic liquor, and the success of prohibitory law wherever honestly enforced.

Wisely planned and well-managed meetings will be very helpful towards this end, besides stirring up electors and arousing in citizens generally the sense of personal responsibility and duty. Such meetings are likely to be reported in local newspapers; thus the facts and arguments presented at them, reach many people and impress the public with the strength and importance of the movement. Upon application, the Alliance office will furnish advice concerning such educational methods, and in most cases will be able to supply competent speakers.

Scientific charts and posters to be used in the Educational Propaganda work may be secured by correspondence with the Alliance office, the Social

Service Department of different churches, and the Literature Department of the provincial W. C. T. U.

The Quarterly Sunday School Temperance leaflets prepared by the W.C.T.U. will be found specially helpful.

Special arrangements are made by the Alliance for supplying copies of the PIONEER for distribution from week to week, in quantities at special reduced rates. They can be mailed from the publication office either directly to voters, or sent in parcels to friends who will deliver them. Details of methods and prices will be supplied by the Alliance Secretary on application. Periodical literature has about it a freshness and up-to-date character that induces people to give it the attention that would not be given to tracts and leaflets.

In this connection the next two articles of this booklet will be found helpful in the working out of details of educative campaigns.

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## PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Arrangements for a meeting ought to be completed in good time and made as perfect as possible, by a small committee, or a few reliable persons. It is sometimes well to have a standing committee to plan and direct all campaign meetings.

2. Generally speaking it is better to hold meetings in a public hall rather



than in a church. There is a great deal more freedom of action and expression and we can often reach the class of people we want to touch better by meetings in a hall than in a church.

3. Every meeting ought to be well announced in churches, in schools, and at other meetings. Carefully written announcements ought to be placed in the hands of those who are expected to use them. Hand bills, newspaper advertising and posters are all helpful.

4. There ought to be certainty that the place of meeting is ready, opened, and properly lighted in good time, and there should be reliable persons appointed to help in seating the audience, taking collections, and looking after other details.

5. The platform ought to be well prepared, with sufficient seats, a table, and some flowers or other simple decoration. Plans should be made for having on the platform the local clergymen, other public men, and leading workers. All singers or others who take part should be given seats convenient to the platform.

6. Newspapers ought to be invited to send reporters, and care taken that tables and seats for these reporters are provided, and placed where hearing will be good and light plentiful.

7. If the audience does not fill the hall or church, those present ought to be requested to sit at the front. Empty seats between speakers and hearers have a bad effect.

8. A chairman ought to be selected who has influence, who is at home in public business, who has a good voice, and who is generally respected. He ought to be chosen in good time, and to have a complete programme, and be introduced to all speakers before the meeting begins.

9. If a meeting is in a church, the pastor ought to have prominence, either as the chairman, or as a speaker, or a leader in the opening exercises.

10. Opening exercises ought to be brief, but bright, including a rousing hymn or chorus in which the audience can take part.

11. A choir will be helpful. Short, suitable musical selections between addresses may make the meeting more enjoyable, and the speeches more impressive and effective. Singing by children or a good solo, or a short, well-rendered recitation, may be useful; but such matters ought to take very little time, so as not to interfere with the addresses, which are the important feature.

12. There ought to be several speakers, but most of the addresses should be brief. As a rule the interest of the meeting ought to centre around a longer address by a well-versed, experienced speaker, but circumstances must decide what is best in each case. Sometimes the speakers may divide among themselves the subject to be discussed. All addresses ought to be lively and bright.

13. Arrangements with speakers should be definite. If one is to come

from a distance, the time of his arrival should be known, and arrangements made to have him met, entertained, brought to the meeting, and given full information about the local situation. He ought to be requested to emphasize the importance of law enforcement.

14. Discussion is often useful, especially if the meeting is in a public hall. Good is also often accomplished by inviting questions. Any opposition speech or asking of questions ought to come early in the meeting, and always before the principal address, and arrangements made for some speakers to deal with any arguments or enquiries.

15. Every speaker ought to know that he will be called upon in good time. Calling upon unprepared persons is often both unfair and unprofitable. A speaker ought to know that he is to speak, and should make himself familiar with his subject.

16. The meeting ought not to be so long as to become wearisome. Every address ought to be pointed and bright. Hackneyed recitations should be avoided, and also injudicious or extravagant speakers. The interest ought to be kept up till the end, when meeting should be closed promptly and orderly.

17. The committee ought to arrange as far as practicable with pastors of different churches for the preaching of temperance sermons from time to time. Sabbath services will often reach and affect a class who may not attend other public meetings. Every

pastor will understand how this matter can best be carried out, but the idea ought to be brought before him by a special request from the meetings committee.

18. In summer time outdoor meetings may be very useful. They may take the form of evening meetings in convenient localities or of holiday picnics. Picnics held by Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies or other bodies, may be utilized during the campaign by arranging with the managers to have short addresses on temperance and prohibition made a feature in the programme.

19. The interest of many meetings may be enhanced by the use of appropriate lantern views. Information concerning this feature can be supplied by the Alliance Secretary.

20. For campaign meetings nothing is more effective than the testimony of business men from places where prohibition is in force, or who have acquired information concerning the great success that has attended enforced prohibition in other places. For example, one of the best meetings of a Local Option campaign in Barrie was "Orillia Night," when about thirty prominent business men and manufacturers, headed by the Mayor, came by invitation and addressed a monster gathering in the Opera House.

[Note.—The office of the Alliance will co-operate most heartily, so far as it is able, in regard to meetings. Lists of available speakers and other infor-

mation will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Alliance Secretary. Address, 705 Lumsden Building, Toronto.]

## LITERATURE CIRCULATION

One of the most effective methods in campaign work in movements for the education of public opinion, the enforcement of prohibitory legislation, and generally any form of temperance work, is the circulation of suitable literature. Other things being equal, the greatest success will always be attained in the cases in which this important method is most extensively used.

No other method of reaching men can take the place of the terse and judiciously printed message which comes home with special force. It talks to the reader in his quiet hour, when his attention is not distracted by other matters. It speaks to him calmly, deliberately and forcibly. A spoken sentence is more easily misunderstood than is one in the definite form of printed matter, which can be read and re-read and considered in detail.

The printed statement or argument is not weakened by the personality of someone who conveys it, and whose manner or method may arouse opposition. It talks to the man when he cannot talk back or misconstrue the motive or the meaning that lies behind the statement made.

It stays after it has given its message and repeats it again and again; impressions that go through the eye are, as a rule, more permanent than those which are received by the ear. They are more carefully considered and fully weighed. If they are strong and clear, they are irresistible.

There is a great advantage in distributing literature in the form of a periodical. Newspapers are read by people who will not read tracts or leaflets. The newspaper has in it a freshness and life that makes it attractive and acceptable. Thousands of people read newspapers who do not read any other kind of literature.

Therefore, the Alliance Executive, after careful thought, has decided that one of the most effective methods of supplying workers with useful information and helpful counsel is the publication of *The Pioneer*, a weekly journal, devoted mainly to the presentation of information, instruction and argument, that will be useful to every class of workers, and helpful in convincing electors.

The matter in *The Pioneer* will be in as attractive and condensed a form as possible. Striking cartoons will arrest the attention and impress truths. Details of the law and methods of enforcement work will be clearly explained, and the paper will in every way be of very much value to those who are carrying on any kind of temperance campaign effort.

The subscription price of **THE PIONEER** is only one dollar per year. Special plans and prices are made for local committees that desire to use it for distribution in their neighborhoods. Full information concerning these matters will be sent by the Alliance Secretary to any one applying to him for it.

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## **POLITICAL ACTION**

The political action work is very important. In some cases very valuable assistance in-law enforcement may be given by municipal councils which are authorized by the Temperance Act to appoint special enforcing officers, who have in their locality the same rights and powers as provincial inspectors. Amendments to national and provincial legislation necessary from time to time to improve and enforce prohibitory legislation make it specially desirable that wise effort be made to insure the nomination and election to Legislature and Parliament of men who can be depended upon to stand by this great cause. In this connection the following suggestion concerning voters' lists will be found helpful:—

The wisdom of continuous and careful attention to the preparation of voters' lists will be manifest to all who give the question consideration. In every community will be found political workers who will understand how to proceed in this matter. Where this is not the case full details may be obtained from the Alliance office,

It is easy to see how a little inattention on the part of temperance workers may give to the liquor party an enormous advantage in the preparation of the voters' lists. There is hardly a municipality in which the lists are not defective because of the absence of names that ought to be entered, and because of the enrolling of names of persons not qualified under the law to be enrolled. It must be remembered that no person, however fully qualified, will be permitted to vote if his name is omitted from the voters' list.

The result of many a voting is decided in the preparation of the lists. Earnestly we urge upon all temperance workers to give their attention to this most important matter. *Whatever other campaign work is taken up or deferred, this must not be neglected.* A small intelligent committee ought to look after the voters list in every municipality in the Province of Ontario.

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## SOCIAL READJUSTMENTS

Suggestions concerning "social readjustments" cannot be given in general terms inasmuch as the needs of localities vary very greatly. It will be found that in most cases there will not be needed any substitute for a bar-room which is a mere drinking place, but hotels may be so conducted as to become convenient and useful centres where Canadian clubs, ratepayers' associations and other local organizations may hold their meetings and



where even much of the work outlined in this manual may be carried on. The meeting of a better class of citizens at such places may result in better conditions and more interest in public affairs. The law gives municipal councils authority to exempt standard hotels rightly conducted from certain taxation.

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## **HOTEL ACCOMMODATION**

The question of the providing of accommodation for the travelling public after the coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act, may demand attention of temperance workers in some localities.

In most centres where hotel accommodation is required by the travelling public, it will be furnished by some of those who have heretofore carried on the united business of hotel-keeping and liquor selling. There will be fewer hotels. In some places it may be necessary temporarily to make some special effort to provide accommodation for travellers, before conditions adjust themselves, as they ultimately will, to the conduct of hotel-keeping on its merits as a legitimate business.

In many Local Option municipalities in this province, hotel accommodation is to-day decidedly superior to the hotel accommodation provided under license. The improved service is sometimes given by persons who formerly conducted licensed hotels, in some cases by persons who bought hotels

that had been licensed, in some cases in hotels which have been established by the joint action of public spirited citizens. It would neither be wise nor practicable to attempt to make a rule that would be generally applicable.

In many countries, and in many places in this country, there is abundance of good hotel accommodation in connection with which intoxicating liquors are never supplied. Toronto has excellent hotels of this class, even though there are one hundred and ten hotels in this city which have had liquor licenses. If temperance hotels can make money in competition with liquor-selling hotels, they should do still better when they have no such competition.

It must be remembered that a great deal of the fear concerning possible inconvenience for lack of hotel accommodation is unfounded, or founded only upon statements made by friends of the liquor traffic, and circulated for campaign purposes. They are not made in the interests of the travellers who need and patronize hotels. These are of two classes, those who travel for business and those who travel for pleasure. Let us consider their cases.

Men who travel for business purposes do not sacrifice business for the sake of gratifying their appetites. Men of that stamp would have poor prospects in business to-day. The business to be done in communities from which drink is excluded is larger and better than in corresponding places cursed with strong drink.

People who travel for pleasure do not generally want barroom associations and conditions. Many hotels that cater to this class to-day are advertising as an attraction the absence of strong drink. A press despatch recently published from Wheeling, West Virginia, a city of about 50,000 of a population, said:—

Wheeling's hotels are now, and have been for the last two weeks, doing the best business they have enjoyed for more than two years, according to the proprietors of the various hostelryes. Nearly all of the hotels in the city are filled to capacity, and conditions have become such that many travelling men are engaging rooms by telegram before they reach the city.

In this connection it is well to remember that in some places hotel men have unhesitatingly declared that the loss of the bar-room was an advantage instead of a disadvantage to their business. The *Hotel World* of Chicago recently published a symposium of opinions from prominent hotel men as to what could be done to replace bar-room profits in hotels that were compelled to operate without selling drink. One of the contributors, Mr. O. M. Wilhite, manager of the Mitway Hotel, in Emporia, Kan., said:—

Over thirty years of prohibition in Kansas has separated the hotel men so long from any bar profit that their minds perhaps are dense on this matter. To suggest to those who

have lost them recently, or to those who may in the future, what is best to do, may be answered by telling them how we find it running hotels without bars. My opinion is that the uplifting of the community enters first in attempting to answer the above question of increased revenue to take the place of the bars.

With a feeling at first that nothing would take the place of the bar profit, after thirty years' observation we feel that to live in a community where all the evil effects of liquor have been wiped out at least balances the bar profit. Experience teaches us that liquor-free people have more earning capacity, have the money to and do make us better patrons. Also, that local patronage of the respectable class increases—a class that would shun hotels if a bar was permitted.

If the space occupied formerly, or to be vacated by a bar, is properly located for a cafeteria, ice cream parlor, coffee and tea parlor, as suggested, the one offering the most favorable opportunity for success should be installed. And when the better efficiency of the hotel employees is considered, along with those mentioned, the loss of the bar will not be a liability but an asset to your hotel.

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

It is not possible within the space of this hand-book to embody all the details of the law, nor is it practicable to give suggestions concerning its enforcement that will meet every case that may arise.

Information or advice concerning any matter connected with the object in view will be promptly furnished by the Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance upon inquiry of interested parties. His address is:—

**REV. BEN. H. SPENCE,**  
**705 Lumsden Building,**  
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