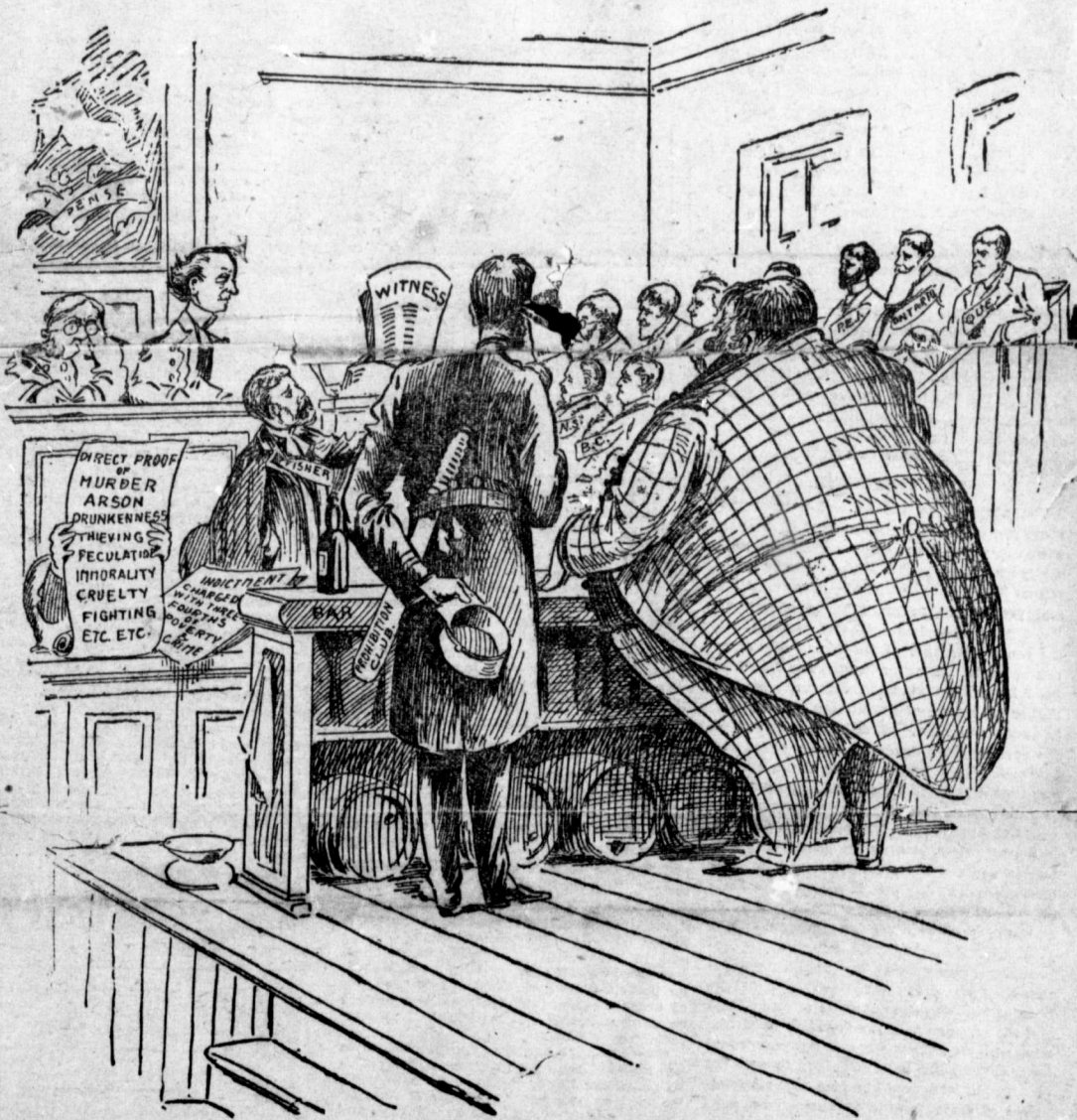


War Notes

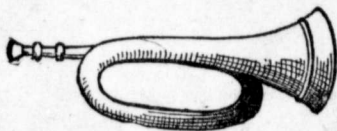
Vol. 2

No. 1



BUNG ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

How say you, gentlemen of the Jury? How find you the prisoner at the Bar? Guilty or not guilty?



War Notes.

NOVEMBER 2, 1896.

THE CHALLENGE.

The prohibition resolution that was offered to parliament when Mr. Mackenzie was premier was adopted with a rider which rendered it inert. It was declared that prohibition was the right cure for the evils caused by liquor, and that it should be adopted as soon as the country should be ready for it. From that day till now it has been very difficult to get any nearer to the question than this. It is at least satisfactory that parliament has again and again declared that prohibition is the proper remedy for the liquor evil. It only therefore remains to show that the country is ready for it. The party now in power is taking means to find out whether the country is ready for it or not. The Prohibitionists who have all along declared that the country was ready for it are now challenged to show that they are right. Who are the Prohibitionists to whom this challenge comes? They are the temperance orders, unions and organizations. They are the Christian Endeavor societies, leagues and guilds and Young Men's Christian Associations, all of which, or almost all, have declared that anything short of prohibition is a public wrong. They are the churches, most all of which have almost unanimously declared in the strongest language they could formulate that the sale of liquor cannot be licensed without sin. It is for these to accept the challenge and carry the country, if they can, overwhelmingly on the side of their contention.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The adoption by the Liberal party some years ago of the plebiscite method of dealing with the prohibition question has been naturally attributed to the influence in the party caucus of men of such strong personality and pronounced prohibition convictions as Mr. Fisher, who has evidently carried into the council chamber of the Cabinet the banner which he has never in any way failed to keep in public view. An argument by Mr. Fisher on behalf of prohibition will appear in another number. The Prohibitionists of the country have never as a body asked for the plebiscite. Indeed, when there was at one time a move to induce them to approach their object in this way they vigorously opposed the proposal. They did this for two reasons. First, because the principle of plebiscite was not universally believed in. Mr. Mackenzie had declared it alien to the British constitution and subversive of the principles of parliamentary government. The Prohibitionists, therefore, felt that by demanding a plebiscite on the prohibition question they would range against them in parliament both the open enemies of prohibition and the opponents of the principle of plebiscite, and that there were many who would on a direct issue be constrained to vote for prohibition who would be glad to avail themselves of a cry for the defence of the British constitution to evade voting in its favor. The other reason was that a leading idea in their effort to secure a parliamentary vote was to commit the members on one side or the other of the direct question of prohibition,

so as to let the prohibitionist voters in the constituencies know whom they could trust with this question. This plebiscite proposal did not offer to parliament a direct issue. Neither of these reasons for declining to adopt prohibition as our policy apply when a political party of its own motion adopts the plebiscite as a preliminary precaution to granting prohibition. Under these circumstances 'till the temperance people have to do is to see to it that the country votes right.

CIVIL LAW MUST BE RESPECTED.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST WARNS HIS PEOPLE.

A prominent Catholic priest of this province, after a vote on the Dunkin Act had been taken in his county, and a large majority polled in favor of the act, spoke to his people from the pulpit thus:—

'The Catholic Church would stand by civil law, and that it was his duty to give all the aid in his power to the enforcement of a law that the people of the country had so emphatically declared for.' The reverend



father went on to argue that the Church had always favored temperance, but that previously, because there were doubts as to the validity of the Dunkin Act, he had not exercised the power vested in him against those of his people who disobeyed it. There was no longer any doubt about this matter, and hereafter the ordinances and benefits of the Catholic religion would be rigorously withheld from all those who violate the law in any way. 'At your peril,' said the priest, 'I charge you all to pay implicit obedience to the law, and I wish you to avoid treating with liquor in your houses. BANISH IT ALTOGETHER.'

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS AND THE PLEBISCITE.

The great Interprovincial Convention at Ottawa adopted the following resolution expressing the duty of Christian Endeavorers towards the Plebiscite:—

'That this convention of Christian Endeavorers affirms its conviction that the liquor traffic is the most potent power for evil in our country and the greatest barrier to the extension of Christ's Kingdom on the earth and, therefore, it is the duty of every Christian Endeavorer to continue to antagonize this evil until it shall be completely overthrown.

That whereas the government of Canada has declared that the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Canada through a plebiscite, in the near future, and whereas the premier has given the promise that the will of the people thus expressed shall be given effect to in a Dominion statute. Therefore it is resolved that this convention of Canadian Christian Endeavorers

recognize the immense importance of rolling up such a vote in favor of prohibition as shall unquestionably prove to the government of our country and to the whole world that the Canadian people are no longer willing that the traffic shall continue to receive the legal sanction of government by any form of license, but that it be banished forever from our land by the strong arm of Canadian law.

'That the Christian Endeavorers throughout Canada be prepared to heartily co-operate with other temperance workers in their respective localities in united plebiscite action. That all temperance committees be urged to give special attention to the free distribution of prohibition literature, to the holding of public meetings at which the subject of prohibition shall be discussed, and in every way possible keep the question before the people until the plebiscite vote be taken.'

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Local Option in Quebec.

The municipal elections will soon be on. This will be a grand opportunity for testing the temperance sentiment of each municipality. Temperance workers should see to it that temperance candidates are brought out, and the question made a direct issue in the January elections.

In the Province of Quebec each municipal council outside of the cities has the power to deal with the liquor traffic in three ways:

First, by passing a by-law prohibiting the issuing of any license for the sale of intoxicating liquor by retail.

Second, by passing a by-law limiting the number of licenses.

Third, by refusing to confirm any and every application that is made to the council for confirmation of a licensee's certificate, without which no license can be issued.

Local Option in Ontario.

The Ontario legislation providing for the enactment of municipal by-laws prohibiting the sale of liquor is in the following terms:—

'Council of every township, city, town or village may pass a by-law...

for prohibiting the sale by retail of liquors, fermented or other manufactured liquors, in any tavern, inn or any other house or place of public entertainment; and for prohibiting altogether the sale thereof in shops and places other than houses of public entertainment: Provided that the by-law before the final passing thereof has been duly approved of by the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by the sections in that behalf of the Municipal Act.'

'No by-law passed under the provision of this section shall be repealed by the council passing the same, until after the expiration of three years from the day of its coming into force, nor until a by-law for that purpose shall have been submitted to the electors and approved by them in the same manner as the original by-law, and if any such repealing by-law (upon being submitted to the electors) is not so approved, no other repealing by-law shall be submitted for the like approval within the full term of three years thereafter.'

These sections are so plain as to require little comment. Under them the liquor traffic may be absolutely wiped out in rural municipalities where it would be entirely unprofitable to pay the high fee required for authority to sell liquor in wholesale quantities, which sales are necessarily limited even in populous places.

THE BALLOT.

In the Ontario plebiscite, the ballot paper used was in this form:—

	Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
	YES.
	NO.

In the Dominion plebiscite to be taken it is probable the same form will be used; it expresses fully the question at issue.

WAR NOTES.

THE PREMIER'S PROMISE.

(Keep this carefully. You will be told that the premier did not commit himself to anything.)

THE PLEBISCITE PROMISED.

The premier, replying to the deputation of Prohibitionists who waited upon the government at Ottawa on Sept. 3, said:—"The plebiscite is part of the Liberal programme adopted at the convention of 1893. Our policy has been before the people, who have pronounced upon it. It now becomes our duty to carry out our programme, and I say frankly it is our intention to do so. (Cheers.) As to the time when it should be done, my answer is this:—"It is the intention of the Liberal party to carry out the letter every article of its programme within the very shortest possible limit. There is no intention to delay. On the contrary, speaking even politically, it is perhaps the best policy of all to deal with the question within the shortest time. It is not our intention this session, but I have every hope that next session, and not later, we shall introduce the legislation we have promised. (Loud cheers.) This is a question in which women are, perhaps more than the men, interested. Mrs. Alexander has not the right of suffrage, but all will admit that she could not influence the government of this country more if she had a vote than she can do simply speaking. (Cheers.)"

This declaration gains precise meaning from the statements made in the speeches to which it was a reply. The understood policy of the government had been asserted to be the taking of a plebiscite at the earliest possible time and the carrying out of the mandate which the people might give with the least possible delay.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

What Hill, Blackstone
 Abbott had to Say About It

Is it the custom of our country that every man shall do as he pleases? That is the principle that ruled to a greater or less extent in barbaric times. Have we reached the plane of a loftier line of conduct? Is Canada capable of taking the higher ground? Says John Stuart Mill: "My liberty ends when it begins to involve the possibility of ruin to my neighbor." Blackstone says: "No man has a right to use his property in such a manner as shall injure the life or property of another, and the consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the offence." Says Lyman Abbott: "Liberty is not the right of every man to do what seemeth to him good. Liberty involves the right of every man to find out for himself what are the divine laws, and to obey those laws as they are revealed and disclosed to him, provided that obedience to his own understanding of them does not bring him into conflict with the rights of his neighbor."

CAN'T FACE ITS OWN WORK.

A drunkard man or woman should be tolerated in society or in the streets no more than he or she is in a decent drinking place. —Wine and Spirit Gazette.

There you have it again! The worst possible indictment of the liquor business is the attitude toward it of those who are in it. The drunkard is a product of the business, and yet no 'decent drinking place' will tolerate its own business products around! The saloon is ashamed of its own work, and showers contempt and contumely upon its own products.

What other business does this? What other manufacturer refuses to tolerate the finished products of his factory in his place of business? What other trade sends out circulars promising that their goods shall have 'no marks or brands of any kind' on them? What other business considers it necessary to screen its customers from the public eye and to provide ways in which they may sneak in and sneak out? The business carries its own condemnation in its

face. Conscious shame is depicted all over it. Legality can't take the hang-dog look away from it. It holds exhibitions—announced one in this city last week—but keeps the ground glass windows up to hide its real products. It boasts that it is one of the leading industries, that it is as legal as any business, that it pays millions into the public revenue, that it is respectable and necessary; but its side-doors, its screens, its back-alley exits, its circular promising 'no marks or brands of any kind,' all give the lie to its boasts and prove its professions to be mere bravado. No act of the legislature can take the shame out of its face or put self-respect into its sneaking, furtive countenance. It is ashamed of itself, ashamed of its products, ashamed of its customers, and hates nothing on earth so much as to have an honest man, whom it will denounce as a 'spy,' come into its place of business to look upon the work it carries on behind its outward glitter and splendor. It is a conscious sneak and a self-confessed criminal, despite the credentials of a 'good moral character' which the excise commissioners have given it. It should—and, by God's grace and the ballots of American patriots, it shall—get off the face of the earth. —'The Voice.'

FATHER MATHEW AND PROHIBITION.

Father Mathew, who for many years labored for temperance both in Ireland and America, and who administered the pledge



FATHER MATHEW.

of total abstinence to millions of people, after more than twenty years' experience, wrote the following letter to an old friend in America:

My Dear Friend,—The question of prohib-

iting the use of ardent spirits and other intoxicating drinks which are found in our unhappy country is new to me. The principle of prohibition seems to me the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance. This opinion has been strengthened and confirmed by the hard labor of more than twenty years in the temperance cause. I rejoice in the welcome intelligence of the formation of a Maine Law Alliance, which I trust will be the means under God of destroying the fruitful source of crime and pauperism. Allow me to thank you for your earnest, active and indefatigable labors in this past movement. Yours very truly,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

MORALS IN POLITICS.

HONEST OLD HORACE GREELEY AND HIS IRRESISTIBLE LOGIC.

Its (the liquor traffic's) organs tell us that temperance is a moral question, but they would fain conceal the fact that it has vast political bearings as well. Politics, in the higher and truer sense of the term, is the science of legislation, of government, and of public well-being.

And who will say that the prevalence of temperate or intemperate, virtuous or vicious habits and usages is not vitally associated with these? Who shall say that the great first cause of idleness, unthrift, pauperism, crime, and the heavy burdens and taxes by those imposed on the community is not properly a subject of political discussion and action?

But, in fact, our opponents take ground refuted by all the past legislation of our States and cities—by all their own past action. Long before total abstinence had been prescribed as a rule of life, and when alcoholic beverages were in all but universal use, our States and cities elapsed the law which was never till now seriously discussed of regulating, controlling and restricting liquor traffic. They decided that by

were not fit for good men.—Horace Greeley.

FROM OUR WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Under this heading we purpose giving each week as the campaign proceeds interesting items of news from all parts of the country. Prohibition workers everywhere are invited to send in items for this column.

PROVINCIAL PLEBISCITES.

Manitoba, 1892.	For Prohibition, Against - - -	19,637 7,115	
	Majority		12,522
Ontario, 1893.	For Prohibition, Against - - -	192,489 110,720	
	Majority		81,769
Prince Edward Island, 1893.	For Prohibition, Against - - -	10,616 3,390	
	Majority		7,226
Nova Scotia, 1894.	For Prohibition, Against - - -	43,756 12,355	
	Majority		31,401

WAR NOTES.

(SUGGESTED)

War Notes.

DOMINION PLEBISCITE

ORGANIZATION for the CAMPAIGN

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

October, 1896.

The Prohibitionists of Canada will soon have to face a most important crisis. A plebiscite of the electors of the Dominion is to be taken upon the question of prohibition. The leader of the government has promised that the mandate of the people to be recorded will be carried out. The Dominion Parliament has unquestioned power to enact a prohibitory law. In this contest the liquor traffic will fight as never before, for its existence is at stake. The interests involved are incalculably great. We ought to begin our preparation for the campaign.

Our first duty is organization. Churches, W. C. T. Unions, S. of T. Divisions, I. O. G. T. Lodges, R. T. of T. Councils, Young People's Societies and other organizations will do their duty in meetings, sermons, lectures, appeals and other means of informing the public mind and rousing the public conscience. We must have in every locality another special agency in which all can unite for the systematic planning and carrying out of the business details of the campaign. The supervision of voters' lists, the direct canvass of voters, the superintendence of polling arrangements, are matters of vital importance that must be looked after wisely and thoroughly without overlooking or mistakes. Every city, village and township ought to have a Prohibition Union, or Alliance, or the name is a matter of little moment. It will come county federation of local unions, for work that can be better done by the larger organization.

The local organization thus formed will be ready for any exigency that may in the meantime arise. Its members will find much to do in local effort that will draw them closer together, as well as for planning the coming contest. Actual work is the training school. They may take part in municipal elections, influencing public affairs so as to aid us greatly in the later fight. They may in many cases secure the immediate enactment of prohibitory by-laws under our local option legislation. Such efforts and agitation will be powerful educating agencies, and may result in at once wiping out the liquor traffic in many localities.

Organizations should be undertaken on a well thought out basis. Of course it would not be wise for any central body to insist upon any specific method of work. Friends in every place will decide for themselves. Uniformity as far as practicable is, however, desirable. In view of these facts, there is submitted a form of constitution, prepared as a guide for those who may wish to adopt it, or take from it any desired feature or suggestion. It will be found a useful model, and is sufficiently elastic to suit the circumstances of different places.

There should be called in each locality either a mass meeting of all those interested in the temperance cause or a meeting of representatives from every temperance society and religious body in the municipality. Special care should be taken to have cooperation of all societies and churches in this movement. The meeting may at once organize itself into a Prohibition Alliance, or may appoint a strong representative committee to arrange plans for the coming campaign, and see them carried out. The name Prohibition Alliance may be changed if desired, for any other that may be thought better.

This work should not be delayed. Any friend of prohibition into whose hands this paper falls may consult with other friends and have a 'call' issued for a rally of local prohibition workers. It will, of course, be better to have as many organizations as possible represented in the 'call' for such a meeting. Then let the meeting form its alliance, or appoint its committee, and commence operations.

CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL ALLIANCES.

1. NAME.

This organization shall be known as the Waterville Prohibition Alliance.

2. OBJECTS.

The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

3. METHODS.

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principle and methods of the Alliance, and the declaration through the ballot box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

4. MEMBERSHIP.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the Alliance may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following :

DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the Waterville Prohibition Alliance, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said Alliance.

5. FEES.

The membership fee shall be twenty-five cents per year, payable in advance.

6. OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall hold office for one year, and their successors are to be elected at the annual meeting.

7. COMMITTEES.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and nine other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the Alliance may deem necessary or advisable.

8. MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Alliance will be held on the first Tuesday of the month of October. Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. Nine members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the Alliance there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

9. BY-LAWS.

The Alliance may enact any by-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

10. AMENDMENTS.

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the society.

Later on, other circulars will be issued giving valuable information regarding speakers, literature, voters' lists, methods of work, and such matters. It is specially requested that information of the organization of Alliances, etc., with the names and addresses of the officers, be sent to the Provincial Secretaries. The Provincial officers will be ready and prompt to answer questions and give advice. No one need hesitate to write for information. Communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Building,

Toronto.

Or to

J. H. CARSON,

163 St. James street,

Montreal.

This paper will call to the minds of many of our readers the previous edition of 'War Notes' issued by us during the Scott Act Campaign in 1884 and 1885, which in the short space of six months reached a circulation of over 35,000 copies weekly, thus proving that the energetic temperance workers in the Scott Act counties found its distribution to be one of the most efficient means of doing temperance work.

We have decided again to issue weekly 'War Notes,' of which this is the first sample copy. An examination of this copy will show what will be the leading and characteristic features of the paper. On the first page there will generally be a cartoon illustrating the situation in some striking way. The main body of the paper will be taken up with the most telling facts and arguments gathered from world wide sources, and having the weight of the names of the world's greatest thinkers against the liquor traffic, and in favor of its total prohibition. Besides these, there will be notes from our war correspondents all over the country telling how the fight is progressing in their districts and how it is being managed.

ANY INDIVIDUAL, YOUNG PEOPLE'S Christian Endeavor Society, Band of Hope, W. C. T. U., Church or other religious or by taking up a subscription, if there are not enough numbers to give a copy to each family in the neighborhood, and so do more good, send the price of the paper to the office of every town or village.

for the cause than they could in any other way. If the work of distribution is thought to be too onerous they can often make arrangements with the postmaster to give one copy with the mail to each family. Even though your town be a temperance one, it should be flooded with prohibition literature that it may get its enthusiasm worked up to that point at which it becomes contagious, and spreading, fills the surrounding country.

Kindly fill out the following blank and send in with money as soon as possible, for as soon as we have assurances of the sale of 10,000 copies, which we hope will not be later than the first of January, the paper will begin to be issued weekly; ~~and so do more good~~

The price of subscription, which will be \$1.00 for ten copies weekly for forty weeks; twenty copies weekly for twenty weeks; forty copies weekly for ten weeks, or one hundred copies weekly for four weeks.

ONE COPY ONE YEAR 50c

John Douglass & Son,

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find the sum of dollars, for which please send to the following address copies of 'War Notes' weekly for weeks, to

Name
Post Office
Province