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W.C.C.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

NO. 1.

Ottawa. "FOR GOD, AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND." 1893.

Is It I?

LABORERS wanted." The ripening grain
Waits to welcome the reaper's cry ;
The Lord of the harvest calls again ;
Who among us shall first reply ?
Who is wanted, Lord, is it I ?

"The Master calls, but the servants wait ;
Fields gleam white 'neath a cloudless sky ;
Will none seize sickle before too late,
Ere the winter's winds come sweeping by ?
Who is delaying ? Is it I ?

—Southern Christian Advocate.

The Prohibition Plebiscite Act.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to enable the Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the Importation, Manufacture and Sale as a Beverage of Intoxicating Liquors.

[Assented to 27th May, 1893.]

WHEREAS it is desirable that opportunity should be afforded to the electors of this Province to express a formal opinion as to whether or not the importation, manufacture and sale into or within this Province of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be immediately prohibited ; and whereas such opinion can most conveniently be ascertained by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned ;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Prohibition Plebiscite Act.*"

2.—(1). Upon the day fixed by law for holding polls for the annual election of members of municipal councils, in the month of January, 1894, the clerk of every municipality other than a county, shall submit to the vote of the electors hereinafter declared qualified to vote on the same, the question whether or not the said electors are in favour of the prohibition by the competent authority, of the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors into or within the Province of Ontario.

(2) The polling sub-divisions provided in the case of elections to the Legislative Assembly shall be the polling sub-divisions for voting on this question, and the list of voters to be used shall correspond to such sub-divisions.

3. The provisions of *The Consolidated Municipal Act*, 1892, with respect to municipal elections, shall, save where otherwise provided by this Act, apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to the voting on the said question, and to all officers and persons connected with such voting.

4. The persons qualified to vote on the said question, shall be all persons who are at the said date entered on the last voters' list for the municipality, certified by the county judge under the provisions of *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act*, 1889, as qualified to vote at the elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly, and unmarried women and widows whose names appear on the voters' list as qualified to vote at the election of municipal councillors.

5. No person shall vote more than once on the said question.

6. The voting on the said question shall take place at the time and places at which a poll is held for the purpose of electing municipal councillors, and the persons who act as deputy-returning officers and poll clerks at such election shall act as deputy-returning officers and poll clerks respectively at the voting upon the said question. Should the members of the council of any local municipality or of any ward thereof be elected by acclamation, or should it not be intended for any reason to take the vote of the electors in any such local municipality or any ward thereof, the council shall nevertheless duly appoint deputy-

returning officers, and the clerk shall supply all proper lists of voters and poll books, and ballots, and ballot boxes, and perform all necessary acts for the taking the vote on the said question, and the said deputy-returning officers and the poll clerks and all other officers of said municipality shall act in all respects as fully for the purpose of receiving the votes of the electors upon said question as though members of the council were being voted for throughout said municipality and in every ward thereof.

7. The clerk of every municipality other than a county shall before the date fixed for taking the vote, cause to be printed at the expense of the municipality and in the form and colours by this Act provided, a sufficient number of ballot papers for the purposes of this Act, and shall forward the same to the persons appointed to act as deputy-returning officers at the said election and voting.

8. The ballot papers shall be in the form provided in Schedule "A" to this Act, and those required for male voters shall be printed on yellow paper, and those required for female voters shall be printed on blue paper.

9. In the case of municipalities which are not divided into wards or polling sub-divisions, the clerk shall provide himself with the necessary ballot papers, the materials for marking ballot papers, printed directions to voters, voters' lists and poll book ; and the clerk shall perform the like duties with respect to the whole municipality as are imposed upon a deputy-returning officer in respect of a ward or polling sub-division.

10. The clerk shall cause notice of time and places at which the polling shall take place, to be published in the same manner, and as far as possible in the same form, as in the case of notice of polling at a municipal election.

11. The clerk shall, in said notice, fix a time when, and a place where he will sum up the number of votes given upon the said question in the affirmative and negative, respectively.

12. The clerk of the municipality shall attend at his office on the second Monday in December, 1893, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon for the appointment of persons to attend at the various polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the clerk on behalf of the persons advocating the affirmative and negative of said question respectively.

13. The clerk shall appoint, from among the applicants for such appointment, or on behalf of applicants, for each municipality, ward or polling sub-division in the said district in writing signed by them, two persons, who may be members of some recognized temperance organization, on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of obtaining the affirmative answer to the said question, and a like number of agents on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of obtaining a negative answer of the said question, to attend at each polling place and at the summing up of the votes by the clerk.

14. Before any person is so appointed, he shall make and subscribe, before the clerk, a declaration in the form in Schedule "B" to this Act, that he is interested in, and desirous of obtaining an affirmative or negative answer, as the case may be, to the said question.

15. Every person so appointed, before being admitted to the polling place or the summing up of the votes, as the case may be, shall produce to the deputy-returning officer, or clerk of the municipality, as the case may be, his written appointment.

16. In case no person was appointed as aforesaid or in the absence of any person authorized as aforesaid to attend at a polling place, or at the final summing up of the votes, any elector entitled to vote on the said question or any elector who is in the same interest as the person so absent, may, upon making and subscribing, before the deputy-returning officer at the polling place, or the clerk of the municipality, a declaration in the form of Schedule "B" to this Act, be admitted to the polling place to act for the person so absent.

17. (1) The clerk of the municipality shall, at least two weeks before the poll is opened, procure from the clerk of the peace the proper list of persons entitled to vote at elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly under *The*

Ontario Election Act, 1892, and shall, before opened, forward the same in addition to the list appearing on the voters' list to be entitled, *Consolidated Municipal Act*, 1892, to vote in that polling subdivision, at municipal elections, to the returning officer of such ward or polling sub-division. The clerk shall attest the said lists by his signature in writing under his hand. Where the municipality has such lists in his custody, he shall forward the same to the deputy-returning officer and the clerk of the peace.

(2) In case from any cause no poll is being held, the lists to be so forwarded shall be those of persons qualified to vote at elections to the Legislative Assembly as aforesaid, and unmarried women appearing on the voters' list to be entitled to vote at municipal elections.

18. The directions to voters to be furnished to them shall be in the form provided in Schedule "C" to this Act.

19. Deputy-returning officers and persons employed, in the same manner as in the case of municipal elections, may vote on the said question.

20. In the poll book, at the polling place at municipal elections, there shall be a column, headed "prohibition," in which shall be entered, in addition to the other entries, the names of persons voting thereon against the names of persons voting in favour of the question, in addition to the other entries, to be made at municipal elections.

21. The oaths to be administered to persons offering to vote on the said question shall be in the form set forth in Schedule "D" to this Act, and shall be administered to unmarried women offering to vote on the said question shall be administered in the form set forth in Schedule "E."

22. Immediately after the closing of the polling place the deputy-returning officer shall, in the presence of the persons authorized to attend at the polling place, cause the votes given "yes" and "no" on the said question to be made up into separate packets, and the seals of such of the persons authorized to attend at the polling place as desire to affix their seals, to be present, to be affixed to the packets, and to be sealed outside with a sworn statement of the date, the name of the deputy-returning officer, and of the ward or polling sub-division, as the case may be, in which the polling place is situated :—

- (a) A statement shewing,—
 - (1) The votes given "yes" by male voters.
 - (2) The votes given "yes" by female voters.
 - (3) The votes given "no" by male voters.
 - (4) The votes given "no" by female voters.
- (b) The used ballot papers which have been counted.
- (c) The ballot papers which have been rejected and have been counted.
- (d) The rejected ballot papers.
- (e) The spoiled ballot papers.
- (f) The unused ballot papers.
- (g) The voters' list with the certificate of the deputy-returning officer thereto attached, setting out the number of male voters who were entitled to vote on the said question, (2) the number of female voters who were entitled to vote on the said question, (3) the total number of male voters who were entitled to vote on the said question, and (4) the total number of female voters who were entitled to vote on the said question, and a declaration in the form set out in Schedule "F" to this Act, that the said list was used in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and that the entries therein were correctly made ;

And shall forthwith deliver the same to the clerk of the municipality.

23. Every deputy-returning officer who is appointed to attend at his polling place, a certificate of the number of votes given at the polling place "yes" and "no" on the said question, distinguishing between the votes so given by male voters and female voters, and (2) of the number of votes given "yes" and "no" respectively.

24. The clerk of every municipality shall, at least two weeks before the poll is opened, procure from the clerk of the peace the proper list of persons entitled to vote at elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly under *The*

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN.

This form and colour of ballot paper is to be used by female voters only.

	<p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">Are you in favour of the immediate prohibition by-law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.</p>
YES	NO

SCHEDULE "B."

Section (14.)

OATH OF AGENT.

I, the undersigned, *A. B.*, solemnly declare that I am desirous of obtaining an affirmative (or negative, as the case may be) answer to the question whether the electors of this Province are in favour of immediately prohibiting by law the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors, to be submitted to the electors of the municipality of _____

(Signature) *A. B.*

Made and declared before me this _____ day of _____

C. D.,

SCHEDULE "C."

(Section 18.)

DIRECTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF VOTERS IN VOTING.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and with pencil provided in the compartment, place a cross (thus **X**) on the right hand side, in the upper space if he desires to vote "yes" on the question, and in the lower space if he desires to vote "no" on the question.

The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the name of initials of the Deputy-Returning Officer (or Returning Officer, as the case may be) signed on the back, and leaving the compartment will, without showing the front of the paper to any person, deliver such ballot so folded to the Deputy-Returning Officer (or Returning Officer as the case may be) and forthwith quit the polling place.

If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the Deputy-Returning Officer (or Returning Officer as the case may be) who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another ballot paper.

If the voter places on the paper more than one mark, or places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his ballot paper will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper out of the polling place, or deposits in the box any other paper than the one given to him by the Deputy-Returning Officer, or Returning Officer, as the case may be, he will be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Voters in voting "yes" on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favour of prohibition to the extent to which the Legislature of this Province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction as may be determined by the court of final resort.

In the following form of Ballot Paper for male voters, given for illustration, the Voter has marked his Ballot Paper in favour of an affirmative answer to the question.

This form and colour of ballot paper for male voters only.

	<p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">Are you in favour of the immediate prohibition by law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.</p>
YES	X
NO	

SCHEDULE "D."

(Section 21.)

FORM OF OATH FOR MALE VOTERS.

1. You swear (1) That you are the person named, or intended to be named, by the name of _____ in the list of voters now shown to you in the poll book.
2. That you are a British subject by birth or naturalization.
3. That you have resided within this Province for nine months before the (2) _____ day of _____

being the day fixed by statute or by-law authorized by statute for beginning to make the assessment roll in which you were entitled to be entered as a person qualified to vote.

4. That you were at the date aforesaid in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list of which you were entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said date (3), and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.

([or] 3. That you have resided within this Province for twelve months, before the (2) _____ day of _____

being the day up to which complaint could be made to the County Judge under *The Voters Lists Act* to insert the name of any person in the list.

4. That you were at the time aforesaid in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list of which you were entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said date (3), and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.)

5. That you are entitled to vote on this question and in this municipality.

6. That you are of the full age of 21 years.

7. That you have not voted before on this question, either at this or any other polling place.

8. That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, either directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote on this question, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected therewith.

9. And that you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person, either to induce him to vote, or to refrain from voting on this question.

So help you God.

Note.—(1) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm."

(2) The date to be inserted is at the choice of the voter to be either the date fixed by law for the assessor to begin to make the assessment roll or the last day for making a complaint to the county judge under section 13 of *The Voters Lists Act*.

(3) In case the voter has been temporarily absent for any of the purposes allowed by law, insert the words following "except occasionally or temporarily, in the prosecution of your occupation as (mentioning, as the case may be, a lumberman or mariner, or fisherman, or in attendance as a student in any institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada, naming the institution.)"

(SCHEDULE "E.")

(Section 21.)

FORM OF OATH FOR FEMALE VOTERS.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, or purporting to be named, in the list, (or supplementary list) of voters now shown to you (showing the list to the voter);

That you are unmarried (or a widow, as the case may be);

That on the _____ day of _____ 18____

(the day certified by the Clerk of the Municipality, as the date of the return, or of the final revision and correction of the assessment roll upon which the voters' list used as the election is based) you were actually, truly, and in good faith, entitled to be entered on the said list;

That you are a householder or tenant within this Municipality;

That you have been a resident within this Municipality for one month next before this voting;

That you are a natural-born (or naturalized) subject of Her Majesty, and of the full age of twenty-one years;

(In the case of Municipalities not divided into wards.) That you have not voted before on this question, either at this or any other polling place;

That you have not, directly or indirectly, received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender on this question;

That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote on this question, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected with this voting;

And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or refrain from voting on this question:

So help you God.

(In the case of a new Municipality in which there has not been any assessment roll, then, instead of swearing to residence for one month next before the voting, and referring to the list of voters, the person offering to vote may be required to state in the oath the property in respect of which she claims to vote, and that she is a resident of such Municipality.)

all declare the result in the manner provided by law for municipal elections, and shall, in the case of a village or town not separated from the county for municipal purposes, within two weeks thereafter deliver to the clerk of the county in which the municipality is situated by registered letter over his hand and the seal of the corporation, a declaration showing—

1. The name of the municipality;

2. The number of votes given "yes," by male voters on the said question.

3. The number of votes given "yes," by female voters.

4. The number of votes given "no," by male voters.

5. The number of votes given "no," by female voters.

6. The number of male voters appearing upon the said question.

7. The number of female voters appearing to be so entitled to vote on the said question.

8. The number of spoiled or rejected ballots.

9. The number of votes given "yes," by male voters, in the said county, city or separated town.

10. The number of votes given "yes," by female voters, in the said county, city or separated town.

11. The number of votes given "no," by male voters, in the said county, city or separated town.

12. The number of votes given "no," by female voters, in the said county, city or separated town.

13. The number of male voters entitled to vote on the said question.

14. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

15. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

16. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

17. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

18. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

19. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

20. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

21. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

22. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

23. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

24. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

25. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

26. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

27. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

28. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

29. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

30. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

31. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

32. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

33. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

34. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

35. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

36. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

37. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

38. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

39. The number of male voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

40. The number of female voters, so entitled to vote on the said question.

SCHEDULE "A."

(Section 8.)

BALLOT PAPER FOR MALE VOTERS.

Form of Ballot is to be printed on yellow

Form of ballot paper to be used by male voters only.

Are you in favour of the immediate prohibition by law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

YES

BALLOT PAPER FOR FEMALE VOTERS.

Form of Ballot is to be printed on blue

SCHEDULE "F."

Section 22.

OATH OF DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL.

I, C. D., the undersigned Deputy Returning Officer for polling sub-division No. _____, of the City (or as the case may be) of _____, in the County of _____, do solemnly swear (or if he is a person permitted by law to affirm, do solemnly affirm) that to the best of my knowledge the annexed voters' list used in and for the said polling sub-division No. _____ of the said City (or as the case may be) was so used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries required by law to be made therein were correctly made.

(Signed) C. D.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

Sworn (or affirmed) before me
at _____ this _____ day of _____
A.D., 18 _____

(Signed) X. Y.,
Justice of the Peace.

Canada's Future.

The time shall come when golden sheaves
Shall crowd the busy mill,
Nor e'er be forced by selfish men
To feed the greedy still.
The time when grain shall tell of bread
And tell of bread alone:
And not each sheaf a broken heart,
Nor every ear a groan.

The time shall come when idol drink
Shall topple from its throne,
Nor in a renovated land
Shall its sad pains be known,
Its temple, too, shall disappear:
No more the tempted feet
Shall crowd its gilded, gaping courts,
Their woeful doom to meet.

The time shall come when government
To further this just cause
Must give the sovereign people power
To ban the liquor laws.
The time when not a publican
Shall flaunt full in our face
The right to mete out at his will—
"Our measure of disgrace."

Speed on this time, O Christian men!
Its advent rests with you,
For they who further God's great work—
Must both be strong and true;
Pray, work and strive, thro' heat, thro' cold,
Till every foe be dumb:
Then, farewell doubt, we soon shall shout,
"The glorious time has come."
—Ew.

The Plebiscite.

FACTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—Will you kindly afford space in the 'WITNESS' for the following facts, as they may be of use to workers in the plebiscite campaign in Ontario:—

Ontario's drink bills, as given from various official blue books by Thomas W. Casey in the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN of September 13th, are as follows: Ontario's total revenue during last year from licenses and fines was \$965,604. Total number of licenses issued, 3,464. Less than two or three previous years. In the prisons of Ontario there are 11,144 prisoners. These figures do not include the large number in lock-ups and police cells. Ontario's prisons cost annually over \$404,721. The cost of hospitals, charities, asylums and the administration of justice is \$805,224. Inspectors' salaries, expenses of license commissioners, etc., amount to \$75,517. Where then is the profit from revenue? And Sir Oliver Mowat says that fully three-fourths of the poverty, crime and wretchedness throughout our land arises from the licensed drink traffic.

The total Dominion revenue from the liquor traffic last year was \$7,057,755. Over a million of dollars is paid annually to revenue officials, detectives, customs officers, etc. Canada imports 1,759,794 gallons of liquor yearly, at a cost of \$3,769,137. Imports and home manufactures amount to 21,058,183 gallons, which, with the home made wines and cider, and the quantity of smuggled liquors, make a yearly supply of over half a million hogsheads,

at a cost of over \$32,000,000. \$15,368,953 are invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada.

In the United States there are 36,000 more saloons than public schools.

In one year it cost Ireland ten million dollars more for intoxicating liquors than it did for rent.

Russia's daily drink bill is said to amount to one million dollars.

Of the total crime of Great Britain, about one-third is committed in the metropolis. 'Abolish the drink' says the Rev. J. W. Horsley, at one time chaplain of the Clerkenwell Prison, 'and all the police courts but one in the metropolis may be closed.'

Police statistics show that the arrests for drunkenness in London are at the annual rate of one to every 175 inhabitants; in Birmingham, one to every 153; in Manchester, one to 71, and in Liverpool, one to 50. The people of London drink 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquors every year.

According to a French statistician there are in the entire world 51,000 breweries. Germany heads the list with 26,240. Next comes England with 12,874, and next the United States with 2,300. Although Germany has more than one-half the number of breweries in the world the United States produces 10,000,000 gallons more wine per year than does Germany.

Compared with the above Canada is a sober country. Mr. F. S. Spence says, 'Canada already leads English-speaking countries in temperance legislation. Our per capita consumption of strong drink is less than that of any other civilized country. Total prohibition, through the Scott Act, is still in force in a large number of counties. In many parts of the Dominion statutory restriction and local option laws are doing splendid work.'

JOSEPH DEACON.

Leamington, Ont.

Canada's Criminals.

BY DR. MCKAY.



FROM an official document entitled "Crime in Canada," just issued by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, we learn that there have been in Canada for the ten years ending with 1891, no less than 348,462 convictions for crimes of all kinds, making an average of 34,846 per year. The number of convictions for 1892 amounted to 34,997.

In regard to the drinking habits of these convicts the document is

well worthy of consideration. Here is the shewing:

Moderate drinkers	47 per cent
Immoderate drinkers	40 "
Others (supposed abstainers).....	13 "

This simple means that EIGHTY-SEVEN of every hundred convicted are drinkers, either moderate or immoderate, while only thirteen are total abstainers.

It will be observed that moderate drinkers afford the largest class of criminals, men—young men especially—often commit serious assaults and give away to hot tempers when partly inflamed by drink, such as would not have been committed had they entirely abstained. One Judge has said, "I find that a large number whom I have sentenced were not men drunken, but men who had been drinking." A powerful argument against moderate drinking and in favor of total abstinence.

BLOOD MONEY.

The report shows the following:

Total receipts from all sources	\$665,609 10
Paid to Municipalities	289,487 41
Paid to Province	300,604 38
Paid to Inspectors, etc.	59,193 69
Sundries	16,323 62

All this was taken out of the people and no return made for it, except poverty, crime, disease and death.

DRUNKARDS IMPRISONED.

The number of persons imprisoned for drunkenness in the various county jails of the Province last year was 2,736. What a shame that in this well-to-do Christian Province nearly three thousand of our people should have to be locked up in prison cells like wild beasts in a cage. In 1889 the number of prisoners was 4,797, and in 1890 it was 4,573. Eighty per cent, of them were imprisoned through strong drink.—Hamilton Leaflet.

Earl Cairns once said, "The young men are the backbone of the country. If they go right the country will go right; if they go wrong the country will go wrong; and if they are neglected a day of reckoning will surely come."

Rum in Politics.

A STARTLING FACT.

BY DR. MCKAY.



THE rum power in the United States has been so great as to threaten the destruction of free government. "Destroy this traffic," says the Rev. Joseph Cook to his followers. "Already the saloons are the affairs of most of the States, and openly boast of their power. Chicago has eighty per cent. of its population aged by a few

brewers largely control the dress on Municipal Reform at a Convention, Montreal, Dr. D. J. Burrell, said: "Let me tell you a startling fact. It threatens our liberty. In the City of New York 9,000 saloons; 5,000, or more than half of them are under chattel mortgage, and these more with scarcely an exception, held by a syndicate of twenty men—brewers, distillers and who dealers. Each saloon, at a moderate estimate, twenty votes, or 100,000 for the saloon syndicate, then, is the conclusion of the matter? The American people are practically in the grasp of less than twenty liquor dealers! Were it not for the moral restraints put upon this formidable public sentiment, the outlook would be as black as night."

In 1892 there were arrested in London, Ont., these 230 were under twenty years of age, and fifteen years!

In 1892 there were 8,991 persons brought before the Police Magistrate of Toronto. Of these 200 were under twenty years of age, and 603 under fifteen. What a startling fact! In this Christendom and in what is by the way of pre-emptive "City of Churches," over 600 arrests of fifteen years of age in the police court in all, with scarcely an exception, brought in strong drink. Father drinks, mother drinks, poor, ragged, half-starved children are taken to street to learn sin in the night school, blasphemy and licentiousness. And the growing rich on this carnage and politicians promise, and the church people permit, and the carnage goes on, weep, and demons laugh, and perdition goes down. How long, O Lord, how long!

On good authority there are, in the Ont., upwards of fifty licenses controlled and every person conversant with politics that the licensed liquor traffic is a powerful political life. It controls the party ward meeting to the national convention for office cringe and cower in the leaders, on both sides do it reverence.

The question is in place for every Shall the liquor power, with its direful be allowed to rule our country, and rule for good? Or shall it be utterly destroyed? Leaflet.

Prohibition in Maine.

FROM GOVERNOR BURLEIGH'S OFFICE.

THAT prohibition has accomplished temperance in this State no can The liquor traffic is no longer respected the ban of popular condemnation. They are criminals in the sight of the law shop, with its flaunting signs and allures longer a feature in our State. The into dark corners. He has been obliged, to resort to concealment and stealth the advent of prohibition, he pursued openness and ostentation. The whole forever relegated to the furtive ways easy to estimate fully the great temperance this change has wrought in Maine. Much to be done in educating public shall everywhere insist upon the faith the laws. Maine stands by the em her citizens in the very van of temper keeping her there the friends of prohibition effort or shirk no responsibility.

New Criminal Code.

Public morality in Canada are to be effected by the enactment of the new criminal code, which will take effect on Dominion Day. In the following blow is dealt at the betting and pool-selling business. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence who is liable to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, who (a) uses or knowingly allows any premises under his control to be used for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or for selling any pool; or (b) keeps exhibits, or employs any person, or knowingly allows to be kept, exhibited or employed on any premises under his control, any apparatus for the purpose of recording any bet or for selling any pool; or (c) becomes the custodian of any money, property or valuable thing, or wagers or pledges; or (d) records or registers any bet or wagers, or sells any pool upon the result of a political or municipal election; (2) of any offence of skill or endurance of

features of this law is that making the infraction fine and imprisonment instead of the two things alternative, which usually results in the imposition of a fine, a trivial punishment for violators, with little, if any, deterrent effect. Imprisonment in prison is more dreaded by most law-abiding men than a fine of any amount.

Good feature of the law consists in the fact that it covers all the well known forms of gambling, and makes an exception in its application as to the time or place where gambling is carried on. Many States have laws against gambling sufficiently strong in their general provisions, but fatally weak because of their exceptions which allow gambling at certain times and places. These exceptions practically nullify the whole law and render the legislation vicious and dangerous in the last degree. We hope to see the time when every State in the Dominion will have a law on gambling as strong and as comprehensive as the new code in Canada, giving no quarter whatever to the practice of this vice.

—Buffalo Christian Advocate.

The Plebiscite.

OUR POSITION OUTLINED.

THE HISTORY of the temperance cause were we confronted with an issue as important as the Plebiscite to be taken in Ontario in January next.

Not only does the main issue before us, but every side issue leading up to and centering about this vote, combine to form the greatest CRISIS of our CAUSE.

A century of wearying marches, marked by successes and defeats—by the sacrifice of blood and treasure, we are now compelled sharply, to choose between the two, and without choice of time or position, to face an enemy. Upon the issue of a single vote, the results of fifty years fighting of hope and fate of many years of the

"Waterloo" there can no doubt be no doubt of a victory for us, that the people were allowed to vote, uninfluenced by party transactions, it is wise in us not to suspect that which defeated the Marter Bill, and the Plebiscite as an artful subterfuge of party to, may throw their influence on the side effect our defeat. The past has taught us; but we must not judge the present of the past.

"Act" fight, we could select any county to fight at our leisure—and concentrate all our strength on a single point or position. In the Plebiscite we must be brought into action at the same time.

ests the temperance issue stood free from party influence. But the Plebiscite will be taken at a time when the feeling will be on high tension. We could expect both parties were at least friendly to our cause. But the treatment of us by both the Federal and Provincial governments makes it hopeless for us to rely for help, except SUCH HELP as party exigencies may impel them to give.

is more fatal to our cause than to misjudge the strength from which our help must come, nor than to under-estimate the strength of the opposition that be against us are many and strong. We are entrenched behind millions of in-coming heavy dividends—behind the

drinking customs of generations—behind the strongest passions and powers of human vices—behind party perfidy of the basest character, and it is only when our eyes are opened like the prophets servant, and are turned towards the source of our strength to the Lord of Hosts, the God of all power, the Champion of all right, that we can see "That they that be with us are more than they that be with them." But we must not in this conflict forget that hard and patient work is required—and that however powerful—prayers are not filed in the ballot box, and that only VOTES will count in the final issue.

Yet nothing short of almighty power can inspire us to rise equal to the demands now upon us—"equal to this day of battle of the Lord of Hosts." Nothing but divine wisdom will enable use to council—unite—work and vote as one person in this cause. Nothing but Divine power can raise us out of and above party preference and prejudice and move us to vote our convictions, regardless of party, being as true to our cause as the liquor party are to theirs.

God's holy spirit must quicken vacillating christians—startle the consciences of politic church officials, give courage to hesitating preachers, who can scarcely decide whom they are to obey, God or a politic church board, and flash a glare of judgment light upon the souls of legislators, who to control votes and maintain their places in Parliament, encourage and promote this traffic.

All this must be effected before we can hope to win—and without entering into details at present, we would say, let us organize thoroughly and at once, be vigilant and valiant in our work—devoting time and means, soul and strength to this cause, let us cease not to pray that that God will overthrow the wicked, and confound the council of our adversaries, while He turns THE GREAT SEARCH LIGHT of eternal truth, upon the minds and consciences of every Christian, that they may vote upon this question the same as they would had they to mark their ballots in the presence of their Master.

—HAMILTON LEAFLET.

Archbishop Ireland at the World's Fair.

At the Temperance Congress of the World's Fair, one of the speakers was Archbishop Ireland. Without notes, he poured out a most eloquent and inspiring plea for co-operation of all good men and women in the fight against the liquor traffic. "We sit still," said he, "and look on, seeing the armies of the liquor traffic defy the law. Is it not a disgrace to a civilized and Christian country to have laws upon the statute books which the liquor men alone of all classes laugh to scorn. These men control elections in our free America, and candidates for public honor are compelled to worship whiskey. The soldiers of the temperance army have lost valuable time in not always fighting the enemy but sometimes fighting themselves, and the enemy has looked on and laughed. We may choose different weapons but go at the enemy, one with a gun, one with a crook and hit him. We need every method. We need moral suasion and law, Local Option and Total Prohibition. Let us do not merely what we can, but what we ought."

Thy Bottle.

JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also



THE fifteenth verse of the second chapter of Habakkuk is a double star in a constellation of curses.

Have you a bottle in your church? If this were communion Sunday, and the emblems were spread in your church, might the fumes of my old deadly enemy taint the sweet air of the sanctuary, and make it an accursed place to me?

I am talking to men who acknowledge the binding authority of the Bible, and especially such as feel constrained to do temperance work. The hand that holds a bottle cannot lift helpfully fallen men; the heart that consents to a bottle cannot feel helpfully for fallen men.

I am called to all parts of the country to help the churches to save some intemperate men, and there is real sorrow because there is no great success. Dear friends, how can there be success when a large majority of the male membership of the church are consenting to saloons that damn twenty men while I preach one sermon?

Men say to me, "What we need is a great revival of religion," but I tell you there will never be a great revival

in this country till Christian men repent in sackcloth and ashes for their part in the liquor traffic under license laws. My own notion is we don't need a revival of religion so much as another kind.

Break the bottle at home! If I could call up all the spirits of lost men who have gone down in your city through drink, and form them into procession, what a line it would be! You'd have friends in it, and, as we move through the streets, one and another might raise his ghostly hand and say: "There, that's the house where I got my start, there is where I fell the last time, when I brought up in the morgue!" Might it be your house?

Break the church bottle! But they won't let you. Then what? Leave the church? No, but stand strong in the name of Jesus Christ, and in His spirit, too, and protest with all your might, and never touch the cup, nor pass it to another.

Break the public bottle! You can't? You never tried. You have tried to keep it corked on Sunday and election day—and failed. You have tried to keep it from drunkards and boys and Indians, but the drunkard was drunk yesterday, is drunk to-day, and will be drunk to-morrow, and for every drunkard that drops down, a boy starts in to fill the gap.

"How do you break the people's bottle?" You vote to break it. The ballot is the freeman's little blast set in the rock of error, honeycombing it by slow and often imperceptible degrees. The wise in his own conceit says sneeringly, "You waste your strength—you will never DO IT," but never mind, drill again, load again, set it off again—God drills from the other side. You'll meet him by and by. Only let Him find you working towards Him.—Hamilton Leaflet

To the Women Voters of Ontario.

VERY soon your citizens will be called upon to elect a mayor, aldermen and school trustees. You have the duty and privilege of voting. What are you going to do? We earnestly beg that you will prayerfully consider your personal responsibility in the matter. Some time ago, some of us thought it very unwomanly to come out and vote, and classed all who did so with the Mrs. Hominy and Jellaby class, and felt no desire to be of the number but now, thanks to the educational influence of our W.C.T.U. we see the matter in its true light. All the work over, women are being more highly educated and are coming to the front in every department of life. In England this advancement is very decided. For years past, the universities have been open to them; they have had seats on School Boards and have taken a very active and influential part in politics. Noble women lecture with telling power and are leaders in all movements for the uplifting of humanity. They hold immense audiences interested and convinced and yet through all they lose not an iota of their gentle womanly nature. It is because they are women and have something to say, that they feel they must obey God's call. Dr. Anna Shaw showed very forcibly, that just as no home would be a home without the feminine element, so the city and the country which are homes on an enlarged scale, can only be perfectly governed when woman shall have her share in it as well as man. Until woman gets the ballot her hands are tied; let her have it and the moral and spiritual interests of the country will prosper and expand under her influence, as the material interests do under man's government. Both are needed. All men of clear judgment, when unbiased by selfish ends, frankly admit that women ought to have the ballot and advocate very strongly the election of women to our School boards. Toronto, as well as England, has already women of education on her school boards, and why should not our own city keep abreast with the times?—W.C.T.U.

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