

QUESTIONS.

1. How do you think the temperance work can most successfully be carried on, by non-partisan methods or by the lines adopted by the third party?
2. Do you think the temperance people should agitate for more stringent laws, more prohibitory laws than the different communities now have, or do you think the efforts just at present should be the thorough enforcement of what laws we have, and the educating of the people to a greater sense of the necessities for prohibition?
3. Do you think prohibition would be any more successfully enforced at present, where local option laws are only partially enforced?

Reply from the Grand Scribe of Michigan.

DEAR EDITOR,—Your circular of questions as to the most successful methods of Temperance work, came to hand in due time. Before going into argument, let me tell you, that by the answers you will receive, you may judge the standing of each correspondent. If he is a strict adherent to his party, and temperance worker only as far as it does not interfere with the politics of his party, he will certainly use all the arguments he is capable of, against a new party for it may cause the death of his beloved party—don't you see? But the earnest workers, who are more patriots than partisans, and whose chief aim is the destruction of the parent of all crimes and misery, and the promotion of virtue and happiness of mankind, and who have already more than half worn out their lives in trying to secure prohibition through the dominant parties, or on the non-partisan principle as advocated by the "pastime" temperance workers, will, I am certain, heartily join with me in my answer:

The only successful method to exterminate intemperance is to prevent the addition of new recruits to the numbers of the already drinkers and drunkards. This can only be obtained by entire prohibition and prohibition can only be successfully carried on by a party pledged and organized for that purpose. Therefore, the agitation for a Prohibition Party is not only wise, but necessary.

Non-partisan efforts are partisan nonsense, wasting energy, time and money. It has been fully experienced in the United States and it seems to be not any better in Canada. The non-partisan method must also necessarily divide the people into two parties, which I will call by their proper names: Friends of temperance and friends of intemperance. The friends of temperance will arrange themselves under the banner of Prohibition while the friends of intemperance will oppose it. We will suppose that Prohibition is carried, many indifferent, yet whose conscience did not permit them to do otherwise have helped to elect it, but consider themselves, that they have done all that is expected of them, leaving the elected law to itself without support, with all the opposition of appetite and avarice bearing upon it. This put me in mind of a story told: A child was born and had no mother or father, but two powerful enemies to contend with. Having no protection or support it had to succumb to his enemies, hunger and cold. After which it was declared a failure. It is not so much the prohibitory law that we are after, but a wholesome and effective prohibition. As the plough in the ground will not work unless there is a strong team in front of it to pull it and a willing ploughman to guide steady and hold the plough and drive, the team, so will the prohibitory law be useless, unless there are officers in front of it, willing to enforce it and a party behind to back it.

I do not know the political parties in Canada nor their standing in regard to prohibition, but permit me to draw a picture of the situation in the United States.

We have already witnessed the conflict between the two armies on the non-partisan methods, and also know the result. Now comes the important part to intrust the elected law to officers, whose duty should be to see to it that the majesty of the law be maintained and not trampled upon. We see the armies advancing and certainly would expect the same armies with the same banners, but what a change. In the one army we see a multitude of those who were in the army opposing prohibition, but we also see among them (can it be possible?) christian people, ministers of the Gospel, temperance workers, such as Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Royal Templars and others. Now we look at the banner to see what it is, and we read: "The Demo-

cratic party," among others, we farther read: "We are opposing Prohibition!" We come then to the conclusion, that those temperance workers and those christian people in this army are certainly deserters. We look to the other army, expecting that this will be the protectors of that law, and we see a multitude of the friends of temperance, ministers, christian people and leaders with their temperance organizations, but lo, and behold! what is that? There comes a troop of beer-brewers, saloon-keepers and other opponents to prohibition; what does that mean? did they reform? We look at the banner and read: "The Republican Party," and although the banner turns round constantly, yet we are able to read: "We favor the Raster resolution;" farther on we read: "We are in favor that the traffic may exist by paying a certain amount of money for the privilege." Now, certainly, this is not the party of the friends of temperance; where is it? It has disappeared. The elected prohibitory law stands alone, let us look at the banner bearers, (the candidates for office,) are they friends of prohibition? No! Why not? It is not the policy of the party. Each party is constructed alike of friends and enemies to prohibition; and for the sake of party success, men are put in nomination, who would most likely be elected regardless of principle. The temperance people generally always vote their party ticket, while the friends of intemperance will vote for the man, who is friendly to the traffic. For instance, in 1887, at the election of the prohibitory amendment in Michigan, Ypsilanti carried the amendment by 53 majority, and on the same day elected a mayor on the Republican ticket, who publicly declared, that if elected, he would do nothing to enforce the prohibitory law if carried; and yet he was elected by over 100 majority, becoming the successor to Democratic mayoralty. Can you tell me which party elected him? Where parties are at all evenly balanced, any party, that contains any percentage of liquor men simply cannot nominate temperance men of stamina. It does not matter how large or small the percentage is, so long as it is dependent upon at all. Ten per cent, of liquor men will control one party as absolutely as one hundred will the other; for they have the same power to defeat it by their desertion. Consequently it proves that non-partisan method is a—well I will say a failure, for even if you should secure prohibitory law, you will have no prohibition, for you are not able to enforce it.

The present laws are not sufficient, and are difficult to enforce. We must have a law that will admit no loopholes. The liquor traffic is well organized and entrenched as a solid power, and it is impossible to even expect that a municipality or even a county can successfully fight the solid rum power of the nation. One municipality with only temperance men to help it will spend \$200 to fine a saloon keeper \$25, who has the concentrated rum power of the nation at his back; it is easy to see which can pound the longest. Against such an organized power all partial measures are failures. Never yet was organization conquered by disintegration. Therefore quit fighting by detachments! The solidified liquor traffic can only be dealt with by a solidified Prohibition party, triumphant at the polls, making the laws and electing men who have it in their hearts to execute them; and who know that their reelection depends not only on their faithfulness, but on their efficiency in so doing. In place of local option we must have a national law, which can bring the whole power of the nation to act on every square inch of its territory, instead of a disowned constitutional law turned loose among all parties, we must have a prohibitory law with a prohibitory party behind it, bound to see it through.

None of the two dominant parties can take up that issue without committing suicide. The honest Democrat will vote the democratic ticket, and the honest Republican will vote the republican ticket while the liquor man, that serves no party, but makes both parties serve him, will always decide the election. To avoid the danger which would certainly follow if they should lose the hold of either party, they see to it, that no objectionable persons are elected or even nominated in either party, who on

their side are also careful not to admit any obnoxious resolution into their platform, that would tend to drive away the liquor men from their party.

Those are facts that admit no denial. In face of these facts I cannot comprehend how pronounced Temperance workers, and above all "Sons of Temperance," whose platform positively declares, that, voting directly or indirectly in favor of the traffic is a violation of the pledge, can walk up to the polls, shoulder to shoulder with a beer-brewer and a rum-seller and vote the same ticket, for the same purpose, and advise other true S. of T. to also violate the pledge by voting, although indirectly, yet in favor of the liquor traffic. "Therefore, Brethren, acquit you like men, be strong! Be ye not yoked together with unbelievers; Wherefore, come ye out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord. And I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters said the Lord Almighty."

These are the views and sentiments of

Yours Fraternaly,

JOSEPH FALK.

G. S.

Ypsilanti, Michigan, April 1889.

Reply from G. W. P. of Manitoba.

No. 1. By all means keep clear of a third party in the political temperance field. It would only be the means of driving men to the work for personal gain and when that object was reached, the old politics would be again to the front, and temperance a thing of the past, we see this too often.

No. 2. The only manner to work in order to show the general public the advantages of our cause, is to agitate with due regard to the law in all its forms and have in mind that the liquor-dealer is yet in a lawful business, but to think that the mere prohibition of the sale of intoxicants is going to assist the cause, is wrong, what we want is prohibition of the "Manufacture and importation of all intoxicants" thus making it a contraband article.

No. 3. I am of the opinion that prohibition of the sale of liquor cannot be properly enforced as long as the article is in the country. Prohibition in this sense is a farce, as it only curtails the sale and causes more misery and trouble, for liquor will be sold as long as it is to be had. Total option laws may be good for a certain class of people, but generally, are not respected and in such cases come into contempt.

Geo. P. Bliss.

G. W. P.

Manitoba and N. W. T.

Farmer's Division, No. 190, S. of T.

Farmer's Division will hold a Pic Social and Concert in their hall, Douglas, on the evening of the 8th, (Wednesday next.) This Division is now doing well, and are making an effort to purchase a set of emblems and some other things for the hall. Mr. Nelson Brown and others will be present and take part.

Clark's Corner Division.

Clark's Corner Division elected and installed their officers for the present quarter as follows;

Chesley Clark, W P; Addie Hunter, W A; Annie Bridges, R S; Chesley Hunter, A R S; Herbert McCoy, F S; John Murray, Trea; Harvey Clark, Con; Caddie Chase, A Con; Seymour McCoy, O S; Clarence Clark, I S; Helen D Hunter, P W P.

The Division is steadily progressing, five initiations since my last communication, in which I appealed to the Divisions throughout the county to assist us in building a hall, as great inconvenience is felt for the want of more room, but not one has answered my appeal. Divisions that have funds more than they require could not do better than to show their love for temperance in this way by sending Clark's Corner Division what they can spare to help them with their hall. Keep cool now, don't send more than you can afford. Small favors will be thankfully received.

We do not ask for splendor,
'Tis comfort we implore;
And if our friends will help us,
We'll be thankful evermore.

O. C.

Shoulder to Shoulder.

ANOTHER ENTHUSIASTIC PROHIBITION MASS MEETING—THANKS TO MR. MERCIER FOR GIVING US A VERY BROAD PLATFORM.

A mass meeting to denounce the Mercier liquor policy and to inaugurate the union for political action, of the great temperance orders, was held at the First Baptist Church on Thursday evening. Both in attendance and in the ringing tone of the speeches it was a decided success. Major E L Bond, of the Citizens League, presided. The chairman was supported by the Revs. E R Cressey, G K Maxwell, of Three Rivers, and J Kines, of Sherbrooke, Messrs W Smith, J Baylis, A M Featherston and J H Carson.

The chairman as a Liberal who hoped always to remain true to Liberal principles,—expressed his readiness to subordinate party and, like hundreds of other Liberals, to unite without regard to sect, nationality or party, for the cause of temperance.

The Rev. J Kines, of Sherbrooke, received a warm greeting from his Montreal friends. His speech was a pungent one. He returned thanks to premier Mercier for giving so broad a platform that all temperance men can stand on it. He contrasted the inability of Montreal to express a potent voice in regard to the extent to which the saloon should flourish within her borders, while

SHERBROOK HAS ABSOLUTE POWER IN THE MATTER,

Mr. Mercier treated Montreal citizens as children who did not know what was good for them.

Mr. Kines concluded by moving that:—

Whereas, the Government of the Province of Quebec has by recent legislation declared itself in antagonism to the best interests of the moral welfare of the province, and by the action of the Premier chosen to ally itself directly with the liquor traffic and against the temperance sentiment of the province:

Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the duty of all friends of moral reform to oppose by all legitimate means the election of any and every candidate who shall endorse the action of the present administration, and to do all in their power to secure the return of candidates known to be consistent advocates of stringent temperance legislation.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of Three Rivers, had no hesitation in heartily seconding and endorsing the resolution. He believed that the strength of the temperance people in this province united for political action was the great means to accomplish the end sought, and that the inauguration of such a plan of campaign was most auspicious for a certain reversal of Mr. Mercier's deplorable liquor legislation.

The Rev. E. K. Cressey supported the resolution dealing with the retrograde clauses of the License Act, denouncing them as a disgrace to any government, and urging a continuous and sustained agitation with the ultimate object of helping to render it impossible for any provincial legislature to give the shield of law in any measure to the liquor crime.

Mr. William Smith pledged the influence of the oldest temperance order represented,—the Sons of Temperance,—to the agitation just begun. He believed that the orders were ready to take more advanced political ground as organizations than they had hitherto done, and unitedly at the ballot box, to strike at the liquor traffic a decisive blow for its total annihilation. Before concluding Mr. Smith proposed that

Whereas the present government in this Dominion renders it exceedingly difficult to secure an impartial verdict on the great question of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the legislative halls of our country, as has been evidenced by the recent votes in Parliament;

And whereas there is abundant evidence that all attempts to regulate or control the traffic in intoxicating liquors must ever fail to remove the evils of intemperance, and that the only effective remedy for the crying evil is natural prohibition;

Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the duty of all temperance electors to support as members of the House of Commons only such as shall stand firm in favor of prohibition independent of all party ties.

Mr. W A Dunnett, of the Rescue Trio, seconded Mr. Smith's motion in a short and interesting address dealing with temperance reformation work. The resolutions were carried unanimously.—*Montreal Witness.*

Grand Division of P. E. Island.

The meeting of Grand Division held at North Wiltshire on the 19th April was a most successful one.

About 120 delegates and visitors were in attendance representing 24 Divisions, located in Charlottetown, Little Ford, Winsloe Road, New Glasgow, Hunter River, Hazel Grove, Springfield, Stanley, Long River, Margate, Kensington, North Wiltshire, Alberton, North Bedeque, Freetown, Kingston, Cornwall, Long Creek and Riverdale.

In the absence of Rev. W P Archibald, G W P, owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Archibald, the G W A, Edwin Proctor, Esq., presided.

A number of new members were initiated and during the morning session the reports of Grand Division officers were read, verbal reports from Subordinate Divisions made and the following committees appointed: On State of the Order—Reps. R M Barratt, John R Edwards, C B Warren.

On Finance—Reps. J W Wadman, David Arbing, A D Fraser.

On Grand Scribe's Report—Reps. S F Hodgson, S W Crabbe, N Peardon.

On Public Meeting—Reps. James McKinnon, Wm. Burns, Wm. Campbell.

On Obituary—Reps. Barratt, Jas. Carruthers, Alexander Horne.

The Grand Scribe reported the Order in a healthy condition, and the past quarter a very successful one, four new Divisions having been organized, and 4 dormant ones reorganized, 250 added to the membership, which is now 1800, in 43 active Divisions.

The Grand Treasurer reported amount on hand \$310.

During the afternoon sitting, the several committees reported and after a proper disposition of the same, considerable time was occupied in discussing the attitude of the politicians towards the temperance question, and the desirability of organizing a new or prohibition party. The discussion was interesting and at times quite animated, many of the ablest and most advanced thinkers and workers taking part.

The Most W. P., Rev. Alder Temple, having signified his intention of visiting the Province during the coming summer, and of being present at one of the quarterly sessions of the Grand Division. The following were appointed a Reception Committee,—

S W Crabb, Geo. W Wareford, Alexander Horne, Jesse S Burns, James Carruthers and D Stewart.

A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the members of Triumph Division and people of North Wiltshire for their very great kindness and hospitality to members of Grand Division.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Methodist Church, which was, notwithstanding the almost impassable state of the roads, filled to overflowing with an intelligent and very attentive audience.

Alexander Horne Esq. occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by John R. Edwards, Silas F Hodgson, N Peardon, J M Campbell, Rev J A Gordon, R M Barratt and James Carruthers, readings by C B Warren and David Small, songs by Prof John Ross, and music by members of the order.

PUBLIC NOTICE
MAILS CLOSING.
CITY TIME.

UNTIL further notice, Mails will close as follows:—
For St. John, St. Stephen, Woodstock, the United States and all points West at 6.00 a. m.
For Chatham and intermediate places via Northern & Western Railway at 7 a. m.
For St. John, Chatham, Newcastle, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, etc., 11.15 a. m.

ENGLISH MAIL

will close every Monday night via New York at 8.30, and every Wednesday via Rimouski at 11.00 a. m.

Hotel and Street Letter Boxes will be served at 10.30 a. m., and 10.30 p. m.

P. McPEAKE, P. M.

Post Office, Fredericton,
May 1, 1889.