

Temperance Journal.

ORGAN OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF AMERICA

OUR MOTTO—NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

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Editor and Proprietor.

ON TO MEET THE FOE.

On, Brothers, on to meet the foe that we
abhor!
Rise and put your armor on and hasten to
the war;
Never dare to think that our fighting days
are o'er,
Until the battle's won.
Cho.—Glory, glory hallelujah!
Our cause is marching on.
See how the banners gleam along his ranks
to-day!
See! he hides his horrors 'neath a glittering
display;
Husband, Wife, and Children are caught
and lured away,
To join the hosts of sin.
On to the rescue now before it is too late;
Let us save a comrade from so terrible a
fate;
Death may be his portion, if we the mor-
row wait;
So fill the ranks to-day.
Strike for the homes where peace does
never enter in;
Strike for the many souls that you may
help to win;
Strike for love of right, and against the
power of sin,
And God shall nerve the arm.

THE "TEMPERANCE BALL."

The Temperance Ball is rolling,
And the knell of vice is tolling,
As the pow'r Divine comes grandly,
Grandly rolling, rolling on.
Cho.—Rolling on, rolling on, rolling on,
Rolling on, rolling on, rolling on;
Oh, the knell of vice is tolling,
As our cause is rolling on.
A mighty surging ocean,
Is this vast and great commotion;
When the Temp'rance Ball comes bounding,
And our cause goes rolling on.
It shall fill up all your rum holes;
It shall shake up all your numb souls;
All humanity shall hail it,
As our cause goes rolling on.
Angel hosts now cheer it daily;
Human voices shouting gaily,
While our noble work brings blessings,
It is rolling, rolling on.
Soon the thousands yet delaying,
In the haunts of evil straying,
Turning, swell the temperance triumph,
And with it go rolling on.
So the Temperance Ball goes humming,
And the glad "good time" is coming,
That will stop woe's stream from running,
While our cause goes rolling on.

WE MEAN TO VOTE.

Friends of the temperance cause,
Stand steady, firm and fast;
The times are full of promise,
We'll gain the day at last;
The prohibition party,
Will put our foes to rout;
Then work for prohibition,
And sustain it with your vote.
Cho.—Onward, onward, fighting for the
cause,
For true and honest rulers,
For just and righteous laws!
Charge, break the ranks of rum, sin and
crime give way,
Now we mean to work and vote as we talk
and pray.

Years we have journeyed
Talking temperance by the way;
And long we have lingered,
But praying night and day;
While rum, the mighty monster,
Has strewn with death his track;
Awake! and save the nation,
Now the time has come to act.
Thinking of days gone by,
When slavery ruled the land;
How vainly we talked and prayed,
To break the tyrant's hand;
But God made us successful,
When with purpose strong and true,
To give the bondman freedom,
We then formed a party new.

Christian and patriot,
You've a duty to perform;
Arouse! show your faith by work,
For temperance and reform.
Our party's in the field now,
Its mission is to save,
Our fellows from destruction,
And from the drunkard's grave.

How to Make our Meetings Interesting.

If we wished to enlist the sympathy of a neighbour in some pet scheme would we approach him while he was busy, or cross about something else? If we did we could not hope for success, even though sure that had he been at leisure, or in good humour, it would be easy to get him interested in the scheme. The same principle will apply to our meetings. The most entertaining and best rendered programme will fail to interest a member who is displeased, or one who wishes he were home. Thus it is plain if we want to make our meetings interesting we must strike at the root of the matter. The members must be in the right frame of mind before they can become interested. For this reason we must not give them the idea that the meetings are not worth attending for their own sake. When a person goes to the meeting expecting it to be dull he will be likely to find it so though every one else thought it lively. Some members make a habit of telling every one they meet who belongs to the Order how dull our meetings are getting, and prophesying how soon the Division will break up, and then wonder what is causing the dullness and lack of interest.

The Hall should be well warmed before the members begin to assemble for should they find it cold their tempers will be ruffled a little, and besides when they get chilled after entering they will feel uncomfortable all the evening.

The meeting should be called to order at the exact hour. If members are kept waiting 10, 15, or 20 minutes before Division opens, they will scarcely be in the proper frame of mind to appreciate the best dialogue, or most pleasing duet. But the most particular and most difficult part is to keep the attention of the members engaged during the whole session. It cannot be done if the W P and other officers on the platform hold a whispered consultation every few minutes. The W P should give his whole attention to keep everything moving. He should permit no awkward pause, when no member has the floor he should be speaking. He should notice when they begin to get dull and tired and liven them up with a little joke or a pithy anecdote. If there are a few live members present they can assist the W P in this.

It is by observing or neglecting those details which are generally overlooked as unworthy of consideration that our meetings are caused to be either interesting or dull. Once their interest is aroused there is nothing will increase it like setting the members to work; but you cannot persuade them to do anything until they get interested. A good programme of entertainment is necessary at all times to the life of the Division; but games of all kinds, however harmless, as a means of arousing the interest I consider more hurtful than beneficial for they do not create an interest in the work.

O. C.

Government Grog-shops in India.

Another letter has been received from Mr. W. S. Caine M. P., with regard to the temperance movement in India. It gives an account of the existing method of collecting the drink revenue. The Government has a monopoly in the distilling of spirits, and they let out to the highest bidder. The "farmer," as he is called, pays duty upon a fixed quantity of spirits, must manufacture the quantity, or suffer consequent loss. If the supply is greater than the demand, then he has a "cheap sale," as our retail warehousemen would say, to get rid of his surplus stock. This system, of course, is a strong inducement to "liquor farmers" to push their trade to its utmost possible limit.

The collector of revenue for each district has full power over the licensed

houses, and no house can be opened or closed without his sanction. But a "liquor farmer" can force a collector, to open more shops, by stating that it is necessary for his trade. The collector, even although personally opposed, must give way, as increased revenue means commendation at head-quarters.

The system encourages the sale, and it is untrue to say that the Government's scheme is lessening drinking.

Mr. Caine instances one man who pays considerably over £100,000 for his liquor monopolies.

Another source of revenue is what are called toddy trees. The sap is good for food when fresh, but ferments. A tax is placed upon these trees, which precludes the poor people from using them, and, consequently, almost the whole sap is used for distilling purposes.

Beer brewed at Poona for the exclusive use of Englishmen is not taxed.

In the Abkari department of Baroda, recently assimilated to Bombay district, the Government are forcing the same objectionable system, much to the annoyance of the religious natives. They say the British Government is making Baroda. The government of Baroda do what is possible to reduce consumption, but have to be careful that they do not come in conflict with our Government.

In conclusion Mr. Caine says,—"I may say that, with the exception of two or three officials, who are or have been responsible for them, I have not found a single person since I landed in India who has anything but strong denunciation for the Excise regulation of the Bombay Government. If a plebiscite of the householders of the Presidency were possible, I am satisfied that ninety-five per cent. would declare in favour of the absolute prohibition of the sale and manufacture of ardent spirits; and that every native of influence and position would heartily sustain the Government in such action."

It must be remembered that, so far, not more than ten per cent. of the whole population have ever tasted spirits in their lives, but thoughtful Indians see only too clearly that there will be twenty per cent. before 1900, with forty or fifty per cent. before 1910; and they realise fully that in this, as in all other social evils, "prevention is better than cure."—*Glasgow Reformer.*

Prohibition in Self-Defence.

A popular Gospel temperance evangelist says: "If every man will pass a prohibition law across his own mouth, we will not need prohibition in the law of the land." True; but when will every man reach this resolution, and how long can we afford to wait? Another way of phrasing the same thought is often to be heard: "Let liquor alone, and liquor will let you alone." Herein, however, a gross fallacy is apparent. Is it true that none suffer from liquor but those who use it? Look at the drunkard's wife, sobbing in a bare and fireless room. She lets liquor alone; does liquor let her alone? Look at the drunkard's children, half-starved, and cowering beneath the blows of a rum-inflamed brute. They let liquor alone; does liquor let them alone? Drunken wretches render the streets unsafe for respectable women and inoffensive citizens. The liquor traffic necessitates costly penitentiaries, almshouses, hospitals and asylums, for which non-drinking citizens are heavily taxed. Total abstainers are usually the most prosperous portion of the community, upon them, therefore, the chief burden falls. They may be unable to tell one brand of liquor from another; but does liquor let them alone? In fact, the very existence of the trade in intoxicants is a menace to all that distinguishes civilization from barbarism. What are the primary functions of Government? Are they not the protection of life and property—the securing of the greatest good to the greatest number?

Does any other one thing obstruct these purposes more than the drink traffic? In many cases life and property perish together, as when a vessel at the mercy of a drunken pilot is wrecked, or a railway holocaust follows the error of some drunken engineer, switchman or bridge-tender. Is any problem of state-craft more important and pressing than that presented by the evils of the drink-curse—evils so general and so enormous? Would a riot demand more imperatively the superintention of the police-power of the whole people? Every citizen, every property-holder, every well-disposed man, woman or child in every community, has a direct personal interest in laboring for the downfall of King Alcohol.—*The Pioneer.*

ONTARIO NEWS

HOW THE SCOTT ACT WORKS IN TWO COUNTIES.

In a few weeks from this time, each and every elector in several of the counties, and of one city in Ontario, who are entitled to vote in the election of a member of the House of Commons, will be called on by the Government, in response to a petition got up by law-breaking liquor sellers, and signed by their patrons and some others, to vote for or against the repeal of the Scott Act in their respective counties and cities. It is now right and proper that the friends of the liquor traffic should bring forward their strongest reasons why electors should so stultify themselves as to allow the Act to be repealed, and by so acting expose themselves, their families and homes to the ravages of a legalized curse. But as the liquor traffic is always everywhere evil we shall find that instead of coming to the light and proving that a licensed liquor traffic, involving as it does, open bar-rooms, the iniquitous, ruinous treating system and all the terrible train of evils that without fail accompanies a licensed traffic, will be a benefit, they will pursue a conspiracy of silence, and by means of bar-rooms, which are open all the week round, by button-holing and the use of all the other evil influences that can be brought to bear on electors in such places, they will do their utmost to repeal the Act. Let friends of temperance bestir themselves and not let the liquor sellers filch from us the Scott Act, which, defective as in some points it may be and indifferently enforced as in some parts of the country it certainly is nevertheless a far better Act than the License Act ever was or ever can be. That the readers of the JOURNAL may compare the working of the Scott Act with the working of the License Act I submit the following Government returns:

Commitments for drunkenness in 15 counties entirely under license in 1884 and entirely under license in 1887:—	1884	1887	Commitments for drunkenness in 18 counties under license in 1884, and under Scott Act in 1887:—	1884	1887
Algoma.....	15	85	Burns.....	3	6
Essex.....	103	45	Dufferin.....	1	3
Grey.....	23	21	Elgin.....	82	25
Hamilton.....	7	17	Huron.....	4	6
Hastings.....	59	51	Keit.....	26	8
Nipissing.....	17	13	Lambton.....	105	28
Pee.....	19	8	Lanark.....	7	9
Perth.....	14	12	Leeds & Grenville.....	135	24
Pres. & E. Co. & Lennox and Addington.....	0	0	Northumberland.....	20	3
Thunder Bay.....	706	106	North York.....	17	5
W. Co. & York.....	11	8	Ontario.....	26	6
Welland.....	63	32	Oxford.....	51	6
West York.....	295	673	Peterborough.....	39	11
York.....	1751	2169	Renfrew.....	27	2
Totals.....	2985	2999	Simcoe.....	90	16
			Stormont, Dundas and Gleng.....	9	4
			Wellington.....	49	24
			Totals.....	692	186

A thoughtful examination of the above figures cannot but satisfy every honest enquirer that the Scott Act, even as it is, is far better and more effective than the now much praised License Act. Let us not be so unwise as to help men who, by their wilful, repeated violations of the Scott Act, have proved to us that they neither fear God nor regard man when the laws of either stand in the way of their making money. The Scott Act does that, therefore they hate it, violate it, speak evil of it, and will leave no stone unturned to get it repealed. Let not the electors of these counties and the city, when

attempts will be made to repeal the Scott Act, be such fools as to help the liquor sellers, but let every elector vote, and vote in the interests of himself, his family and his home, by voting against the repeal of the Scott Act.

Guelph. JOSEPH RYAN.

Temperance Legislation.

The Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, under the head of "Temperance Legalism," says:

"There is ground for rational fear that the temperance sentiment is careening over to the side of legalism. More law than Gospel in our methods. What the law could not do in that it was weak, Christ did by personal sacrifice. We, in our anguish over the delays and defeats which the cause receives, cry 'How long?' and impatience seizes upon the law, and in its intensity loses sight of the fact that the law never took away a depraved appetite! Nor has it ever consumed that cupidity that risks all for its gratification. Nor has the law ever added aught of strength to the will; nor has it ever created that public sentiment that gives it conscientious support.

"We believe in Prohibition, and hope and work for its success; but unless we are doing a work it cannot do, we will be miserably mistaken. We will be defeated by our very triumph. Legalism is always weak. It has its place, but it has never been a reformer. All we can get out of it is restraint. The bitter roots are still untouched, and these must be extracted by raising a higher standard than the law has ever reached. The only radical and lasting force is in sacrifice for Christ's sake, for man's sake. This long-forgotten doctrine of moral suasion will come to the top and the rum fires will be put out only when the ideas of community have been strained up to personal responsibility, and by it to the fulfilment of the second table of the law, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'

The Real Work of Our Division.

Let this never be lost sight of. It is first and always to save the fallen around you. When a division ceases to lay its loving hands on the drunkard, to visit and cheer the drunkard's desponding wife and children, to build up a home in the Division room where sympathy and comfort will be afforded to the tempted, it fails in its great work. At the same time the Division should hold public meetings, agitate by its best speakers for reform, quicken and educate the public conscience on the responsibility of working, praying, voting for the complete and eternal prohibition of the evil that curses this land. The Division should be a parent to the children of its vicinity, moulding them, shielding them in the day of temptation—in short, beginning at the root. The branches will bear fruit by and by.

No one who stands aloof from the working machinery of Temperance, has a right to say, "I am doing all I can to help along the good cause." Especially has he no right to assume the office of censor over Temperance men or measures.

When we know how much has been done by persistent attention to Division aims and work; how this Province has marched far in advance of any surrounding section of country, until it can boast of a better system of organization than any other, we may well take heart and go forward. Let others venture on uncertain experiment if they will; it is ours to move along on lines that have saved so many from ruin, that have interwoven with Temperance work the best men and women of Nova Scotia, that has made the public conscience tender as the apple of the eye on the responsibility of the citizen in relation to the drink traffic. Keep well to work as you have it, and let others do the speculating.—*Clarion*

Hot milk as a substitute for beer is recommended by the New York Medical Record.