

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

TO THE

RESUCE.

Lots of Work to do but
no money to carry
it out.

An Urgent Call to the
members to sustain
the S. of T. press
and assist
in
Distributing Temperance Literature.

A little money better
than a good deal of
sympathy.

We want more money and personal help on the part of the members to carry on this work we have undertaken in the interest of the Sons of Temperance.

We have been afraid the members would imagine we were publishing the JOURNAL for mercenary purposes and working for the order for the profits we could make out of the paper, and have not pressed for help as we should, and as a result we have been sinking hundreds of dollars yearly, and giving many hours of valuable time, which in our business has been equivalent to dollars and cents, to the work on the paper and writing letters to, and visiting branches of the order.

We are not in the least sorry for the time given or the money spent in the interests of the order, but we find we are hampered in carrying on the work for the lack of means—More money we must have for the work, and we cannot take it from our other business.

The field is too large, and the work too vast for our limited resources. We are giving weekly, hundreds of copies of the Sons of Temperance paper free to Grand W. P. & Grand Scribes and others, and are circulating thousands of circulars and dodgers, all over the continent having special reference to the order.

We must advertise our order more with news-paper, circular and leaflet, and to do this those who have the good old order to heart must help us out with their means.

Oh! for a big-hearted, loyal and philanthropic member of the order who would come forward and say, "show me that you are in earnest in this work and I will help you to the extent of"—well! we will be modest—" \$100".

"One hundred dollars" you say, "how far would that go." Brother! one hundred dollars will print ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LEAFLETS, about the order! and how far will they go?

Two Hundred Dollars will put them among two hundred workers who will scatter them judiciously, where they will do the most good.

One Hundred Dollars would deliver into the hands of the members in any locality, TEN THOUSAND free copies of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, 8 pages brim full of the work the order is doing all over America.

Many members have not the time, or they may think they have not the opportunity to work in this temperance cause, or for the order, and they would prefer giving a little money to doing personal work, were they sure the money would go towards the right object. Any who decide to expend their offering in the way suggested above will be convinced that the money is going directly to inculcate the principles of Total Abstinence for the individual, and Total Prohibition for the state.

To carry out the work we have projected for the year will require \$5000. Shall the work stand still for lack of means to carry it on, brothers?

Every dollar will help us in the work to send out our temperance literature. If your heart is with us and you have a dollar or so in your pocket that seems to burn to do some good for those around you enthralled by the evils of drink, just write us and we will tell you some of our plans for building up the cause this year.

HERMAN H. PITTS, P. G. W. A.,
Editor Journal

Special Notice.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the principle of Temperance and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on Saturday morning of each week.

The articles are specially selected and are such as to recommend the Paper to all. Deputies of all temperance organizations are Authorized Agents.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Copy, one year, \$1.00
" six months, .60
" three months, .30

Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting.

SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.

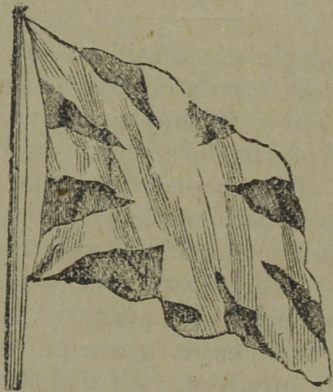
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 60 cents per year.

As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance medium. The divisions are as a general thing not particularly burdened with funds, but almost any division could subscribe for 10 copies, or at least 5 copies, or surely ONE copy, and every one helps.

ADVERTISING RATES:

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of 1 cent per line, mimon measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Fredericton, N.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

SOME subscriptions for July and August not paid yet! Please respond promptly.

IN B. C., 480 Sophocles wrote that "fortune ne'er helps the man whose courage fails." It works just that way in this temperance reform.

THE BADGE Pin is in great demand. Brothers who get them, recommend them to their friends, and thus the work of impressing on the members the fraternal feature of the order continues.

WE ARE receiving encouraging reports from Maine. The work still goes on there notwithstanding many difficulties, and much indifference on the part of those who should be giving the workers practical help.

ABRAHAM Lincoln struck it solid when he said, "You can fool all of the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all of the people all the time," and this is the way it is with license, particularly high license.

WHEN it is said that prohibition does not prohibit, one conclusive answer can be given, and an instance shown in Kansas. In that state intemperance, crime, and pauperism have all decreased since the adoption of prohibition, and Governor Martin, who at first opposed the prohibitory amendment, now heartily testifies to the success of its operation.

ENCOURAGING are the following remarks as taken from an exchange and which can be applied to the trials and difficulties through which the temperance people are now working: "Thanks be to God there is something beyond the philosophy of the men who see no providence, know no Saviour and trust no God. Where Philosophy sits down baffled, faith gets up and goes to work; and when man is helpless, God is a present help in every time of need."

WE ARE in receipt from the Most Worthy Scribe of a copy of the printed report of the last annual session of the National Division. In our next issue we will begin the publication of the minutes, and such reports as have not been already printed in the JOURNAL.

A SENTENCE written on Mr. John Wesley's tomb in Westminster Abbey runs thus: "Brother, the best of all is the Holy Ghost is with us." A great master in the spiritual life has said that next to the Lord's Prayer the best prayer that a man can say day by day is the beginning of the ordination hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire."

WE HAVE had word from Asheville that the work is booming in North Carolina. The Grand Scribe, Bro. Chas. L. Lindsay, has been appointed state organizer and has been putting energy into the work that is telling for good. He has been out about two months and has travelled over 600 miles, visiting nine counties, in 5 of which he organized 8 Divisions and resuscitated 2, with a gross membership of 225. He is now about to visit the east end of the state. He is confident that the membership will be doubled inside of 12 months. By the way—this Grand Division subscribes for the JOURNAL to go to its members and Divisions, and having found how useful a paper is they propose publishing a small paper at the rate of 25 cents a year.

IN IOWA during the past five years, since prohibition was adopted, over 3 000 saloons have been closed. There is evidence that this has resulted in no material injury to any useful business. There has been no depreciation of value. During this time sixty new banks have been established in the State, and the deposits have increased \$12,000,000. Upon the first day of July of the present year the last dollar of the State debt was paid. The decrease in crime has been remarkable, with a corresponding diminution in court expenses. According to the *State Register*, the leading paper in the State, there were last year fifty of the ninety-nine counties in the State in which the county jail contained not a single prisoner.

IT IS authoritatively stated that the consumption of spirits is steadily on the increase in those states which recently defeated Prohibitory Amendments. The *Christian Guardian* says: "Already the report of the Bureau of Statistics is sufficiently discouraging, revealing a general increase during the past year in the consumption of spirits, as well as of wines and malt liquors. During the preceding three years there had been a steady decline, but in 1888 it rose to 1.23 gallons per head. The consumption of wines in the United States has also increased ten per cent during the past year, and that of malt liquors four per cent. The next report of the Bureau of Statistics will, we fear, show that a great mistake was made when the Prohibition Amendments were voted down. It is to be hoped that the four new States who are now seeking admission into the Union will incorporate a Prohibition plank in their constitution. One of them is pretty certain to do so."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Referring to the victory in the Scott Act contest in Drummond County, Quebec, an exchange in discussing the cause and effect says: The voting in favor of the Act showed large majorities. Great credit for this result is due to the Roman Catholics, who, under Father Marchand, stood in the van of the movement. The publicans flooded the county with whisky, held races where drunkenness was only too manifest. Instead, however, of corrupting they disgusted the voters, who polled to keep far from them the dangerous saloon. Contrasted with the counties of Ontario, it certainly stands out prominently as an evidence of what is possible if party politics are only kept out of the contest, and every friend of prohibition does his duty. This is what has given Drummond the

victory, together with the fact that Roman Catholics and Protestants, clergy and laity, joined hands in a determined fight against the common enemy.

It is well to remark right here that to our knowledge there never was a victory in Canada yet, for the temperance cause where politics was allowed to enter, or where the so called "third party" method was introduced. Just as soon as politics, first, second, or third party were introduced in Ontario into the work, the Scott Act went out every time. It is a point worthy the thought of temperance workers.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

The following plan for those who are in doubt as to methods of conducting the work of a Division under the head of Good of the Order, is said to have been found to work very well. There are some Divisions that seem to require some little stimulus to keep the young people interested, and probably this will be as good as any. It is said to be the product of the brain of one of our P. M. W. P.'s in one of the United States Grand Divisions. In all these schemes to interest the younger members of a Division there is always to be guarded against, the tendency to bring down the work of the order to that of ordinary musical and literary societies. The musical and literary part of the session has its place, not at all prominent however, and workers should remember that the object of the Order is to formulate and carry out schemes for the propagation of temperance principles; reclaiming the drunkard, and pledging them to total abstinence. Children like to be continually amused but men of sober, sound sense, when they come into an order, must be given practical work to do, and they are apt to be, as in too many cases they have been, disgusted, when the whole effort of the members seems to be to amuse, rather than to propose and to carry out practical temperance work. In using the following plan it is to be hoped the workers will guard against any tendency to give this portion of the work too much prominence. We publish the plan by request:

Rule 1.—On the evening and immediately after the election of officers, two captains shall be elected by ballot, who shall proceed to choose sides, alternately, until all members, excepting the Worthy Patriarch, are chosen.

Rule 2.—At every meeting as soon as the head of the "Good of the Order" is reached, each captain shall call the roll of his side, and the side having the larger number present shall be declared entitled to three credits.

Rule 3.—Each side shall furnish the literary exercises at every other meeting, the captain first chosen beginning at the meeting after installation.

Rule 4.—Each reading, recitation, speech, essay or solo, shall count one for the side furnishing the same. When two or more sing together, each person shall be credited with one.

Rule 5.—Every member proposed and initiated during the quarter shall count four for the side proposing the same.

Rule 6.—The literary exercises shall not occupy more than forty-five minutes at a session, nor shall any one exercise occupy less than one or more than seven minutes, and no member shall be credited with more than one exercise the same evening.

Rule 7.—Such forfeit shall be paid by the side having the lowest score at the end of the quarter as may be agreed upon by the captains, and approved by the Division.

Rule 8.—The Worthy Patriarch shall act as judge, and impartially decide all questions arising under these rules. He shall keep a true score of the credits earned by both sides, and announce the result at the last meeting of the quarter.

Note. Members of either side may assist the other in any exercise, but the same shall not be counted.

The Odds Against Us.

BY WALKER.

Those who think the temperance cause has plain sailing ahead are shallow thinkers and greatly mistaken. Sixty years ago everything was against us and much is still. Old people to-day remember when intoxicating liquors were in every

house or hotel, and when treating was universal. A person who refused the proffered glass of wine or cup of grog was gazed at with wonder; and his or her refusal would be considered an insult to the household. Among sailors and lumbermen it was "drink with me or fight me!" and that practice has not yet wholly disappeared. Then nearly all the clergymen, elders, deacons, merchants, lawyers, doctors, and teachers drank more or less. Scarcely any were total abstainers. Frolics (drinking bouts) prevailed with the lower classes, and balls (drinking bouts, as the New York Presidential Jubilee ball and other balls nearer home still prove) with the upper class. Weddings, christenings and funerals were soaked with rum. Pastoral visits were treated to wine or spirits according to the wealth of the parishoner, and many a quaint story is told of clergymen who became a byword and reproach even to their drinking neighbors and congregations.

In comparing that openly drunken past with the present we are apt to be carried away and proclaim that all is changed. This is wrong; it is only partly changed; and very much must still be done before we can expect fairly and squarely to secure general Prohibitory laws and enforce them.

The popular votes within the past two years in Tennessee, Texas, Michigan, Atlanta, Toronto, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and some twelve counties in Ontario shew very plainly that the majority of the people (or voters) do not want Prohibition of the liquor traffic. In all the above states and places the clergymen who are generally the most powerful speakers and influential members of society were most vigorous workers for temperance. In the pulpit, on the platform and in the family circle the clergymen worked so strenuously for Prohibition that thousands of liquor sympathisers did not dare to go to the polls, and hundreds went and voted for the Amendment to please wife and children and the minister. The liquor people show how they would like to have the clergy on their side by the great fuss they make when here and there an erratic clergyman speaks against Prohibition. We are under great debt to the clergy of all denominations for their aid to our cause. Just imagine what a hard time we would have if the clergymen were a body against us as they are now against the liquor traffic. Beside the clergy and the teaching profession there is not an influential class in the land that is strongly on the side of Temperance. What I mean by a man or woman being on our side is (1st) to be a total abstainer; (2nd) to be actively working for temperance. The man who "don't drink" and will not do some work for the cause is a mean and selfish specimen of humanity. Sometimes when a man tells me he don't drink, but will not do anything to help a society work and save others, I long to unburthen my mind in plain English, but policy forbids. To tell them to their face of their meanness and selfishness would make them angry and not bring them into harness. No, you can only praise and cajole such people into joining and this is sometimes labor lost; their souls are so small and their own selfishness so contemptible. The only way to get such people and save them is to get hold of them young into the Band of Hope and train them up in the way they should go. But of this in a future letter. On this continent where government is by the people, if we cannot get votes enough we will be beaten no matter how righteous our cause may be. Have we votes enough on our side such as indicated above? No, we have not! I speak now of a whole state or province or the whole country. Let us see what we have against us, divided into two classes: (1st) acting against us:

(a) The distillers, brewers, importers and wholesale dealers; these are all rich and influential in church, state, and especially on election day.

(b) The retail dealers, saloon-keepers and hotel landlords; not always rich nor very influential in church, but in state, in society and always at the polls and in securing votes they have much power.

(3) The majority of the lawyers, doctors, judges, merchants, engineers and contractors are to-day not with us. By their habits must they be judged. The steady drinking or the occasional glass of wine go to show