

THE CAMP FIRE

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Read this paper carefully. Then keep it for reference. It contains important tables and statements that you will need to review at some future time.

The Plebiscite returns are now practically complete. There are four polling-places in British Columbia that cannot be heard from till navigation opens next spring. They cannot make any material difference in the result. With this trifling exception the whole vote has been reported and counted. Full details of it will be found on another page.

ORGANIZATION.

The battle over the principle of Prohibition has been fought. The people have decided that the liquor traffic must be suppressed by law. Henceforth we have to deal with the practical problem of working out the principle that has been endorsed.

This must be done in Parliament. The details of legislation, the penalties for violation of law, the methods of enforcement, must be settled there. It is more than ever necessary that the representatives of the people in Parliament shall be men in touch with public opinion upon the question of Prohibition.

The result of the Plebiscite, therefore, imposes a new duty upon every prohibitionist. It will turn the attention of the liquor traffic in a new direction. Those who are friendly to the traffic will be active and anxious to prevent the election of representatives who will accept and work out the mandate of the people. It is our duty to see that every such attempt is thwarted. A constituency that has declared itself in favor of Prohibition can only be fairly represented in Parliament by a member who holds the same views.

It would be foolish to imagine that the victory of September 29th was anything but the beginning of the battle. The enactment of a prohibitory law will not be the end of the fight. We are only on the threshold of a conflict in which we must spend many years and much energy. It is well that we should understand fully the position which we have taken, and the duties that it involves.

We cannot afford, then, to disband a single company of the prohibition army. Every Provincial organization must be strengthened and made permanent. Every county association must hold itself fully ready for the next phase of the conflict, whatever that may be. Every local committee must be made permanent and placed on a war footing without delay. Churches, young people's societies and temperance organizations must wisely plan and carefully carry out even more effective educating and inspiring work than what has already been done.

Our workers must bear in mind that they will meet with more determined opposition than ever. They must expect the liquor traffic to fight harder than before, now that the end is fairly

in sight. It will fight with the energy of desperation, and will do more than it has been thought capable of, in the struggle to save itself from destruction. We have a right to be thankful for the victory we have won. We have reason to be anxious, determined and cautious, in view of what we have yet to meet and overcome.

The present duty, then, is to close ranks, to perfect our organization, to insist upon our right to every inch of the ground we have gained. If it were simply a fight for personal advantage, we might talk of compromise or generosity towards our opponents. We are fighting, however, for interests too sacred to be compromised in the smallest degree. We are fighting for the moral, physical and social rights of those who are not able to fight for themselves. Any yielding to our enemies would be a betrayal of our cause. We dare do nothing but push on the battle with every energy that we can command.

No Liquor at Canteens.

The *Orillia Packet* informs us that the Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society at Orillia recently received the following letter from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence: "Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of October 7th, asking if canteens are permitted at military camps of instruction. By general order, dated December 1st, 1893, the sale of intoxicating liquors in regimental messes and canteens at camps of instruction was entirely prohibited. This order is still in force, but, as it would seem from your letter and other representations that have been made to me that it is not being strictly carried out, I am causing orders to be issued that, henceforth, the general order above mentioned is to be followed in its entirety."

Yours faithfully,
F. W. BORDEN.

Using Liquor Reasonably.

A saloon journal expresses the hope that some day "the pupils in the public schools will be taught how to use alcoholic drinks reasonably." We hope so, too; in fact, we think they are being so taught now. The way to use a rattlesnake "reasonably" is to crush his head as soon as possible. The way to use alcoholic drinks "reasonably" is to dump the quantity on hand into the gutter and completely prohibit the manufacture of any more. The youth of our land, in fact the whole country, have no more need of alcoholic drinks than they have of rattlesnakes. Crush the head of the venomous beast at once. Let the youth of the country be so taught.—*Religious Telescope.*

Prohibition in Vermont.

"Everywhere the traffic has been driven behind closed doors. No signs of liquor for sale, or arrays of whisky bottles in the windows, have tempted the man who was endeavoring to control his appetite. The person who wanted liquor has had to go in search of it. It has not been offered to him unsought. Moreover, when told that it was a foolish law, the Vermonters have looked outside their State to see how license laws were working elsewhere. They have noted more evidences of prevailing intemperance in States and cities having license laws than in Vermont. They have seen that high-license laws are elsewhere as extensively violated as the prohibitory law is here. Influenced by such practical considerations, as well as to a large extent by principle, the people of Vermont have sustained the law; no attempt to repeal or weaken it having come within Mauser rifle shot of succeeding."—*Burlington Free Press.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FROM MANY PLACES.

Now for Legislation.

We could not spare space to quote the many strong deliverances that have been made since the voting, by religious and prohibition bodies calling upon the Government and Parliament to carry out the will of the people, as expressed at the polls, by enacting a prohibitory law for the Dominion of Canada.

A Good Example.

The Catholic University of America, located at Washington, has a "Father Mathew Chair," under the auspices of which noted lecturers deliver temperance lectures in the university extension courses throughout the country.

A Fearful Record.

Rev. Charles Garrett, addressing a Band of Hope demonstration in Newcastle-on-Tyne, said it was computed that there were 800,000 drunkards in England, which was equal to two drunkards for every Wesleyan class member.

All for Liquor.

The annual drink bill of Victoria for 1897 has just been compiled by Mr. J. D. Merson. The expenditure for last year reached £1,205,347, or equal to £3, 13s, 3d, per head for every man, woman and child in the colony.

Another Blow for the Traffic.

An important judicial decision has been given by the Appellate Court of Kansas, affirming that a liquor debt is illegal, and that payment for liquor sent unlawfully into the State cannot be collected by law.

A Great Lodge.

The banner lodge I. O. G. T. of the world is found in Glasgow, and is named the "City;" its membership is more than 200 what it was a year ago, and now reaches 865 in good standing. The Grand Lodge of Scotland reports an adult membership of 42,833, with 30,192 juveniles, the increase for the year being 1,835 adults and 3,675 juveniles. The total membership in Scotland at present is 79,023, or 5,570 more than last year.

Uniting for War.

A National Christian Citizenship Convention has been called to meet at Washington on December 13-15. The liquor question will be one of the most important subjects for consideration. The call is signed by a number of well known social reformers.

White Ribbon Gathering.

The annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States will open at St. Paul, Minn. on Nov. 11. A programme of special attractions has been prepared, including mass meetings, conferences, sermons &c., in addition to the regular business meetings. A great attendance is expected.

Drink in South Africa.

An English Government Report upon native affairs in South Africa makes clear the fearful devastation that liquor is making. E. S. Roberts Chief Inspector of Locations is quoted as saying: "Any one traveling, as I have done, over the large native reserves in the colony cannot fail to observe the bad and demoralized state of the residents of these locations. Never a very industrious people, they are now, owing to their drunken habits, becoming idle, slothful and unthrifty, and even when they go into service they are of very little use

unless employed at the compounds in Kimberley or other mining centers where liquor is not obtainable by them."

A Splendid Showing.

The British Temperance Advocate compiles the crime statistics of the Clutha district, New Zealand for a period of three and one half years (January, 1891, to June, 1894) under license, and a similar period (July, 1891, to December, 1897) under no-license. The following table gives the result:

	1891-4	1891-7
Drunkenness	130	6
Assaults	11	1
Breaches of the peace	16	2
Disorderly and riotous conduct	9	1
Lunacy	7	2
Threatening language	3	0
Assaulting and resisting police	1	0
Cruelty to animals	3	0
Disturbing congregations	5	1
	188	13
Convictions for other offences	112	53
	300	66

Rejoicing over our Victory.

From many parts of the world are coming cordial congratulations to Canada upon the victory won on Sept. 29th.

At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance held at Manchester, England on October 18th, presided over by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., the following resolution was submitted:—

"That this Council tenders its heartiest congratulations to the Canadian Dominion Alliance on the majority obtained for prohibition in the seven distinctively British Provinces of the Dominion. And the Council earnestly hopes that at an early period such legislation as may be satisfactory to the Dominion Alliance and beneficial to the people of Canada may be enacted."

The adoption of this resolution was moved by Rev. C. F. Aked in a strong and eloquent speech, was seconded by Councillor Joseph Malins, G. C. T., supported by Rev. J. H. Hector and carried unanimously.

A Scared Organ.

The *Texas Liquor Dealer* says: "Through the continued operation of the nefarious local option law, it is possible that the day is not far distant when the prohibitionists will contest the control of the State in earnest. They are organized, the several religious associations are their allies, the pulpit is their rostrum."

Poor France.

Believing that alcoholism is increasing in France, and, like many an other embryo statesman, Mons. Guillemin, a Deputy for La Vendee, instead of proposing legislation that would effectually suppress the evil, introduces a bill for a state monopoly of the traffic in alcoholic liquor. But this means, he argues, better drink and a higher price, resulting, he avers, in an enlarged revenue.

Temperance Teaching.

From the *National Temperance Advocate* we learn that the Assistant Attorney General of the United States has rendered an opinion in which he holds that it is the duty of the various boards of education to enforce the law passed by Congress, May 20th, 1890, that makes the study of alcoholism with reference to its effects upon the human system a compulsory branch of study not only in the public schools of the Territories, but in the various Indian schools wherever located, and in the naval and military schools of the United States. Teachers also must pass a satisfactory examination on this special subject if they have not already done so.