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Temperance Talk.

The Bar.

A poet has said of the public-house that it is appropriately called a bar:

- A bar to heaven, a door to hell;
- Whoever named it, named it well;
- A bar to manliness and wealth,
- A door to want and broken health,
- A bar to honor, pride and fame,
- A door to sin and grief and shame;
- A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
- A door to darkness and despair!
- A bar to honored, useful life,
- A door to brawling, senseless strife;
- A bar to all that's true and brave,
- A door to every drunkard's grave;
- A bar to home that joy imparts,
- A door to tears and aching hearts.
- A bar to heaven, a door to hell;
- Whoever named it, named it well.

Temperance Notes.

The reign of crime in San Francisco since the saloons were reopened is almost unparalleled. The city is well-nigh as wicked and lawless as in the vigilance committee days. The ruined city is at present at the mercy of thugs, and the government is in almost open sympathy with them.

The relation of pauperism to intemperance seems very plain to the people of Japan. In Great Britain there are 1,000,000 paupers, while Japan has only 25,000. When someone expressed surprise at the great disparity and wondered why in Japan there is so small an element of pauperism in proportion to population, the reply of a Japanese statesman was: "That is because while the Japanese drink tea the British people drink alcohol."

There are five great liquor organizations in the United States. These five organizations are, of course, in league, and usually supply men, money and literature in every local contest where there is a possibility of the saloon being defeated. One organization, the Protective Bureau, so-called, is chiefly a distributing agency for saloon literature, edited by Cyrus C. Turner, with headquarters in New York. According to The American Brewer's Journal, during 1902-1905 this bureau sent out fifteen different tracts, aggregating more than 10,000,000 pages. Most of them are mailed directly to voters, whose names and addresses are furnished by friends of the trade.

The average rate of license taxation in 122 towns of the United States having a population exceeding 30,000, is \$335, as against an average of \$175 charged to similar towns in Great Britain. If the comparison be made with particular states or certain geographical divisions, the difference is even more pronounced. The average license duty in twenty-one New England cities, says The Independent, is ten times the average rate in similar cities in the United Kingdom. Naturally, the revenue thus received is much greater in this country than in Great Britain. In the 164 British towns having a population of 30,000 and upwards, the proceeds from this source is approximately \$4,080,000; whereas, in the 122 American towns of the same size it is \$36,975,000, or more than nine times as much.

Mr. Tennyson Smith, whose successful tour in this country was terminated by the death of his wife, whose remains he conveyed to England in order to lay her to rest in their native land, took a lengthy rest after his arrival there in August, but has been continuously at work since the middle of September, and his reception in his native land must have been very gratifying to him, for it has been of a most flattering character. The Manchester Dispatch says: "Mr. Tennyson Smith has had a great reception on recommending work in his native land, and the Press chronicles the fact that in the various towns visited splendid demonstrations have been made to welcome him on his arrival at the railway stations; processions of temperance societies, with their banners, accompanied by bands, have escorted his carriage to the hall. Reception teas have been held, with addresses of welcome delivered by ministers and representative temperance friends. Crowded gatherings have followed in every instance, and in many places numbers have been turned from the doors." Mr. Tennyson Smith's tour in this country has evidently been most helpful to his work in his native land and to the cause of prohibition there. For as the result of his investigation of the matter, under an official appointment from a British organization, he has been able to refute the statements made and recently reiterated by Mr. Sherwell that prohibition is a failure. Lengthy interviews have been published in several papers, in which he gives the result of his observations. He was in-

vented to give a special lecture on the subject in Manchester, England, in connection with the recent annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance. Mr. Smith is now in Canada, conducting a campaign against the liquor traffic. Later he will fulfill engagements in the United States.

It develops that in the Confederate Soldiers' Homes there are no beer canteens and never have been, and there has been comparatively little trouble on account of "outside resorts." The "outside resorts" are the dumping ground of the canteens. The Richmond Leader declares that this is "one of the compensations of poverty."

There seems to be no doubt that for some reason, whether moral or economic, the consumption of spirituous liquors by Englishmen is steadily decreasing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently stated in Parliament that the annual imports of wine from the principal sources of supply had decreased 4,000,000 gallons since 1900. The amount now drunk in the British Isles is but three pints per capita.

J. B. Martin, a Cincinnati hotel-keeper, and an enthusiastic prohibitionist, declares he will devote the proceeds of his Alaska mining properties up to \$500,000 yearly to the cause of prohibition in the United States. He believes that eventually the Prohibition party will wipe out the liquor traffic in America. The party heretofore has had not more than \$50,000 a year for carrying on its work. Martin is sole owner of mines on Douglas Island, Alaska, having gold ore veins comparable to those of the Treadwell mines. It is estimated that his properties will produce several hundred millions in gold.

"It ought to furnish convincing arguments for the temperance cause that fractures and other injuries, when occurring in habitual drunkards, are so frequently followed by fatal pneumonia," writes Dr. Haines, in Inebriety. "It must be the experience of all surgeons that an unexpected pneumonia frequently follows severe injury in such subjects. They seem to be particularly susceptible to this infection. Again, we must remember the possibility of pneumonia originating from traumatism of the chest. Indeed, it is sometimes observed that a right-sided pneumonia follows injury to the left chest wall, and vice versa. Pneumonia may follow an injury within forty-eight hours, or may occur later. Again, it is common for such pneumonia to be marked by a delirium very suggestive of delirium tremens, or true mania-a-potu may be present."

In a speech recently at the Bishops-gate Institute, Sir Victor Horsley gave some remarkable figures to show how the use of alcohol in hospitals was declining. In 1882 nearly \$40,000 was spent on alcohol in the London hospitals, and \$15,000 on milk; in 1902 the situation was almost exactly reversed, about \$15,000 being spent on alcohol, and over \$40,000 on milk.

The Kansas Anti-Liquor Society has adopted a new plan to fight the liquor traffic. It is distributing free to all who write and enclose a stamp a recipe for the cure of the liquor habit. It can be given secretly in coffee or food. Also one for the tobacco habit that can be given secretly. The only request they make is that you do not sell the recipes, but give free copies to your friends. Their address is Room 68, Gray Building, Kansas City, Mo.

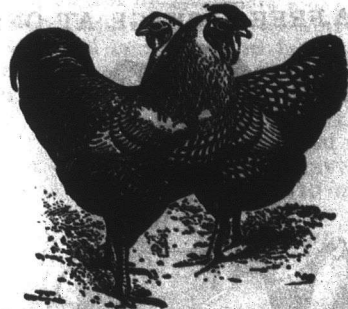
The chief organizations for promoting prohibition in Great Britain are the United Kingdom Alliance, secretary, Mr. W. Williams, 16 Deansgate, Manchester; The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association; the Irish Temperance League, and the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance. Most of the other temperance organizations, although existing for other purposes, are in general sympathy with the legislative aims of the United Kingdom Alliance.

The following is taken from a temperance sermon delivered by the Rev. Munhall, the great evangelist: "I do not believe a glass of pure, distilled whiskey could be bought in the United States. Not enough hops are raised in the United States to make the beer used in New York City alone. A brewer was once asked how much beer he drank. He answered, fifty to sixty glasses per day, but he did not make a hog of himself. The alarming increase of Bright's disease and apoplexy is due to the use of beer and whiskey. Enough money is expended annually for liquor to buy every woman a man's broadcloth suit, his wife a silk dress that would stand alone, pay off the indebtedness on his home, put a quarter of beef in his cellar, and a barrel of flour in his pantry, a hired girl in his kitchen, and \$25 in his pocket to begin life with. These hard times should be charged to the whiskey and beer account."

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