

# THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of The Temperance Reform.

VOL. 2. No. 4

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER, 1895.

25 CENTS PER YEAR.

This issue of The Camp Fire has special reference to the drink traffic as a cause of crime. The November number will discuss the Liquor Traffic as a Cause of disease and death. It will have valuable statistics. Don't miss it.

## A NEW PLAN OF WISE WORK FOR RICH RESULTS.

BY W.C.T.U.'S—YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES—TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS—AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS GENERALLY.

[We carried prohibition in Maine by sowing the land knee-deep with literature.—NEAL DOW.]

THE CAMP FIRE is a carefully prepared budget of the latest and soundest campaign literature, bright and telling sketches and poems, and a summary of recent temperance news, put in the taking form of a monthly journal.

It is specially adapted to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed, pithy Temperance Literature, for gratuitous distribution by our workers and friends.

Its articles will be short, good and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian or partizan. It will be an inspiration and an educator wherever it goes.

This paper will convince many a man whom his neighbors cannot convince.

It will talk to him quietly in his own home, in his leisure moments, when he can listen uninterruptedly.

It will talk to him strongly when he cannot talk back, and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of his talk.

It will bring before him facts, arguments, appeals, that will influence, instruct, and benefit him.

It will set men thinking—this always aids our movement. It will do good wherever it goes. Its circulation will be a blessing to those who give it and those who receive it.

You can greatly help it by subscribing at once for some copies and planning for their distribution.

Look at the terms:—

Twenty copies will be sent to any one address every month for six months, or ten copies for one year for ONE DOLLAR, payable in advance.

On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative result. One hundred and twenty copies may be placed in as many homes, and have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUSAND. WILL YOU HELP US?

### CRIME CAUSE.

In an address before the Ministers' Union, at Cleveland, Judge Logue, of that city, bore his testimony to the relation of drink and crime. He had been Judge of the Police Court for four years, and during that time 40,000 cases had come before him.

"Last year," he said, "of the cases brought before me 4,297 were cases of intoxication, the smallest number for any year during my term of office. The year before there were 4,950, and previous to that 5,380. Four-fifths of all the cases brought into court were the result of intoxication. While the charge on which the offence was examined may have been other than intoxication, the evidence brought out the fact that the use of liquor is responsible for all but a small per cent. of the crime that is committed."

This testimony is daily reiterated, and is conclusive. Every judge could give the same evidence.

The only way to stop this avalanche of crime is to prohibit the poisonous incentive.—*Exchange.*

### WHAT HAST THOU DONE?

That little children wail and starve and perish and soak and blacken soul and sense in our streets; and that there are hundreds and thousands of the unemployed, not all of whom—as some would persuade us—are lazy impostors; that the demon of drink still causes among us daily horrors which would disgrace Dahomey or Ashantee, and rakes into his coffers millions of pounds which are wet with tears and red with blood—these are facts patent to every eye. Now, God will work no miracle to mend these miseries. If we neglect them, they will be left uncured, but he will hold us responsible for the neglect. It is vain for us to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In spite of all the political economists, in spite of all superfine theories of chills and purse saving wisdom, in spite of all the critics of the irreligious, still more of the semireligious and the religious, press, He will say to the callous and the slothful, with such a glance "as struck Gehazi with leprosy and Simon Magus with a curse:" "What hast thou done? Smooth religionist, orthodox churchman, scrupulous Levite, befringed and bephylacteried Pharisee, thy brother's blood crieth to Me from the ground."—*Archdeacon Farrar.*

### ONE OF MANY.

"I knew a gentleman who married a sweet and lovely girl. She was very devoted to him, and when she discovered his dissipated habits she endeavored to shield him. When he stayed out at night, she would send the servants to bed, while she waited and watched for him; and then in her night dress, and a pair of slippers on her feet, she would glide down very gently and let him in. One night he came home later. The servants were in bed. The house had a front door, then a marble vestibule and then an inner door. She opened the one, stepped upon the cold marble and opened the outer door. The drunken husband entered, seized her by the shoulders, swung her around, opened the inner door, quickly passed through, and locked it before his wife could enter. She would not speak or cry out, lest she would disgrace her husband before the servants. In the morning she was found with her night dress drawn under her feet, crouching in the corner, almost chilled to death. On her deathbed she told her father all about it, or the circumstances would never have been known. There is much that is never known, as well as a vast amount of misery and degradation that does crop out, and which is startling in its reality."—*John B. Gough.*

### ONE THING THAT COUNTS.

I do not write in the interest of any political party as such; but let us keep it before the people that in the warfare against the saloon there is but one thing that counts, and that is the ballot. We may talk of the thousands and millions of treasure that are worse than wasted annually in paying the liquor bill of the Nation; but what does the liquor dealer care for that? The work of the saloon still goes on.

We may tell of the vast army of distillers, brewers and saloon-keepers, who are engaged in the soul-destroying liquor business of this country; but what does the liquor dealer care for that? The work of the saloon still goes on.

We may deplore the fact that hundreds and thousands of young men are annually falling victims to the ravages of the liquor traffic all over the land; but what does the liquor dealer care for that? The work of the saloon still moves on.

We may depict the sighs, tears, heartaches, and heartbreaks of fathers and mothers, on account of drunken sons and ruined daughters; but what does the liquor dealer care for these things? The deadly work of the saloon still goes on.

We may demonstrate the awful truth that hundreds and thousands of our young men are annually going down to a drunkard's perdition; but what does the liquor dealer care for that? The death-telling work of the saloon still goes on.

None of these things move the liquor dealer; none of these things count.

But I rejoice, Mr. Editor, that in this conflict there is one thing that does count and that one thing is the ballot in the hand of the free citizen. It is this, and this only, that alarms the liquor dealer; it is this, and this only, that is to strike the death-knell of the saloon in this country.

O that the Christian voters of this land would awake to the fact and govern themselves accordingly!—*Western.*

### DRINK AND CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.

According to the writer of an article on drink and its terrible results in Liverpool, Dr. Carter took a decided part as one of a deputation to the magistrates some months ago. He laid emphasis on the cost to the city in jails, workhouses and hospitals, of the enormously excessive trade in alcohol. Some years ago two great evils were tackled with much effect—gambling houses and houses of ill fame. But 1,837 public houses remain and 241 beerhouses. And some of the results are as follows: 7,000 habitual drunkards exist in Liverpool. Last year 15,054 persons were arrested in the streets for drunkenness. According to the City Coroner, 110 persons died in the same year from excessive drinking, 174 children were overladen in bed, and 21,000 cases of personal injury and disfigurement, arising in nearly every instance from drink, were treated at the hospitals and public dispensaries.—*The Lancet.*

### AN ARGUMENT.

To be a drunkard is wicked. To make a drunkard is wicked. To make a drunkard maker is wicked. To make a law that makes a drunkard maker is wicked. To help to make a legislature to make a law to make a drunkard maker is wicked. So the whole business of drinking or selling liquor, or establishing saloons, or legalizing them, or voting for legislatures to license them is wicked. It is not merely a mistake or an error, but it is desperately wicked. Neither can one excuse himself, or palliate his wickedness by saying that he was more concerned about money than financial questions, or that many others and more excellent men as well as saloon

keepers and their patrons, voted his way. The number engaged in a crime or sin does not affect the personal guilt of each. Let all learn our individual responsibility for the liquor traffic.—*The Temperance News.*

### COMPENSATION.

The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, while reporting against prohibition, coupled with that declaration another to the effect that, if prohibition were enacted, compensation should be provided for those liquor traffickers whose business would be interfered with by the new legislation. This feature is another indication of the bitterness towards the prohibition movement expressed in the report and manifested by a majority of the commissioners all through their inquiry. Prohibition, when secured in Canada, will be secured without any further indemnity from those whom it has impoverished to those whom it has enriched.

It is true that the country would be vastly benefited by prohibition, to an extent that would more than make up for any amount that would be paid for the proposed compensation, and some friends of the temperance cause have argued that buying off the traffickers would be a cheap and quick way of getting rid of the traffic. This position is taken by some strong prohibitionists who do not consider that the traffickers have any just claim for compensation. They advocate it merely as a question of expediency not as a matter of right.

It is a short-sighted policy. In all public affairs we have to deal with the unwillingness of the people to submit to taxation. Misuse of the money raised by such taxation would, of course, intensify this feeling. Loading up the question of prohibition with a condition of compensation means inviting for it public disfavor and hostility.

The politician who went before the Canadian people to-day advocating the appropriation of public money—that is the taxation of the people—for the endowment of retiring liquor dealers, would simply be courting political extinction.

The advocacy of compensation at the present time is practically the strongest kind of hindrance to, and attack upon, the progress of prohibition.

### DRINK IN AFRICA.

The Imperial House of Commons has been discussing at some length the question of the liquor traffic in Africa. Great injury has been done by the almost free importation of liquor which has produced terrible effects among the natives. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stated that he was anxious to prevent the importation of all spirits into uncivilized countries, but it was difficult to do so. Great Britain wished to have a duty of 10s. 6d. per gallon imposed upon such liquor, but France and Germany would only agree to 6d. per gallon. The British were practically compelled to keep their duties as low as other countries in the territory under their protection, otherwise trade would go to the neighboring protectorates. It was the old story over and over again. The government felt compelled to tolerate the admittedly ruin-producing liquor traffic because of the financial benefit that resulted from it.

### WORK IN DENMARK.

The Danish Temperance Society, with the consent of the education department of the government, has sent copies of an admirable book on alcoholics, designed to assist the work of the school in promoting temperance, to all teachers. This work clearly shows the danger of the weaker fermented liquors as well as the distilled spirits and the fallacy of alcohol as a remedial agency.