

THE CAMP FIRE.

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Every one who receives this paper is respectfully requested to read every part of it carefully. It is a journal that no Canadian temperance worker can afford to be without. The subscription price is almost insignificant. In the impending campaign for better legislation in Ontario it will be of intense interest and great value.

THE OLD CENTURY AND THE NEW.

I will not sing the old man's song
Of far back fields of green,
Of better days and bluer skies,
And simpler lives serene.
For the same red hand of war did then
As now blur all the scene.

The maddening rush, the hurried tramp
Of swifter footed time,
Would thrill my ardent soul with hopes
More lofty and sublime;
But the march of sin keeps even pace
In sorrow, shame and crime.

The strenuous life, the earnest gaze,
The grasp of conquering hand,
That holds in firm, controlling might
The powers of sea and land,
Still sees vice walk with brazen front
Along the shining strand.

With eye of seer, I look far out
Upon the human sea,
On triumphs vast the brightening glow
Of a kingdom yet to be;
Where vice is slain and peace doth reign
O'er man redeemed and free.

—A. D. WEEKS.

Toronto, Aug. 15th, 1901.

A Temperance Professorship.

A movement has been started in England for the endowment of a chair of temperance in the University of London. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States is also considering the question of similar endowment for the university at Yale or at Harvard.

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ROUND THE WORLD.

NOTES OF NEWS ABOUT THE CAUSE

A Low Death Rate.

The indoor patients in the London Temperance Hospital for the past year numbered 1,282; the death rate was only six per cent. The outdoor patients receiving assistance from the institution numbered 17,910.

No Young Barmaids.

A government edict has been issued in the city of Buda Pesth providing that hereafter no woman under the age of forty years will be allowed to serve liquor in any of the restaurants of that city.

A Fearful Fatality.

A good deal of controversy has sprung up regarding the cause of the terrible disaster to the Islander steamboat which resulted in the loss of many lives. A number of persons who were on board did not hesitate to state that the pilot in charge of the vessel was too drunk to attend to his business.

New South Wales.

Rev. F. B. Boyce, B.A., President of the New South Wales Temperance Alliance, has written a letter to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which he states that the expenditure of the colony for strong drink during 1900 amounted to 4,744,224 pounds sterling. This is the largest consumption recorded, being an increase over the preceding year's expenditure of 340,311 pounds.

A Flourishing Order.

In Scotland the Good Templar Order is making splendid progress. At last session of the Grand Lodge the Secretary's report showed a substantial increase during the year. There are now in operation 1,199 lodges with an aggregate membership numbering nearly 90,000. The city of Glasgow has the largest subordinate lodge in the world. It has a membership of 1,308.

No More Public Drinking.

The Governor General of Moscow, in Russia, has issued a decree prohibiting the drinking of liquor in street, parks, public squares, house yards, and all public buildings. In other words, the liquor purchased in saloons must be drunk in the places where it is bought. A heavy fine is provided for a violation of this law, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment.

A Fearful Record.

The arrests for drunkenness in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1899 was 214,298. Notwithstanding the vast amount of temperance work that has been done, and the establishment and development of temperance societies, it is a saddening fact that from year to year the proportion of prosecutions for drunkenness to every 1,000 of the population grows steadily great.

The Scott Act Working.

The Island Guardian and Christian Chronicle, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., in a recent issue, makes the statement that throughout the province of Prince Edward Island there is a marked improvement in the enforcement of the Scott Act, and goes on to say that "the law is an excellent one and a real terror to evil-doers when its enforcement is looked after as we trust it will be hereafter."

U. S. Liquor Consumption.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the United States has made a report for the year ending June 30th, 1901, in which is set out the amount of intoxicating liquors entered for home consumption.

The total quantity of spirits is put at 160,777,693 gallons, being an increase of 5,889,802 gallons over the quantity for 1900.

The amount of fermented liquors is stated as being 40,517,978 barrels, an increase of 1,186,229 barrels.

Has Never Had a Saloon.

The city of Hoopston, Ill., is an ideal temperance town, for it has never had a saloon. This has not interfered with its growth, for in 1890 it had a population of less than 2,000 and to day its inhabitants number 3,823. The Mayor receives a salary of fifty cents a year; the remuneration of each of the Councilmen is one-half that amount and no fees are accepted. Hoopston has paved streets, electric lights, a system of water works, a well-organized fire department, and more and better sidewalks than any other city of her size in Illinois, and the boast of her citizens is that liquor does not contribute one dollar of license money to these improvements.

Public Ownership.

Natal, S.A., Legislative Assembly has passed an Act authorizing the municipalization of the liquor traffic in Durban. All liquor sellers are to be given five years' notice of termination of their privileges. In the meantime their rights may be purchased at a valuation, in which nothing is to be allowed for good will. The liquor traffic is to be carried on by civic officials in all hotels and clubs, on the basis that the proprietors of these places are to have the profits belonging to the hotel or club business, and all profits from sales to the general public are to go to the city.

Protection for Children.

An Act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to children has been passed by the British Parliament. It is not an extreme measure and has some weak points that will probably prevent its being of much value. The fact of its enactment, however, is in itself an evidence of an advance in temperance sentiment.

The new measure prohibits the sale of liquor to any person under the age of fourteen, unless the liquor is delivered in corked and sealed vessels, containing not less than one pint each. Penalties are a fine of not more than ten dollars for a first offence, and not more than twenty five dollars for any subsequent offence. Any person sending anyone under fourteen years of age to purchase liquor is liable to similar penalties.

Under Dispensary Law.

State control of the liquor traffic in South Carolina does not seem to be successful in superseding illegal liquor selling, although strenuous efforts are made by the officials to enforce the law. A recent issue of the News and Courier of Charleston states that within a few days the police had raided forty "blind tigers" in Columbia, the capital of the state, and captured one hundred gallons of whiskey and 840 bottles of beer. The News and Courier goes on to say: "It is actually charged that the municipal authorities and police force of Columbia have an understanding with the 'blind tigers' in that city, and that the policemen of the capital city have rendered no assistance to the officers of the dispensary, because if they should do so they would imperil their positions."

A No-License City.

The Hon. Oliver Howard of Greeley, Col., writes to the Gem State Rural in reply to a request of the editor for an expression of opinion as to the value of prohibition in his city, where it has been in force for a good many years.

In reply, Mr. Howard declares that it is impossible to speak too highly of the value of the prohibition policy to the community. He says that "children are better clothed, better cherished, better schooled and suffer less shame and sense of degradation than in saloon towns." He further states that "the gain to our merchants because this is a temperance city is past all computation. In other words, the gains to legitimate business is immense.

Another interesting paragraph of Mr. Howard's letter says that "many years ago this city built a jail at a cost of \$2,000 and presented the same to the county; but as there was no saloon here and little to incite to crime, there was no quarreling, no police service needed worth mention, no arrests made, and hence the new jail was not needed, and as a matter of fact was finally rented as a repository for buffalo robes."

Prohibition Progress in the South.

In the recently issued annual report of the American National Temperance Society there is contained some valuable information regarding the extent of prohibition in the Southern States. Some of the forcible facts set out are the following:

In New York State there are 2,000 more saloons than in all the fifteen States of the South. In the Southern States there are 27,000,000 people, and 17,000,000 of them are living under absolute prohibition. In Georgia there is one saloon to every 1,830 people; in New York there is one saloon to every 276 people. In Mississippi there is one saloon to every 2,780 people. In New Jersey there is one saloon to every 230 people.

There are 137 counties in Tennessee, and 119 of them are under absolute prohibition. In Kentucky, the land of fast horses, beautiful women and old bourbon, there are 116 counties, and 76 of them are under absolute prohibition. Two-thirds of the population of the South and four-fifths of the territory have already abolished the liquor traffic, and it looks as if the friends were determined to run it out of the whole territory.

In the state of Tennessee there is a law which prohibits the opening of any drink-shop within four miles of any school or church outside of incorporated towns. By this law four-fifths of the territory of the State is under absolute prohibition. Two years ago this law was amended by extending the four-mile limit to all towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants "hereafter incorporated," and provisions were made by which all existing corporations of that size might surrender their charters, with the consent of the Legislature, and re-incorporate, so as to get rid of the saloons. Since the present Legislature began its session thirty two towns have petitioned to be allowed to exercise this privilege. Heretofore some whiskey dealers have been in the habit at every session of the Legislature to send to members donations of whiskey, so a bill was passed make it a misdemeanour to sell or give away any sort of intoxicating liquor in the State capital.