

Kindly read this paper carefully. Can you afford to do without it? In the coming campaign you will need the facts and arguments that you cannot get anywhere else. The price is very small. Send us your subscription if you are not a subscriber already.

FACTS AND FIGURES

FOR STUDENTS AND SPEAKERS.

WHAT LONDON DRINKS EVERY YEAR.

Some curious particulars are given in the "Home Magazine" concerning what London drinks every year. No less than 275,000,000 gallons of water find their way annually down the throats of Londoners. But Londoners don't drink water only. The beer consumed amounts to 153,000,000 gallons every year—a quantity which, if placed in $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon casks end to end, would make a line long enough to go more than a third of the way round the Equator. If this beer were put into a colossal barrel, 100 yards in diameter, the top of our barrel (if cylindrical) would be on a level with the top of Nelson's hat, if the Nelson Column were perched on the top of the monument, while 150 Lifeguardsmen could not join hands around its base. In fact our sea of beer would float the entire fleet of the United States, and would allow a distribution of almost a pint to every man, woman, and child in the world.

OTHER DRINK THAN BEER

Of neat spirits London demands about 1,400,000 gallons a year, or sufficient bottles (2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 400,000), if placed five feet apart, to throw a spirituous girdle round the earth at the Equator. If we add water or aerated waters in the ratio of two to one, we have diluted spirits sufficient to allow ten gills to every man, woman, and child (absolutely) in the United Kingdom. But we are still far from exhausting London's drinking capacity. Our tea drinkers are an army of millions, and call for twenty-five million pounds of tea, which, when reduced to liquid consistency, means something like 1,250,000,000 pints, or nearly a pint for every inhabitant of the world. Our teapot, if properly shaped, would comfortably take in the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral, for it contains over 928,000 cubic yards. To convey the coffee beans for London's yearly consumption would require a train half a mile long for a burden of nearly 1,370 tons; and the canister would be fourteen yards in diameter, and as high as the monument. Of aerated waters, London drinks 50,000,000 gallons every year.—*Westminster Gazette.*

NO POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The common cry, "No politics in the pulpit," is silly. It suits rum and other robbers. Rome preaches it, but practices the opposite, "with both hands earnestly." Moses and the prophets, Christ and the apostles, were all of them tremendous political preachers.

What is politics? The dictionary says it is "That part of ethics that pertains to the public good." If any should claim that the pulpit is not the central home of ethics, there would be a hullabaloo. But right here let us draw a sharp line of distinction between "politics" and "partisanship." And this suggests just the electricism that is needed to strike terror to the hearts of ring rulers who are reversing that fundamental law of Christian government. That government is: "Of, and for and by the people." Presbyterians should be the last to echo this cry from the pit, "No politics in the pulpit." In a superb paper on "Calvin," recently delivered before the Presbyterian pastors of Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. George Norcross, of Carlisle, he said: "Calvin was hated by princes and statesmen as the man who instituted a church that acted as a revolutionary force in politics."

"Vigilance is the price of liberty," especially of religious liberty. If the pulpit is not to warn of danger and point to paths of duty in this realm so vital to Christianity, from whence is it to come? Christian government is a

talent committed to our stewardship and if we "meanly lose" it, the first and chief reason will be unfaithfulness of the pulpit to its sacred trust.

Partisan politics has the annual handling of hundreds of millions of money. And thieves will, as for generations they have, take charge of it unless Christian patriots, guided by the pulpit, attend to their duty.

Sailors say, "A stern chase is a long chase." We are already so far astern with our Christian government that Christian patriots will have a long chase to capture the pirate that has already run off with the fruits of our many bloody battles for civil freedom. Each of us should earnestly pray, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do" in this matter.

And let us be too utterly honest with ourselves in the prayer to be in danger of self-deception. We of the laity must cease to demand silence on politics in the pulpit.

And the pulpit must have too much of the spirit of Elijah to be muzzled. If we do not take this course, we shall wish we had done so in a day of final account, not "far away."—*Geo. May Powell, Presbyterian Journal, Philadelphia.*

STATE MONOPOLY IN LIQUOR.

The official count in South Dakota shows that the constitutional amendment providing for State management of the sale of liquors was adopted by a majority of 1,613 votes. The newly-adopted clause reads as follows:—"The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be under exclusive State control, and shall be conducted by duly authorized agents of the State, who shall be paid by salary and not by commission."

This victory in South Dakota is not the only gain which the dispensary system has recently made. In Georgia, where the plan was first tried in the college town of Athens, it has been adopted in a score of towns and counties. In Alabama also it is gaining a foothold, two counties having a dispensary bill pending in the Legislature.

The greatest gain it has made, however, is in South Carolina. As our readers will recall, the dispensary law first encountered violent resistance from the liquor-dealers and their sympathizers in some of the cities; and when Gov. Tillman put down the disorders and reduced the illicit traffic to a minimum unknown in any other State, a Federal Judge (Judge Simonton) restored the "blind tigers" by enjoining State officials from preventing the sale of liquor in "original packages" imported from other States. This decision was based upon the astonishing doctrine that the dispensary law was not passed under the police powers of the State.

Judge Simonton for months almost nullified the State law by permitting liquor-dealers to import carloads of loose packages of liquor, some of them containing only a half-pint. His decision did not, however, keep the State officers from watching where these original packages were sold, and arresting dealers who allowed the contents of the packages to be drunk on the premises. In this way the law was kept half alive until last March, when Judge Simonton's decision finally reached the Supreme Court, and his usurped protectorate over the liquor traffic was brought to an end.

"At the present time," says an article in *The New York Sun*, "there is not an original-package shop in the State and there are comparatively few blind tigers, the dispensary system has more friends than it ever had before, and all declare that it has come to stay. All efforts against it now look, not to more whisky, but to prohibition." All the liquor furnished to the million and more people of the State is bought at one of ninety-five dispensaries, and even there cannot be drunk on the premises. Citizens can still drink what they want in their own homes, but tipping, treating and loafing places are practically things of the past.—*The Outlook.*

WAITING FOR PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We earnestly protest against what is called "public sentiment being waited for" to settle this tremendous question. God's eternal law, both natural and revealed, with the facts and experiences of the things in dispute, can alone settle it. The truth has never changed. It has been sounding in the national ears more or less for a century. Why, then, should the educated, the Christian, prefer in this latter day the false to the true, the vicious to the virtuous?

The Bible, the highest philosophy, experience, common sense, have been long crying throughout the land, "Abstain from the drink, and prohibit the traffic in it." And millions of people adopted this plan for the cure of drunkenness, deriving blessings to themselves innumerable in consequence.

The throat of the nation, however, imbibing these mental and corporeal poisons, has so affected the national mind that the bulk of the people, from the highest down to the lowest, have become blinded to the operation of an unerring law of God and the law of self-preservation, so that the great men in our halls of legislation, and many of the Christian leaders of various denominations are laboring under the delusion that a curse is a blessing, and that the streams may be stopped while the fountain is fed. Sad, sad delusion. They forget that the EVIL IS IN THE DRINK.

How long, O Lord, how long?—*Kentucky Star, April 18, 1899.*

SOLDIERS AND STIMULANTS.

The old superstition that grog is a good thing for men before, during, or after a march, has been proved by scientific men of all nations to be a fallacy, and is still maintained by men who mistake the cravings arising solely from habit for the prompting of nature. The use of spirits in cold weather has been well tested during the various Polar Expeditions, the medical officers of which condemn it as a preventive against cold.—*General Lord Wolseley.*

Now that I have given up all drinking of wine or spirits, I am much better and sleep well. You can have little idea of the amount of work I have to do in Khartoum. Were it not for the great comfort I have in communion with God, I could not get on at all.—*The late General Gordon.*

The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate, abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency.—*General Nelson A. Miles.*

The Temperance movement is the best preventive of crime in the Army. Of the records of 18,000 men the total abstainers had no crime.—*Lord Napier of Magdala.*

The most healthy soldiers and sailors are those who do not touch intoxicating drink.—*Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C.*

There is no doubt that the drink habit works very great injury to the Army. It has been shown over and over again that those who endure the greatest fatigue and exposure are the men who do not drink.—*Brigadier-General Rochester.*

It is my deliberate opinion that our Army, now on a hot climate, would be immensely better off if all alcoholic drinks were abolished.—*Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley.*

I had rather march at the head of 5,000 Temperance men, than at the head of two or three times that number of toppers.—*General Winfield Scott.*

THE POOR MAN'S "CLUB."

A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church at a temperance meeting in New York spoke of the saloon as the poor man's club. In reply the eloquent priest, Father Doyle, made these vigorous remarks on the poor man's club to a congregation of 5,000 workmen:

"There is a good deal of maudlin talk these days about the saloon being the poor man's club. A dignified churchman of this city recently stood upon a public platform and said it is a necessity because it is a poor man's club. In the name of the poor but honest workmen of this city I resent the imputation. The saloon has been a club, indeed, to beat the brains from the head of too many a poor fellow in intoxication; a club to knock the money from his pocket that should have gone for the clothing of his family and the feeding of his children; a club to level him to the earth again when he would try to rise to honest and independent manhood. There may be laid at the doors of the saloons of this city, too much of degradation of manhood and womanhood, and too much of the damnation of childhood for a dignified churchman to stand forth and apologize for their existence or to give them countenance in their law-defying ways. Undoubtedly the saloon as it exists here is responsible for the destruction of civic honor as well as the debasement of home and virtue."

Distribute Literature of the very best kind. The Camp-Fire is what you want. Read the Column headed IMPORTANT on page 2.

The ultimate issue of the struggle for Temperance is certain. If any one doubts the general preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a great moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed and always will prevail over any amount of self-interest or material power arrayed on the other side.—*Professor Goldwin Smith.*

NOTABLE OPINIONS.

Drink is the mother of want and the nurse of crime.—*Brougham.*

Drink is a poison in politics as well as in society.—*Harcourt.*

It is impossible to relieve poverty until we get rid of the curse of drink.—*Earl of Shaftesbury.*

The great plague of drunkenness is a national curse, calamity, and scandal. With a sober population, not wasting their earnings, we can obtain the revenue.—*W. E. Gladstone.*

I have generally found the higher the wages the worse the workman. They only spend their money in the beershops. They, the beershops, are the curse of this country.—*Beaconsfield.*

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has ever been practised by the bravos of any country, or of any age.—*John Ruskin.*

If I had an enchanter's wand, and could destroy the desire for strong drink in the people of England, we should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.—*Chamberlain.*

Perhaps the day may come when the morality of the nation will be too strong for the publicans; but still then we must suffer the degradation that now discredits us. Among the evil institutions that threaten the integrity and safety of a State, the liquor traffic stands pre eminent. . . . If for ten years England could get rid of drink, she would in that time become such a paradise as men would hardly recognize.—*John Bright.*

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

There is a hard struggle ahead of Canadian prohibitionists. They will obtain magnificent results from the victory won at the polls in September last. There is however, hard fighting ahead of us before the people's mandate is embodied in legislation, well enforced.

Anyone who wants to be well equipped for this campaign will act wisely in sending to the CAMP FIRE office **One Dollar**, and in return being credited with a year's subscription to this journal, and also receiving by mail, postpaid, the two valuable works named below.

The Vanguard, all numbers issued in neat cloth binding, is the most important Canadian contribution yet made to the literature of the temperance and prohibition reform, containing **over 650 pages** full of invaluable argument, facts and statistics, all reliable, fresh and good, fully and carefully indexed.

The People vs. the Liquor Traffic, a set of lectures by the late Hon. J. B. Finch, is one of the most forcible and comprehensive arguments for Prohibition ever made. Special Canadian edition, **240 pages**. Fine cloth binding, price 40 cents.