

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. IV. No. 7.

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Read our offer headed CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT

THE GOOD WORK.
NOTES OF NEWS AND PROGRESS.

LIQUOR WINS.

We record with much regret the success of the anti-prohibition agitation in the town of Parry Sound, Ont., resulting in the re-appeal of the local option by-law there in force, by a majority of 95.

A PROHIBITION VICTORY.

The townships of East and West Garafraxa have defeated the efforts of the liquor party to repeal the prohibitory law now in force in the said townships. A substantial majority was recorded in favor of the retaining of prohibition.

A DRINK FATALITY.

Two young men under the influence of intoxicating liquor, recently met with a serious accident while driving near the town of Tilsonburg, Ont. While crossing a railway track their buggy was struck by a passing train, one of them being instantly killed and the other seriously injured.

CALEB JINKINS.

Among the many forcible replies being made to Rev. Principal Grant's anti-prohibition letters in the *Globe*, is one by Caleb Jenkins in the *Weekly Templar*. Our readers will remember the forcible letters contributed by this writer to the *Globe* during the last general Dominion election campaign.

THEY WON AGAIN.

The prohibitionists of the township of Madoc have won another victory. Some time ago they carried a local option prohibitory by-law but it was set aside by the courts. They made another effort and had the satisfaction of recording a majority of fifty-six in favor of a measure which they think is court proof.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

An inquest recently held at Hamilton on the body of an old man found dead on Christmas day, was that he had come to his death while in a condition of intoxication. It seems that he had been trying to climb a ladder at a hotel in which he was employed when he lost his balance and fell heavily with fatal results.

MISS WILLARD SICK.

Temperance workers will be grieved to learn of the illness of Miss Frances E. Willard, who has been obliged to discontinue platform work on account of physical weakness. It is sincerely hoped that it will not be long before she will be able to continue the magnificent work which she has been prosecuting with so much success.

A NEW START.

The new management took hold of the *Weekly Templar*, of Hamilton, on the 1st inst. and the paper hereafter

will be published under the direction of The Templar Publishing Company. Mr. Geo. Wrigley will be editor, and Mr. S. H. Graham, business manager. Mr. W. W. Buchanan will give his time to increasing the stock of the Company.

NO GIVING AWAY.

An important discussion has been given in regard to the giving of liquor. A hotel keeper of Ottawa, Ont. was convicted some months ago and fined, for giving liquor to a friend in a private part of his house on Sunday. He appealed to the Division Court, and that body has sustained the conviction declaring that such a gift by a hotel keeper is a violation of the license law.

WATERLOO COUNTY OUT.

Waterloo County prohibitionists held a very successful meeting at Berlin, on Thursday, December 16th. One of the most important resolutions protested strongly against the complication of the prohibition question with any other in the approaching Plebiscite. Officers for the coming year were elected. Rev. J. S. Hardy, Ayr, is President, and Mr. R. G. Struthers, of Galt, is Secretary.

OXFORD COUNTY, ONT.

Oxford County Prohibition Association held its annual meeting at Woodstock, on Saturday, December 17th, presided over by Rev. Dr. MacKay. An interesting address from the President reviewed the work of the past year. Strongly expressed resolutions dealt with the prominent phases of the prohibition question now before the public, special objection being taken towards complication of the prohibition question in the coming plebiscite with any other issue. Officers were elected for the coming year, Rev. W. A. MacKay, of Woodstock, being chosen President, and Mr. Clifford Kemp, of Woodstock, Secretary.

THE YUKON.

There is a dispute going on between the different authorities as to the right to control the liquor traffic in the new Yukon territory. Major Walsh, who has been charged by the Dominion Government with the administration of justice, has imposed a fee of two dollars per gallon upon all liquor brought in. Mr. Haultain, Premier of the Northwest Territories, claims that the right to regulate the traffic in the new district belongs to the Territories Legislature.

A NEW VENTURE.

The Hatchet is the title of a new monthly prohibition journal, published at 718½ Crain Street, Montreal, by John A. Nicholls. The editor promises

I believe in the power of the truth — but we must use the proper means for bringing the truth before the minds of the people. There is no parable in the Bible more instructive than the parable of the sower. He sowed good seed, but when that seed fell where there were thorns the thorns sprang up and choked it, and there was no crop; and you may depend upon it, the most pious and most eloquent minister may preach for a long time in a district infested with whisky shops and public-houses before he has anything like the crop which he ought to have by sowing the truth.—*Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.*

to make it "a valuable weapon to aid in the work of hewing down the great upas tree of the legalized drink traffic."

A GREAT ARMY.

The total number of retail liquor dealers licensed in the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1897, was 194,942 in addition to 11,076 licensed to sell malt liquors only. This is fewer than were licensed the preceding year.

A MIGHTY RALLY.

Extensive arrangements are being made for a great annual convention of Roman Catholic total abstainers to be held in the city of Boston next August. A large number of Archbishops, Bishops, and other leading clergymen will take part.

WORK IN MAINE.

The State of Maine is being stirred up with a campaign of law enforcement. The Civic League of Portland is demanding that the Governor insist upon seeing that sheriffs and other executive officers carry out the provisions of the prohibitory law. Similar action is being taken in Bangor.

WHISKEY RULE.

A despatch from Cincinnati calls attention to the fact that of thirty-one members of the City Board of Legislation, thirteen are directly connected with the liquor business. A coroner's verdict was recently on the body of a boy ~~three~~ years of age gave the cause of ~~death~~ ~~being~~ ~~made~~ ~~to~~ ~~alter~~ ~~the~~ ~~law~~ ~~so~~ ~~as~~ ~~to~~ ~~allow~~ ~~saloons~~ ~~to~~ ~~run~~ ~~on~~ ~~Sunday~~.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is likely that a vote will be taken during the coming summer on the temperance question in South Carolina. The dispensary law is not at all satisfactory to the prohibitionists, and it is proposed that a bill be passed providing for prohibition as a state measure, but giving localities permission to vote for a change to a license or dispensary system.

A USEFUL WORK.

The National Temperance Almanac and Year Book for 1898, published by the National Temperance Society of New York, is a very interesting pamphlet, containing much valuable and instructive statistical matter relating to the nature and extent of the liquor traffic and its relation to the labor problem, to taxes, crime, insanity, life insurance and other economic questions, with instructive illustrative diagrams. The price is ten cents per copy.

A WISE GOVERNMENT.

Denmark has a strong temperance society with a membership of 40,000. Hitherto the Government has subsidised this organization to the extent of \$1,500 per year, hereafter the sum paid will be \$2,000.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Since his return to Great Britain, Rev. Dr. John Watson, (Ian Maclaren) has expressed his opinion of the prohibition movement as he saw it on this side of the water. He said "with regard to those parts of the country (America) where there is prohibition, I had no opportunity for personal examination into the success of the results or the working of the measures, but I made inquiries. I was assured by some, of their absolute success; I was assured by some that they could be easily evaded, and that it was far better not to have measures which could be evaded. But everything can be evaded if people set their minds to evade. There is no doubt that the prohibition measures have been a great boon to America, and I do not see why they should not be of as great value to this country."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A return by the Board of Trade shows that during the six months ending June last the quantity of spirits consumed in the United Kingdom was 14,744,666 gallons, as against 14,006,017 gallons in the corresponding period of 1896, and 11,446,844 in 1895. The figures for England were 10,166,465 gallons in 1897, 9,544,327 gallons in 1896, and 7,914,608 gallons in 1895. For Scotland, 3,046,056 gallons in 1896, and 2,280,000 gallons in 1895.

MANITOBA ALLIANCE.

The Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance held its annual meeting last month in the city of Winnipeg, a large turnout of delegates being present. The Secretary's report showed that an encouraging progress had been made, including the adoption of important amendments to the liquor law. Plans were laid for organization in view of the approaching Plebiscite, and a strong committee was appointed including workers from different parts of the Province and from different organizations. Rev. J. M. A. Spence was elected President and Dr. E. A. Blakely, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

The town of Lisbon, Conn., 548 inhabitants, according to the latest census, and 137 voters. There are in the town eight school houses and 107 school children. It contains five justices of the peace, one minister, one church, no lawyer, no doctor, no industrial work of any kind, no grocery store, no place where liquor is sold, and no post office. The town has never had a liquor license, having always voted "no license." The town is nine miles long and six miles wide.—*National Advocate.*

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

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 arguments, 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.

The Camp Fire is a neat four-page monthly campaign journal, specially published for campaign work. It summarizes the latest news about the prohibition reform, and presents an array of live, pithy articles and brief statements of important and helpful facts and incidents. Subscription, 25 cents per year.

The two great books above named, will be sent postage pre-paid, and also **THE CAMP FIRE** to December, 1898 inclusive, to any person sending at once **ONE DOLLAR** to F. S. Spence, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

With these three sources of information, any pulpit, press or platform worker, will be *fully equipped* for the great plebiscite campaign.

The number of books available for the purpose named is limited. First come, first served. I don't miss the opportunity.

The Camp Fire.

A. MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

Edited by F. S. SPENCE
ADDRESS - - TORONTO, ONT.

Subscription, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Year.

NOTE.—It is proposed to make this the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, taking into consideration its size, the matter it contains and the price at which it is published.

Every friend of temperance is earnestly requested to assist in this effort by subscribing and by sending in facts or arguments that might be of interest or use to our workers. The editor will be thankful for correspondence upon any topic connected with the temperance reform. Our limited space will compel condensation. No letter for publication should contain more than two hundred words—if shorter, still better.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1898

IMPORTANT.

Read this paper carefully. Then subscribe for it. You will need it in the coming plebiscite campaign. It will supply workers with facts and arguments they need. It will be the best kind of literature to circulate. It will make votes for prohibition. Kindly help us to get it into every corner of the country.

THIS YEAR'S WORK

The year upon which we have just entered bids fair to be one of momentous interest in the history of the temperance reform in Canada. The Dominion Parliament is expected to meet early next month. A Bill has been promised by the Government providing for the taking of a Plebiscite on the question of prohibition. A promise has also been given that if the result of the vote shows that public opinion demands prohibition; the voice of the people will be obeyed.

The facts bring us face to face with a splendid opportunity and a heavy responsibility. Upon our success in the approaching contest depends the immediate attainment of the object for which we have worked so earnestly and so long. A defeat will mean the indefinite delay of the coming of total prohibition.

Nearly every province has already an organization ready to take hold of and superintend campaign work. Responsibility however, rests not simply on the central bodies but on the rank and file of our workers. It is the local organization that will tell in the fight. The workers of every city, town, township, parish and village ought to thoroughly organized so as to do effective work.

There is no need to wait for any advice or the visit of any agent to have this organization effected. Friends of the cause in every locality should consult with each other and form their committees at once. If any one hesitates for lack of information as to the methods of securing thorough organization, a card dropped to any provincial secretary, or to F. S. Spence, Toronto, will bring by return mail full details of plans and methods. Let not a moment be lost in the preparation that is of so much importance.

EDUCATION.

The holidays are over. The heavy pressure of Christmas entertainment is passed. There remain a few months of winter time, the best of the year in which to push on the work of prohibition education.

Every church should have platform temperance meetings. Every temperance society should take a similar step.

Well posted speakers, able to inform the electors are now to be found in every neighborhood. No meeting need lack in either power or influence.

Literature must not be forgotten. The splendid series of campaign tracts prepared by the Dominion Alliance cannot be too freely used. Already hundreds of thousands of copies have been printed and great quantities are being gotten ready. No other opportunity for securing such effective literature at such insignificant cost was ever before presented to our workers. Every home in the Dominion ought to have in it every one of these twenty valuable documents.

The liquor traffic is working hard already, gathering funds, circulating literature, influencing municipal elections, strengthening itself for the struggle. Let us be also ready.

Read our offer headed CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT

PRINCIPAL GRANT.

It ought to be a distinct advantage to the temperance cause to have the case against it set out fully by so able a controversialist as the Rev. Principal Grant. He is endeavoring to make a case for the liquor-traffic, and certainly the friends of that traffic have little to congratulate themselves upon in the result of his efforts.

Able pens have replied to the "Letters in the *Globe*." It has been shown that the reverend opponent of prohibition has been unfair in his quotations and illogical in his deductions. With strange lack of knowledge he has quoted the figures for drunkenness under license and charged them against the Scott Act. He has endeavored to show that prohibitory laws are so ineffective that under them liquor is freely sold, while claiming that under these laws people are unable to procure liquor freely, and therefore use dangerous drugs that have increased idiocy and other physical evils to an alarming extent.

One result he has certainly accomplished. He has vindicated the common sense of the High Courts of the church to which he belongs, which from time to time have treated almost with contempt his puerile attempts to defend the legalization of the vile liquor traffic, and have denounced in ringing terms the cruel evil for the toleration of which Principal Grant is pleading. Dr. Grant is keen to see the weakness of an opponent's position and oftentimes has proved himself successful in debate. It is marvelous how prejudice can blind his eyes to the inherent weakness of his own absurdities and misrepresentations, and make him fail to realize the force of the case for prohibition which he so feebly assails, and the strong features of which he utterly fails to recognize, or at any rate does not attempt to deal with.

A WARNING.

When the introduction of a Plebiscite Bill into the Dominion Parliament was expected last session, a deputation of liquor sellers waited upon the Government, and asked that the people be requested at the same time to vote upon the question of direct taxation.

The intention of this clever dodge was manifest and a prompt protest came from every part of the country against the injustice of the suggestion.

So strong was this protest that the Government felt constrained to disavow through a Cabinet Minister, any intention of acting upon the liquor

traffickers' advice. The protest was timely and wise.

We do not know what will be the form of the Plebiscite Bill when it is laid before Parliament. We must however be on the alert, lest the friends of the liquor traffic should attempt again to encumber it with some condition that might be distasteful to the electorate, thus endeavoring to secure its defeat.

In a few weeks we ought to see the promised measure. Earnstly we urge our readers to be on the watch. The liquor traffic is wary, anxious, cunning and keen. It is impossible to forecast the moves that it may make. We must simply be ready to protest as vigorously as we protested before if any attempt should be made to play such another trick as the drink traffic tried to play upon us

MORTALITY.

There has been prepared under the directions of the Registrar General of Great Britain a report on the mortality of men engaged in different occupations for the years 1890-92 inclusive. The death registers have been examined and from them there has been made a classified statement of the age, occupations and registered cause of death of every male over fifteen years of age who died during the time named. Taking 1,000 as the average number of such deaths that should have occurred among a certain proportion of the population, it is found that the actual deaths vary from this very much according to the occupation of the persons who have died. The rate for clergymen is very low, being only 533. The rate for some other occupations is as follows:—

Farmers	563
Grocers	664
Lawyers	821
General laborers	1,509
Coal-heavers	1,528
Lead-workers	1,783
Publicans	1,748

An English journal commenting on the statistics, says:—"No other occupation is so deadly as that of the publican, even servants employed in this business die twice as rapidly as if they were engaged in any other occupation but that of selling strong drink."

Read our offer headed CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

A favorite argument of anti-prohibitionists is that laws against the liquor traffic are frequently poorly enforced. The liquor traffic is admittedly a law-defying institution. It seeks to evade every restriction imposed upon it. Its success depends upon its strength.

The more rigid the laws under which the liquor traffic chafes the weaker does the traffic become. Its most effective opposition is where law is most lax. The traffic is notorious for its antagonism to the restriction of license laws. In nearly every place where such laws exist, it is necessary to have special officers to secure their enforcement.

In the nature of things it must be easier to enforce prohibition than license. It is easier to put the liquor traffic down than to restrict it. It is easier to prevent than to regulate.

The childish argument that thorough prohibition would probably be ineffective, because partial prohibition is sometimes not enforced, ought not to have any weight with any intelligent elector. The lawlessness of the liquor is a demonstration of the ineffectiveness of any legislation but that of total prohibition.

Almighty God is not to be bought with gold that is blistered with orphans' tears, and is steeped in the mother's blood, that is cankered with the mildew of England's sins. I would sooner see the Cathedrals rot on the ground than that they should be re-built by the colossal fortunes that have been raised by the drinking idiocy of the English people. — Rev. Canon Wilberforce, M.A.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

TORONTO, 1897.

DEAR FRIEND,—

You are respectfully requested to carefully examine **The Camp Fire**, a neat four-page monthly Prohibition paper, full of bright, pointed, convenient facts and arguments; containing also a valuable summary of the latest news about our cause. It is just what is needed in the plebiscite campaign to inspire workers and make votes.

The contest upon which we are entering, will be largely a literature campaign. Printed matter tells. It does its work continuously, silently, fearlessly and well. No form of literature is so generally read and so potential as the up-to-date periodical. It comes with the force and interest of newness and life. For this reason the form of a monthly journal has been selected.

This journal will be in every respect reliable and readable. Every article will be short, good and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian or partizan. The literature of the old world and the new world will be ransacked for the most helpful and effective material. The price is very low.

Such literature 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 uninterrupted, when he cannot talk back, and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of the talk.

It will ply him with facts, arguments and appeals, that will influence, instruct and benefit him. It will set him thinking. This is half the battle. Its wide circulation will swell the victory that we are about to win. This is its object.

Your help is asked in this great work. Every society should subscribe for and distribute hundreds of copies. This is the easiest and surest plan of making prohibition votes. Look at the terms:

Twenty copies will be sent to any one address every month for six months, 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?

Address,

F. S. SPENCE,

51 Confederation Life Building,

Toronto

Selections.

BE STEADFAST.

"Bear with the night, in hope of morn,
 Bear with the seed-time, in hope of the corn,
 Bear with the winter, and bear with sorrow,
 In hope of the spring and a brighter morrow.
 Bear, though thy cause be overborne,
 Though the thoughts thou lovest be themes for scorn,
 Though thy cause be weak, and old, and gray,
 Bear, till it win to a brighter day:
 For falsehood and wrong shall not last for aye;
 They shall pass, like snow, from the mountain's head,
 And truth and right shall be green in their stead."

THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY.

The proudest man is but my peer,
 The highest not more high;
 To-day, of all the weary year,
 A king of men am I.
 To-day, alike are great and small,
 The nameless and the known;
 My palace is the people's hall,
 The ballot box my throne!

Who serves to-day upon the list
 Beside the served shall stand;
 Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,
 The gloved and dainty hand!
 The rich is level with the poor,
 The weak is strong to-day;
 And sleekest broadcloth counts no more
 Than homespun frock of grey.

To-day let pomp and vain pretence
 My stubborn right abide;
 I set a plain man's common sense
 Against the pedant's pride.
 To-day shall simple manhood try
 The strength of gold and land;
 The wide world has not wealth to buy
 The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,
 Or balance to adjust,
 Where weighs our living manhood less
 That Mammon's vilest dust,—
 While there's a right to need my vote,
 A wrong to sweep away,
 Up! clouted knee and ragged coat,
 A man's a man to-day!

—J. G. Whittier.

IF RUM SHOULD DIE.

If rum should die, before another dawn
 And we should wake to find it was no more,
 How many dreadful things would cease to be,
 And blessings come which had not been before.
 If rum should die.

How many gloomy faces, then would smile.
 The drunkard's wife would cease to mourn and sigh,
 The drunkard's children playing in the street,
 Would not at papa's coming hide and cry.
 If rum should die.

The man who spends his money for the drink,
 Would now commence to lead a different life,
 With no saloon to tempt him by the way,
 He'd carry home his earnings to his wife,
 If rum should die.

There would be better times throughout our land.
 Murders and misery would soon decrease,
 Almshouse and prisons, too, would empty stand,
 Instead of drunken riots would be peace,
 If rum should die.

Our land would be delivered from its foe,
 Would be delivered from its greatest shame,
 A truly Christian nation to become
 In deed and truth as well as in the name,
 If rum should die.

Yes, all these many blessings would result,
 If rum should die; but, friends, it never will,
 Unless the citizens of this, our land
 Unite their energies this foe to kill,
 And make rum die.

It ought to die, we know it very well,
 But still the voters calmly let it stay;
 Oh, let them from their lethargy awake
 And at the ballot united say,
 Rum, you shall die.

—Nettie A. Perham.

"ELOQUENT" FIGURES.

The liquor traffic of Ohio pays into the State treasury alone the handsome sum of \$1,000,000 a year. In addition it pays to the various local treasuries \$500,000 more. These figures are eloquent and speak for themselves. — *Wine and Spirit News.*

Yes, they are eloquent, but they only tell one side of the story. They don't tell how much the liquor traffic costs the State of Ohio. One of its Governors tells the story however. He says it costs the State \$70,000,000 annually. "These figures are also eloquent and speak for themselves." But even that doesn't tell half the story. The eloquence of the tears of thousands of heart-broken wives and children over the wreck and ruin of husbands and fathers and desolate homes is kept in the background. The wreck and ruin of manhood and the destruction of life as well as property caused by the "liquor traffic" of Ohio is also eloquent and appeals to the manhood of its citizens to destroy it as they would a venomous serpent or would stamp out a deadly plague. — *California Voice.*

A CHAMPION OF REFORM

The Montreal Witness has sent us its announcement for the coming year. There in no other Daily Journal in Canada that has such claims upon the friends of temperance and other moral reforms as has the *Montreal Witness*. With the utmost heartiness we endorse the following forcible commendation of the *Witness*, taken from *Onward*, the organ of the Methodist Young People's work.

"Nowhere, we think, is there a press of higher moral tone than that of our beloved country. It possesses we think, the unique distinction of having a leading journal in its largest city which for over fifty years has been a moral crusader, a champion of reform. In all that time it has not published one liquor, or tobacco, or theatrical advertisement. At the sacrifice of much money it has stood true to its high principle, and stands foursquare, a tower of strength, against all the winds that blow."

**Read our offer headed
 CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT**

THE REASON WHY.

"I don't mind telling you why I didn't cast my first ballot for the saloon, if you want to know. It wasn't Connell's fault that I didn't vote that way, for he came into the shop with money in his pocket. Yes, sir! O, you don't know how they watch us young fellows! They know when we're twenty one almost as well as our mothers do.

"Well, it's been hard times at our house for a good while, and I've been about discouraged. You know how it is; first a cut down and then short hours, till you don't feel as though you could afford to eat. Mother was sick in the winter and Nellie—she's the little lame sister—always has to have more or less extra come for her. So when Connell asked me if I wanted to earn \$10 next Tuesday by doing the right thing, of course I knew what he meant, and all the fellows knew. Four of us were going to cast our first ballots and he wanted us to go for license. Well sir, I wanted the money. I didn't see anything but that and it looked large I tell you.

"One of us four was Frost, a fellow that holds himself pretty high. He's quite a dude about teeth and fingernails and neckties, even in the shop and goes to church every Sunday. But

still, you can't help liking him. He's got a way of saying good morning that makes you think better of yourself.

"He was mad clear through because Connell hinted at the price. 'What does he take us for?' says he. They say there's twenty six thousand voters in this state that can be bought for five dollars apiece. If that's so, what's the world coming to? I take it that my vote is myself one election day, and I don't sell myself at any price. I calculate that what I vote for is what I'd fight for, and what I'd die for if 'twas the thing to do don't you, Will?"

"That's what Frost said, and what he asked me, as we walked home together after work. 'I never meant to vote for the saloon,' says I, 'but things are so mixed—you see that I can't count but one.' 'Erost seemed to read my mind and says he, 'Will you're shaky I can't let let you go this way' and he stopped short on the corner. Then I says, 'but we can't get no license in this city anyhow. The rummies put in lots of money and these hard times make an X look larger than common, I tell you. It seemed as though I couldn't see anything but that.

Will,' says Frost, 'if you were one of a jury and a murderer was on trial and you knew he was guilty would you vote to let him go free?' 'Of course I wouldn't,' says I.

"Well, then, look out what you do," says Frost. 'The saloon's on trial and its guilty of ten thousand times ten thousand murders and you know it. You're on the jury, same as I am, and if you vote to let it go free, you're saying it's all right.'

"Oh, no, I says 'I'm no friend of it. If I could I'd stamp out the whole business you know.' 'Bah,' says Frost: 'no man who says that and votes for license means it. Maybe my ballot won't count for much, but it's all I've got, and it goes on the right side—and it's myself.'

"Perhaps we stood there ten minutes talking, and when we parted I says to myself: He's made the ten dollars look small. If Connell thinks he's going to buy me for that much he's mistaken. And then—there's the jury business.

"I had more thoughts in my mind that night about the responsibility of voters than I could write out in a day. Strange I never saw it before. Strange everybody doesn't study it up as Frost has.

"Well, after supper, mother speaks up, quite like, and says she: 'Will, you'll be for voting next week, won't you?'

"Yes'm,' says I. 'Mother's always acted 'most afraid to talk to me since I grew up. I've let her know I could take care of myself: but she has been good to me. 'Will, you'll vote against license, won't you?' she says.

"I don't knew why a fellow wants to torment the ones who think the most of him, but something ugly stirred inside of me, and I says: 'O, I don't know: just one vote won't make much difference.'

"You ought to have seen my mother's face just then. She looked as though I'd struck her. She stretched out both hands, and says: 'Would you cast your first vote for the saloon?'

"I guess 'twas the devil within me that says: 'I'll get ten dollars if I do' and we need it awful bad these hard times. A fellow must look out for number one.'

"No, sir,' says she, clear and loud: 'he must look out for number two! I've took care of you, Will, all these years, and when you vote you vote for me. You tell the world this is mother's ballot! Why? Because up to now you've been a boy, and all the men that preach and lecture tell how all the mothers influence the boys. But it's a poor kind of mother that sends out a boy to bear false witness against herself. Then she settled down a little and whispered out, as though she couldn't get her voice: I never told you why Nellie's lame. It was your father that threw her out of the cradle when she was a baby because she cried in the night. O, my God, the saloon was your father's enemy, I hope'd you'd fight against it.'

"What did I do then? Same as you would if she'd been your mother. I had to tell her all Frost had said, and agreed to count her in when I cast my ballot. I tell you it seemed something more than a little bit of paper when I thought of father, and mother, and Nellie, besides myself.

"So now, you know why I voted 'no license,' and got a half a dozen fellows to do the same.—*Mrs. Scott in the Connecticut Citizen.*

THE CHURCH CAN DO IT.

"If the Christian communities would unite in denouncing the liquor traffic, in twelve months there would be no liquor traffic to denounce. The question is in the hands of the churches."

Writing on the "Twentieth Century" he said: "And the public house, where will that be? It will be burned with fire and brimstone. It was built by the devil, and to the devil it will go. The public house is the gate to hell. Who can write the story of the ruin it has wrought? Oh, the misery, the heartbreak, the desolation, the orphanhood, the murder, the suicide, the madness for which that house is responsible! But the twentieth century will see the passing away of the chief tragedy of perdition. In fancy's quick glad hearing I catch the sound of all the distilleries, breweries, drunkeries, falling in one terrific crash; whilst there goes up to heaven the thrilling shout, 'The house of Bacchus—that street corner god of London—has fallen into hell!'"

It is simply beyond belief that any Christian man can say one word in favor of a beverage that poisons the blood and ruins the soul. This history of drinking is written within and without in mourning, lamentation, and woe. . . . It stands alone as a record of sorrow and shame, and murder.

The argument that should be final with Christians is the plea of the Apostle Paul. He said if drinking wine should make even the weakest brother offend he would drink no more. To that argument there is no answer. That is the argument of doing good for the sake of others.

Even if physiological and social arguments could be successfully attacked (and in my judgment that is impossible), this apostolic argument of sacrificing your own tastes and desires in order to help others stands infinitely beyond the range of any assault that is either logical or beneficent.

The drink traffic is the curse of the country. Churches and Sunday schools make very little impression by their occasional labors as compared with the havoc wrought by the incessant pestilence of the public-house. — *Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.*

THE LIBERTY QUESTION.

Our opponents blinded by self-interest, attempt to blind others by an appeal to liberty. The more limitations we succeed in putting upon the sale of drink, the more will the question be asked. "What right has the majority to coerce the minority in a matter of diet?" Already the question is being put in a variety of forms whenever the subject of Temperance reform is seriously discussed. . . . St. Paul supplies the answer, "We are members one of another"—i.e., society is a collective unity, an organic whole. This apostolic dictum has become a powerful force in legislation, in the government of our cities, and in the discussion of future reform.

Society claims the right of compelling parents to forego their children's help until they are sufficiently schooled. Society compels the rate and tax payer to provide the schooling of the poor; society forbids the employer to pay wages in kind, or to pay in a public-house; society permits a town to tax its whole population for libraries, public baths, parks, and play-grounds; society interferes in a hundred ways with the freedom of the individual—regulating workrooms, prescribing the hours and the ages of labour, inspecting the lodging-house, the slaughter-yard, the dairy; compelling registration of births, dealing with infectious cases or unwholesome trades, insisting upon sanitary precautions.

And with what authority? The answer is, in the interests of the whole body. For the average man gains more from society than society gains from the average man. Society secures to the individual his safety, his comfort, his opportunities of improvement either in pocket or in mind; and, therefore, society demands that whenever his freedom of actions tends to the manifest injury of the many, then the interests of the many must overrule the convenience of the individual.

Applying the above axiom of the Apostle to the question of Temperance reform, we claim the right of a parish, of a township, to say for itself whether it desires to be rid of the liquor traffic. If the people themselves demand it, then the right of the people to protect themselves in this matter is indefeasible.—*Rev. Canon E. L. Hicks.*

Facts About Maine.

The State of Maine has had a prohibitory law in continuous operation since 1858. This law prohibits the manufacture and sale in the State, of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes.

Liquor for permitted purposes is sold by special authorized agents. This agency system has been found liable to abuse, and lax administration in relation to it sometimes interferes with the successful working of the prohibitory law.

Maine, being a part of the United States, is therefore unable to prohibit the importation by citizens, of liquor purchased in other parts of the country. This also interferes with the effectiveness of the prohibitory law.

The enforcement of the law is largely in the hands of officers elected by the citizens in different localities. It will readily be understood that in places where temperance sentiment is not strong, law enforcement by these elected officials will be weak.

ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE.

The difficulties mentioned no doubt make it impossible to carry out the prohibitory law as effectively as a similar law could be carried out in a country constituted and governed as is the Dominion of Canada. The Maine law has not abolished drunkenness. It has however, been so far effective in this direction and so far a benefit to the people, as to merit and receive the cordial approval of a great majority of the citizens, many of whom have now had forty years' experience of it.

It is not going too far to say that the public opinion of the State unhesitatingly endorses the law and that there would be no hope of an attempt to secure its repeal. In the year 1884 a popular vote was taken upon the question of making prohibition not merely statutory but constitutional. To the electorate was submitted a proposal to embody the principle in the fundamental law of the State. The vote upon the prohibitory amendment stood as follows:—

For	70,783
Against	23,811

Majority for prohibition	46,972
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In the year 1895 the advocates of license secured the introduction into the State Legislature of a bill for re-submitting this question of constitutional prohibition to the people. A strong campaign was made in its favor, but the proposition was defeated in the legislature by a vote of 114 to 13.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

It is difficult to get exact statistics of the extent to which drunkenness prevails in any county or locality. Official documents show the number of commitments to jail, and in some cases the number of convictions made for the offence of drunkenness, in different states and

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provinces. There are also available police reports giving the number of arrests for drunkenness in different cities. There are no statistics showing the total number of arrests for drunkenness in different provinces and states.

Nor would such statistics indicate the relative extent of drunkenness in different places unless accompanied by statements showing the practice of the authorities in dealing with drunkenness. From evidence taken by the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic we learn that men are arrested for drunkenness in Maine who would scarcely be noticed in some other states or in Canada. For example, Police Judge Andrews of Augusta said "We are strict here in arresting men. If a man steps cross-legged he is taken care of." Mrs. Stevens of Portland, President Maine State W.C.T.U. said "Men and women both are arrested here under conditions that they would not be arrested under in a licensed state."

There is however, abundant evidence of the beneficial effect of the Maine law in relation to drunkenness. Ex Governor Dingley, now a member of the United States Congress, made some time ago the following statement:

In 1855 there were 10,000 persons (one out of every forty-five of the population) accustomed to get beastly drunk; there were 200 deaths from delirium tremens annually (equivalent to 300 now); there were 1,500 paupers (equivalent to 2,200 now) made thus by drink; there were 300 convicts in the State prison and jails (equivalent to 150 now); and intemperance was destroying a large proportion of the inhabitants and of the homes throughout the State. Now not one in 300 of the population is a drunkard—not one-sixth as many; the deaths from delirium tremens annually are not 50; and criminals and paupers (not including rum-sellers) are largely reduced, notwithstanding the great influx of foreigners and tramps.

We may judge of the beneficial effect of prohibition by the extent of serious crime of which there are reliable records, and much of which is known to be the result of intemperance. The Minority Report contains the following statement regarding this matter.

Maine's convict record is lower than that of any other state in the union, and much lower than that of Canada. And its tendency is steadily downward. The state prison report for 1892 says: "The number of convicts has not been so small for many years. The average this year is sixteen less than last year."

This low record would be still lower but that capital punishment was abolished in Maine many years ago, since which time, those who in most other states and in Canada would have been executed, are life convicts in the state prison. There are now forty of them. Deducting these, a comparison of the records of Canada and Maine shows that Maine has, in proportion to the population, little more than half as many convicts as Canada. Canada in 1892 had one convict for every 3,989 of population. Maine, in the same year, had one convict for every 6,959 of population.

ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLING

The most frequent violations of the prohibitory law are in some of the large cities where the authorities do not favor prohibition. Enforcement is most difficult in the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Bangor and Biddeford. Portland is a seaport and has the class of population peculiar to such places. Lewiston and Biddeford have large foreign populations. Bangor is headquarters of an extensive lumber business and contains a large population of sailors. Evidence given in regard to

even these places shows that the law must be an impediment to the traffic, as inconvenient tricks and subterfuges are frequently adopted by sellers and buyers to screen their lawlessness. The Deputy Marshall of Lewiston described the method of conducting the traffic there as follows:

They have no open bars here. They have bars here at the back of the store, but they have what they call strong rooms, with thick doors about six or seven inches thick, and bars on the door; they generally know their customers pretty well, and they open the door for them when they want a drink. They have a little hole to peep through, and if they know their man they will open the door for him and let him in, and then they will pull down the bars on the door. Sometimes the sheriff comes in to search, and while he is trying to force the strong door the man has time to take his liquor and spill it into the sink, and, of course, when the sheriff comes inside the room he does not find anything.

EVIDENCE OF ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

That the law has done good, notwithstanding difficulties, is manifest even from the evidence of its opponents. The Royal Commission questioned eighty-eight witnesses in the State. Three-fourths of them unhesitatingly endorsed the prohibitory law as a benefit. Nearly everyone of those who did not favor the law admitted that it had done good in the State at large, and not one of them favored the abolishing of it in rural localities. Here are a few specimens of the statements of these opponents:

Mayor Staples of Biddeford—"One effect of the prohibition law has been to prevent the sale of liquor in small villages."

Mayor Beale of Bangor—"My knowledge of the rural districts so far as it goes is that the prohibitory law is enforced in them and that it works well."

Ex-Mayor Newell of Lewiston—"I think the prohibitory law so far as the county portion of the state is concerned is a success."

Mr. P. H. Brown of Portland—"I should say without hesitation that the law has done extremely well for our country towns."

OTHER EVIDENCE.

It would be impracticable to summarise in the limits of this leaflet the forcible case made out by the more than three-fourths of the witnesses who unhesitatingly and strongly testified to the beneficial effects of the prohibitory law. We can quote only a few expressive sentences:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Healey, R. C. "In our little villages and country places where public sentiment maintains the prohibition law it has done a great deal of good."

Rev. Matt. S. Hughes of Portland—"My church is the largest Methodist church in the city out of seven or eight. I do not know of a family in my church where there is a drunken son. It is estimated, so the committee tell me, that we have five hundred families in my parish and since I have been here, I have not been called into a home on account of liquor."

Sheriff Cram, of Cumberland—"You might go through ten of these towns in the northern part of this county and not be able to get one single pint of liquor, whereas in the little town of Baldwin (where I was born) before the law it was sold by barrels, hogsheads and puncheons."

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FACTS ABOUT MAINE.

A. L. Bangs, of Augusta—"That the prohibitory law is a benefit to the state of Maine in every possible way you can speak of it, both in regard to its business and from a moral standpoint, there is not any question."

A volume might be filled with similar statements. All the Governors of the State, since prohibition was enacted, have in their official deliverances declared that the law was good. These are men who would know and who would not misrepresent. Here are some specimen utterances:

Gov. Daniel F. Davis, 1880—"The principle of prohibition has been so long the settled policy of the State, and has been found so useful and effective in suppressing the liquor traffic, that no party or class of men now dare assail it."

Governor Frederick Robie, 1887—"In a large part of the State, embracing more than three-fourths of our population, the liquor traffic is practically unknown."

Governor Joseph R. Bodwell, 1887—"In from three-fourths to four-fifths of the towns of the State, the law is well enforced and has practically abolished the sale of spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage."

Governor E. C. Burleigh, 1889—"Both by constitutional provision and by statutory enactments, Maine has permanently prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Long experience has demonstrated the wisdom and advantages of this policy."

IT IS A SUCCESS.

A candid reading of all the evidence taken by the Royal Commission must convince an impartial enquirer that the opinion so forcibly expressed by the great majority of the witnesses examined is well founded. They testified unhesitatingly to the good that had been accomplished. Their statements fully justify the summing up made by the Minority Report in the following terms:

If a diminution of the sale of liquors, the lessening of the many evils which result from such sale, the strengthening of sentiment antagonistic to legalizing the traffic, and the clearly expressed will of the people favorable to prohibition may be regarded as proof of the success of the prohibition system, then your commissioner with all these facts before him, cannot avoid the conviction that the prohibitory law of Maine, despite defects and many infractions, has been, and is a marked success.

It has greatly reduced the consumption of liquors in the State; has created a strong public sentiment against both drinking and selling liquors; has banished drink shops from fully three-fourths of the State; has degraded the liquor traffic so that no person with any pretension to respectability thinks of engaging in it; has restricted illicit liquor selling more effectually than any other system has ever done; has been attended by peace, plenty and prosperity; and has commended itself to the favor of the vast majority of the people of the State as a beneficial law, markedly promotive of the public welfare.