

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VIII. No 7.

TORONTO, ONT. JANUARY, 1902.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

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 present campaign for prohibition legislation in Ontario it will be of intense interest and great value.

NOVA SCOTIA.

One hundred and sixty-eight earnest prohibitionists gathered at Truro, N.S., on January 15th, constituting the largest temperance convention ever held in the Province of Nova Scotia. The gathering was a great success, entirely harmonious and exceedingly interesting.

D. W. Reid presided, W. S. Sanders acted as secretary. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a strong resolution outlining a plan of action to secure a Provincial prohibitory law, and the appointment of a strong and representative committee to carry out the policy laid down. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas,—The Privy Council has, in its recent decision re Manitoba Act, shown that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is within the power of the Provincial Legislatures;

Resolved,—That this convention petition the Legislature of Nova Scotia, at its approaching session, to enact a law prohibiting the liquor traffic in this Province, and that a committee of 27 be appointed, each county to be represented, to wait upon the Legislature, and that this committee be empowered to assist in every way possible in maturing such legislation in order that it be fully satisfactory to the temperance people of this Province.

The committee to carry out the instructions given was composed of a representative from each county and nine other persons, as follows:

Annapolis, Rev. J. S. Coffin; Antigonish, W. P. Cunningham; Colchester, Edward Fulton; Cumberland, C. S. Chapman; Cape Breton, Rev. F. C. Simpson; Digby, Amos Outhouse; Guysboro, Wm. Ferguson, M. P. P.; Halifax, A. M. Bell; Hants, W. H. Guild; Inverness, Rev. R. S. Stevens; Kings, S. C. Parker; Lunenburg, Judge Chesley; Pictou, A. Carson; Queens, Rev. H. B. Sloat; Richmond, John Morrison; Shelburne, R. G. Irwin; Victoria, M. D. McAskill; Yarmouth, E. H. Armstrong. Additional members—P. A. McGregor, Rev. Robert Murray, Rev. G. W. F. Glendenning, J. C. McIntosh, B. H. Eaton, D. W. B. Reid, A. Hubley, Geo. Harvie, W. S. Sanders.

NO UNFAIR VOTE.

A well-attended meeting of the executive committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance was held at Toronto on January 20th to consider the present position of the movement for Provincial prohibition. The members discussed the suggestions made by newspapers and certain persons regarding a referendum. All who spoke expressed them-

selves as strongly opposed to any proposition that would allow a minority vote of any magnitude to prevent the coming into operation of a law approved by a majority of the voting electorate.

The feeling of the meeting was expressed in a series of resolutions moved by Mr. M. Auger, and seconded by Rev. L. H. Wagner, in the following terms:

Whereas, the Government and Legislature did directly, by legislation, invite the electors of the Province of Ontario to declare whether or not they would approve of legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic; and

Whereas, the electors of the said Province have on two occasions, by very large majorities, voted in favour of such legislation; and

Whereas, the Government has repeatedly promised deputations representing the organized prohibitionists of Ontario to introduce a bill to prohibit the liquor traffic to the limit of the jurisdiction of the Legislature, as soon as the extent of such jurisdiction should be ascertained; and

Whereas, a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has affirmed that a Province has power to prohibit transactions in intoxicating liquors within the Province; and

Whereas, a number of persons have publicly suggested that the coming into force of a prohibitory law for the Province of Ontario ought to be made conditional upon the ratification thereof by a three-fifths majority of the voting elector-

ate; and

Whereas, this Executive Committee, to which the said promises were given, and representing the prohibitionists of every part of the Province, is firmly convinced that the requiring of such a condition would be unwise and unjust, and would not be an honorable carrying out of the Government's pledges.

Therefore, resolved, that without admitting that any further vote of the people is needful or desirable, this committee emphatically protests against the said suggestions, concerning a 3-5 vote, and begs to respectfully inform the Government that legislation limited by such condition, or by any condition that would permit the opinions of a minority of the voting electorate to prevail, would not be accepted by the prohibitionists of Ontario, as in any degree a fulfilment of the Government's promises, nor as entitling members of the Legislature who voted for it, to their confidence and support.

On the afternoon of the same day the Ontario section of the Standing Committee on Temperance and Moral Reform of the Methodist Church in Canada, held a session in Toronto and unanimously agreed that whilst they would not express any opinion as to the expediency of a referendum, they would enter a very emphatic protest against the un-British principle of minority rule, and demand that if a vote of the people were taken, a majority of those voting must govern.

THE PLEBISCITE FIGURES.

Frequent enquiries are received at the Alliance office concerning the plebiscites that have already been taken. The actual results obtained are set out in the subjoined tables. In the plebiscite for the Province of Ontario, taken on Jan. 3, 1894, the votes polled were as follows:

	Men.	Women	Total.
For Prohibition	180,087	12,402	192,489
Against Prohibition.....	108,494	2,226	110,720
Total votes polled.....	288,581	14,628	303,209
Majority for Prohibition....	71,593	10,176	81,769

The Dominion plebiscite was taken on September 29th, 1898, and the votes polled gave the following results:

	For Prohibition.	Against	Majority For	Maj. Against.
Ontario.....	154,498	115,284	39,214
Quebec.....	28,436	122,760	94,324
Nova Scotia.....	34,678	5,370	29,308
New Brunswick.....	26,919	9,575	17,344
Prince Edward Island.....	9,461	1,146	8,315
Manitoba.....	12,419	2,978	9,441
British Columbia.....	5,731	4,756	975
North West Territories.....	6,238	2,824	3,414
Total.....	278,380	264,693	108,011	94,324

Other Provincial plebiscites were taken on the dates and with the results set out in the following statement:

Province	Date of Voting	Votes Cast for Prohibition.	Votes Cast ag't Prohibition.	Maj. for Prohibition.
Manitoba.....	July 23rd, 1892	19,637	7,115	12,522
Prince Edward Island...	Dec. 14th, 1893	10,616	3,390	7,226
Nova Scotia.....	Mar. 16th, 1894	43,756	12,355	31,401

AFRAID OF IT.

Mida is the name of the leading liquor journal of the United States. It manifests a good deal of interest in the temperance legislation at present pending in the different Provinces of the Dominion. Already it has set to prove that the success of prohibition in Canada would not be evidence of the suitability of that method for the United States. It is amusing to read the argument based on assertions about Canada's great area and small population as considerations making prohibition more effective than it would be in the country south of the line.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

The New Voice for January 16th, contains an interesting map of the State of Georgia showing the extent to which prohibition is in operation. There are 137 counties in the State, of which 107 are under prohibition. In 24 counties liquor licenses are issued, and in six others liquor is sold only in Government dispensaries. The Voice gives an interesting history of the progress of the movement which has produced such good results and gives interesting evidence of the success of even this partial prohibition that has been secured.

NOTES OF NEWS

ABOUT OUR WORK AND WORKERS

PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE IN MANY PLACES

GROWING STRONGER.

The Independent Order of Rechabites working mainly in Great Britain and Ireland, is one of the strongest and most effective temperance organizations. In the United Kingdom 85 adult Tents and 84 juvenile Tents have been opened. The adult membership is now 174,000, the juvenile membership 104,000. The annual income is over £800,000, and the funds amount to one and a quarter million pounds. During the year new Tents have been opened in Hong Kong, Burma, Ceylon, and Liberia, and also at Gibraltar. A new District has also been formed in connection with the Royal Navy, with its headquarters at Portsmouth.

PROHIBITION AT THE CAPE.

The Queenstown (Cape of Good Hope) Daily Representative, of Nov. 21st, has the following paragraph: "In his reply to a circular letter from the Attorney-General, requesting information as to the effects of the restrictions imposed on the sale of intoxicating liquor to natives in connection with the administration of martial law, the resident magistrate of Queenstown says: Prohibition under martial law has had the most beneficial results, and the condition and conduct of the natives generally has improved. The restrictions imposed under the 'Innes Liquor Act' has also been attended with a most satisfactory result."

NO SUNDAY SALOONS.

An elaborate inquiry into the attitude of clergymen and religious newspapers towards the question of Sunday saloon opening in New York has been made by "Zion's Herald" (Methodist Episc.) a strong opponent of the proposed changes in the excise law. It finds that all Roman Catholic papers, all the Methodist papers, all the Episcopalian, all the Baptist but one, all the Congregational but one, and all the other Protestant organs, are against the proposition for any form of the Sunday saloon. A few clergymen are in favor of what is called "a liberal policy," but Zion's Herald fails to find a single Baptist or Congregational minister, or Roman Catholic priest, of the same mind. The same paper continues:—"No movement that cannot carry the Baptists, the Roman Catholics, and the Methodist Episcopal churches can succeed with the legislature of any commonwealth in the land. And when these three great bodies unite, as they now do, against the proposition of the Sunday saloon, it is doomed in advance. While there is reason for alertness and earnest agitation, there is the best reason also for abiding confidence. The Sunday saloon with its advocates will speedily go down under the pressure of those great religious and moral forces which are combined against it."

A TEMPERANCE BILL.

Lord Peel, recently addressing a crowded meeting in Glasgow, said he was hopeful that in Scotland an effort would be made to embody in some bill the proposals made in the Minority Report. If those proposals met with the approval of the Scottish people, and their representatives gave their assent to them, an enormous step would have been taken in temperance reform. The present licensing system had broken down, and some effort must be made to rid the country of a scandal which was degrading our cities, and by slow and insidious means was sapping the vitality, injuring the morality, and weakening the fibre of our people.

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, 1902

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Three lines of action are now of pressing urgency. (1) Thorough organization of the prohibition forces. (2) Petitioning the Legislature for a prohibitory law. (3) Definite and strong protest against any unfair legislation by which a liquor-favoring minority should be allowed to retain the liquor traffic against the protest of a majority vote of the electorate.

We earnestly urge friends to take immediate action on all these lines. In other parts of this paper will be found further instructions as to methods of action and information as to suitable forms of petitions and protest.

PETITIONING

Petitions are pouring in to the Alliance secretary and the secretary of the Methodist Conference Committee for presentation to the Provincial Legislature. Already petitions have been received, signed by more than 20,000 persons, besides others from hundreds of organizations. This matter ought to be pushed with the utmost diligence. The Legislature is in session and there is no time to be lost. Petition forms can be obtained from the Alliance secretary, 52 Confederation Life Bldg.

A PROHIBITION PROVINCE.

On January 14th, the Supreme Court of the Province of Prince Edward Island delivered a judgment fully sustaining the Prince Edward Island Prohibition Law. The decision was based upon the judgment of the Privy Council declaring valid the Manitoba Liquor Act. It makes prohibition the law of every part of the Province not already under the operation of the Scott Act. At present it will only affect the city of Charlottetown. In conjunction with the Scott Act it completely outlaws the liquor traffic in Prince Edward Island for the whole extent of which prohibition is now in actual operation.

GOOD CONVENTIONS.

Mr. John A. Nicholls has sent to the Alliance office detailed and exceedingly interesting reports of organization work in different parts of Ontario, particulars of which we have not space to publish. Conventions were recently held as follows: On January 9th, at St. Catharines, for Lincoln and Welland; Jan 10th, Elmville, for Centre Simcoe; Jan 13, Fergus, for West Wellington; Jan 14th, St. Thomas, for East and West Elgin; Jan. 14th, Sarnia, for Lambton; Jan. 16th, London, for London City; Jan. 17th, St. Mary's, for South Perth. At all these meetings interest was great, attendance was good, and plans were laid for aggressive work in view of the present critical position of the prohibition movement and the now fast approaching Provincial election campaign.

THE SITUATION

The Ontario Legislature is now in session. In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session, prohibitory legislation was foreshadowed in a brief announcement that

a measure would be submitted relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. No official intimation has yet been given as to the form of the legislation which the Government is expected to submit in fulfillment of often repeated promises to introduce legislation prohibiting the liquor traffic to the extent of the Province's ascertained power.

On January 3rd the Government received a large and influential deputation appointed by the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee, along with a deputation appointed by the Ontario section of the Temperance Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Church. The representatives of both these bodies addressed the Government, briefly setting out the situation resulting from the majorities polled in favor of prohibition, the Government promises and the Privy Council decision.

In reply the Premier, Hon. G. W. Ross, promised careful consideration of the representation of the deputation. It is expected that a bill will be introduced in the House at an early date.

The whole matter of probable legislation has been vigorously discussed in the press and elsewhere. A great many persons have expressed themselves as in favor of having any legislation passed by the House submitted to the electors for ratification before going into operation. This method is generally spoken of as the "referendum." It is strongly opposed by some temperance workers and commended by others.

Some prominent citizens who have been interviewed by newspaper reporters have expressed themselves as favorable to the "referendum" plan. Others have opposed. A number of those who favor it have also expressed the opinion that there should be required something more than a bare majority of votes polled as a condition of a prohibitory law's going into operation. Generally speaking, this suggestion is viewed by temperance people as exceedingly unfair, and has been condemned in the strongest terms by nearly all active temperance workers.

The General Conference Temperance Committee and the Dominion Alliance have sent out blank forms of petitions to the Legislature praying for the enactment of a prohibitory law according to the promises of the Government. These petitions are being signed and presented to the Legislature in great numbers. It is a movement that is already making its influence felt and ought to be prosecuted with the utmost diligence.

The situation is intensely interesting and important. Prohibitionists are waking up to its possibilities and perils. Wisdom, determination and energy are needed. The immediate, urgent duty of friends of our cause is thorough organization so that they will be ready for any emergency that may arise.

A REFERENDUM.

A number of recently published newspaper articles and statements made by some prominent citizens express the opinion that a prohibitory law enacted by the Ontario Legislature should require ratification by a popular vote before being put into operation. Some of these have also declared that such legislation should not be put into operation unless sustained by a very large proportion of the votes polled. Two-thirds of the polled vote has been mentioned by some parties. Most of those who favor a large fixed majority, advocate three-fifths, or sixty per cent. of the polled vote as what ought to be required.

There ought to be absolutely no necessity for any further expression of opinion by the people to convince the Government and Legislature that public opinion is in favor of prohibition. The majorities already recorded against the liquor traffic are sufficiently strong to warrant thorough-going legislation. Logically, there is no need for another vote.

If, however, the Government and Legislature should insist upon submitting for popular ratification whatever legislation is passed, we

shall be compelled to rally again as we have done before, for a demonstration of our strength. We can win in such a contest if it is conducted under conditions that have in them any reasonable fairness.

There ought to be, however, the strongest protest made by prohibitionists against the unjust and unreasonable proposal that in such election, unless the prohibitionists win by a very large majority, the other side should be counted triumphant. If there is to be any discrimination it ought not to be against the unselfish forces that are working for the uplifting of humanity. There ought to be no unfair advantage given to the selfish interests whose operation is cursing the whole community. The proposal to handicap temperance workers by allowing two liquor-favoring votes to count for as much as three temperance votes, would be such favoritism towards the liquor traffic as we hope no legislative body in this country would dare to express.

There seems, however, to be some danger. Prominent citizens, no doubt thoughtlessly, have expressed approval of the unfair suggestion. Members of the Legislature who fear the liquor traffic may be inclined to seize upon this proposal as a sort of compromise between enacting prohibition and doing nothing. The situation demands effort to resist vigorously a proposal that has already received some unexpected endorsement.

Every friend of the prohibition cause ought to do all he can to secure at this crisis a definite expression of condemnation by prohibitionists of a plan so mischievous and dangerous. Resolutions denouncing it ought to be adopted by public meetings, church congregations, and temperance societies. Letters from friends should warn members of the Legislature of the folly of such a course.

Lovers of justice and supporters of the temperance reform ought to let it be definitely understood that legislation giving the liquor traffic an undue advantage must be considered as legislation against the prohibition movement and for the benefit of the liquor traffic.

THE DEVIL THAT WAS IN HIM.

The father was a surgeon. He was charged with cruelty to his three children. His little boy, Harold, five years of age, spoke of his father having thrashed him with his walking-stick, causing his head to bleed. His father, he added, burnt his hair with matches, knocked the tobacco from his pipe on his head, burnt his fingers on the bars, spat in his mouth, and knelt on him. The daughter Eleanor, ten years of age, said that her father was always drunk when cruel. She had seen him spit on the baby's face, drag her out of bed, and throw her on to the bed. Twice he bit the baby's face, making marks on it. Both children said that their father was kind when sober.—The Children and the Drink.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There can be no doubt as to the duty imposed upon the Government by the present position of the temperance cause. The facts of the case are simple.

In 1894 a vote of the Provincial electors and of the women who are municipal voters, in the Province of Ontario, resulted in a majority of 84,908 in favor of prohibition. The majority of men's votes polled was 74,732.

In view of this great majority the then Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, promised to a deputation of prohibitionists that he would promote prohibitory legislation to the limit of the jurisdiction of the Provinces as soon as the extent of that jurisdiction was ascertained. The courts were then considering a series of questions, the answers to which were expected to make clear the extent of Provincial power. The terms in which Sir Oliver Mowat gave his pledge were the following:

"If the decision of the Privy Council should be that the Province has the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory

liquor law as respects the sale of intoxicating liquor, I will introduce such a bill in the following session, if I am then at the head of the Government.

"If the decision of the Privy Council is that the Province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory liquor law, I will introduce such a prohibitory bill as the decision will warrant, unless the partial prohibitory power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint."

Hon. A. S. Hardy, who succeeded Sir Oliver Mowat as Premier of Ontario, declared his adhesion to the promises and policy of Sir Oliver Mowat. Hon. G. W. Ross, the present Premier, who succeeded Hon. Mr. Hardy, has taken the same position. When Sir Oliver Mowat's promise was given, Hon. Mr. Ross endorsed it in the clearest and most emphatic terms.

Another vote of the electors taken in September, 1898, resulted in the polling of a majority of 39,214 votes in favor of prohibition.

The Ontario Government held that the jurisdiction of the Province was not clearly defined in the answers given by the courts to the questions which were under consideration when Sir Oliver Mowat's promise was made. Since that time, however, a comprehensive measure of prohibition has been enacted by the Legislature of Manitoba, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the court of last resort in the British Empire, has declared that prohibitory law to be within the power of a Provincial Legislature.

This decision clears the way for the fulfilment of the promises of the Ontario Government. The Government's duty is unmistakable. That duty is the introduction into the Legislature of a bill to prohibit the liquor traffic in Ontario.

A NEW ACT FOR THE NEW YEAR

The Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act which comes into force with the New Year is regarded by most temperance reformers as the only signal achievement of the last session of the British Parliament. It is the outcome of an honest attempt to get rid of a serious blot on our civilization. The sight of young children running in and out of the worst public-houses on errands for their parents is not pleasant. The little ones cannot fail to be affected injuriously by what they see and hear. But it is doubtful if the new law, which is only another plaster on a deep-rooted sore and which will cover up instead of eradicating, will do all the good which its most ardent supporters, who have termed it the Children's Charter, expect from it. The Act, moreover, only affects the poorest classes, who obtain beer on draught, or who get small quantities of whiskey. The artisan may, as before, send a child of any age for a bottle of beer or a pint of whiskey. All that is needed to evade the law is a bottle and a cork. Indeed, the bill, in the course of its migrations through the houses of Parliament, got so clipped and carved that it might not inappropriately be termed an Act for the abolition of the beer mug. The duly corked bottle, with all its fiery contents, has now become the token of conformity to a law which is regarded as a great temperance reform.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has contributed a helpful and interesting series of hints to aspirants to journalism in the January "Royal Magazine." He emphasizes two aids to success in newspaper work. "I would say to the young journalist," he writes, "that he ought to cultivate athletics, for his work is often sedentary, and it requires great resolution to take up constant exercise. Trained, however, to athletic exercise in youth, the middle-aged man will be glad to find some excuse for that life in the open air which is the best preservative of health. And let me whisper this word finally in your ear. It won't do you the least harm if you are a teetotaler. You may lose something, but you gain tenfold. I believe in half-a-century from now no man will rise to the height of any profession in the field, in the forum, or at the desk, who is not a teetotaler. And I could tell tales of journalists—but that is not my business now."

PROHIBITION LEAGUES.

The Dominion Alliance seeks to unite all other existing religious and temperance organizations in a general effort to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic and does not seek to establish any special local organizations beyond what is necessary for this purpose. Alliance agents, however, frequently find localities in which friends of the cause desire to form a local league for the promotion of political and legislative temperance work. For the convenience of such we submit the following draft of constitution or working rules for such a society. It will be found useful as a suggestion, and may of course be modified to suit the necessities or views of the friends in any locality.

Any further information or advice concerning this important matter will be promptly furnished by the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, with whom correspondence is invited.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE RULES.

1. Name.

This organization shall be known as the Waterville Prohibition League.

2. Objects.

The object of the League shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to secure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

3. Meetings.

With this object in view the League shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principles and methods of the League, and the declaration through the ballot-box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

4. Membership.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the League may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following:—

Declaration.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the Waterville Prohibition League, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said League.

5. Fees.

The membership fee shall be twenty-five cents a year, payable in advance.

6. Officers.

The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

7. Committees.

The executive committee shall consist of the officers named and nine other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the president and secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the League may deem necessary or advisable.

8. Meetings.

month of October. Other meetings will be held at the call of the executive committee. Nine members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the League there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

9. By-Laws.

The League may enact any by-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

10. Amendments

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the society.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

We take this occasion to say that we have no sympathy with those who say the prohibitory law in Maine is a dead letter. It is not perfectly enforced; no law is. And there are places where great improvement might be made. But the Maine prohibitory law is on the whole enforced as well as laws against social evils in any localities. Social crimes are confessedly hard to detect and to punish, even when condemned by public opinion. But infractions of liquor laws are especially difficult to bring to light, because there are so many in every community who do not regard the sale and use of intoxicating liquor as a crime or even an injury to the public. Deprived of the encouragement and assistance of this very considerable class, the best intentioned officials find their efforts for the enforcement of the liquor laws hampered and often ineffectual.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, the writer can testify from personal observation that the open saloon, as known elsewhere, is very rare in Maine. There are places where liquor is sold, but there is rarely anything to indicate the fact beyond a certain suspicious lack of business of any other character. The saloons of Maine, like vagrants, call for attention from the officers of the law because they are "not engaged in any useful occupation." Governor St. John said he passed open saloons in Portland, but they would not pass for such in Massachusetts. The writer has been along the same streets and seen the same places. They had no signs, no bottles in the windows, no loafers about the doors, and no stranger could get anything to drink in them.

A brewers' journal of St. Louis sent a special representative to Maine several years ago to find out whether the prohibitory law was enforced or not. He described the kind of places in which liquor is sold in Maine. Mean-looking houses, with empty front rooms, doors with wickets, which no person not known could get through, and the liquor kept in secret places. His testimony, published in that paper for the benefit of the brewer subscribers, was that "there is not a saloon in Bangor which will not run as dry as Sahara on the approach of a policeman or a stranger."

This is about all that can be expected in a prohibitory law. You cannot entirely stop people from drinking intoxicating liquors, and the sale cannot be made utterly to cease. But if the conditions in Maine in regard to Prohibition were existing elsewhere, there would be little to complain of. People who are determined to have intoxicating liquor will get it somehow, if they are obliged to make it themselves, and if the temptation of the gilded saloon and the attraction of the open bar are removed from the pathway of the young and intemperate, a great step will have been taken towards order, morality and purity. — The Watchman, Boston, Mass.

ANOTHER DRINK DISASTER.

Readers of the New Voice will not have forgotten that after the horrible wreck of the Islander, which cost the lives of so many human beings, it was practically demonstrated that John Barleycorn wrecked the ship. Now another disaster has occurred in which there is the probability of a parallel. The captain of the barque Max, which was in collision with the steamer Walla Walla, when she sank with the loss of forty lives, declares that the lookout of the Walla Walla was drunk and that no attention was paid to the signals of the Max. He said he saw the lookout resting his head on his hands and believes that he was in a drunken sleep.

Naturally there are denials of this, but investigations may bring out further facts. Publications in papers on the coast assert that since the wreck of the Islander strict orders have been issued by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company forbidding officers to drink. This is at least an admission that liquor was the cause of the Islander's wreck. — The New Voice.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1901.

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 to **inspire workers and make votes.**

We are embarking on a campaign for prohibition legislation in which the liquor traffic will do its utmost to block, delay, and if possible prevent our securing the enactment and enforcement of useful law. We have plenty of hard fighting ahead of us. We must keep posted and equipped, knowing all that is being done by our friends and foes, and sophistry and misrepresentation that will be advanced.

The Camp Fire will be one of the best aids you can have in the struggle. It will contain nothing but what you need. Every number ought to be preserved. You cannot afford to be without it, and the subscription price is only nominal, **Twenty-five cents per year.**

While a necessity to every prohibition worker **The Camp Fire** will also be of special value for distribution. We must keep up our educating work. Printed matter tells. It does its work continuously, silently, fearlessly and 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 uninterruptedly, 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 results. 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,
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BACK AGAIN

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Read the following specimen extracts from newspaper opinions of this MARVELLOUS MAN.

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His speech was irresistible in its earnestness and pathos. — *Toronto Globe.*

A powerful address, full of humor and sanctified common sense. — *London Advertiser.*

A veritable outburst of true-spirited, natural eloquence, born of a devoted patriotism. — *Charlottetown Guardian.*

Succeeded without any apparent difficulty in keeping his audience in roars of laughter. — *Toronto World.*

The large assemblage was inspired, amused, thrilled and caused to weep almost in unison. — *Montreal Witness.*

ENGLISH.

The embodiment of all that is best in his race—humorous, solemn, eloquent and pathetic. — *South Wales Argus.*

His inimitable drollery, mixed with the truest wisdom, completely took the gathering by storm. — *Christian World.*

Such an amount of hearty, healthy, wit-provoked laughter we have never heard before in one and a half hours. — *Methodist Times.*

A sparkling speaker, full of fire and dramatic action, and carries his audience along in a very tornado of eloquence. — *Templar Watchword.*

Selections.

A TEMPERANCE HYMN.

The Temperance cause is Thine,
Dear Father of us all,
And now for strength divine
Upon Thy name we call;
O let it now to us be given,
And linked our forces be with Heav-

ven.
The drunkard, too, is Thine,
Redeemed by dying love,
And all drink's slavery
He yet may rise above;
We pray Thee in this solemn hymn
Help us in all our work for him.

Our hands and hearts are Thine,
And we would consecrate
Them all to this good cause,
Till love shall conquer hate,
And drinking from the land be driven
Whilst earth be lifted nearer Heaven.
—Beresford Adams.

Chester.

THE DRUNKARD.

Haggard, unkempt, he rests against
the bar,
While to his swollen lips he lifts the
glass;
Upon his trembling hand one sees a
scar,
And on his face, which is a bloated
mass,
We look in vain for something as a
sign.
To differentiate him from the swine,
We mark his sunken eye, his hopeless
look,
His lurching gait, his helplessness,
despair,
His wide divergence from true paths
forsook,
When scarce a man, to this, the
awful snare;
And as we gaze, we tax our minds to
tell,
Why, though on earth, this wretch
should live in hell

Did He ye call the author of the race,
From out the dust of ages a decree
Send forth, that some should live but
to disgrace
The beauties which on every hand
we see?
Or was it ye yourselves that made
this shape,
This loathsome thing from which ye
seek to 'scape?

I ask an answer—nay, one I demand;
Come tell me, was it God, or hell's
dark king,
Or you, who placed him on a desert
strand,
And left him there, a hopeless, soul-
quenched thing,
To slowly, slowly, down hell's path-
way sink,
Till now he trembles on hell's fearful
brink?

You cannot say 'twas God who map-
ped his course,
You dare not cry 'tis Fate that
keeps him down;
For truth, strange truth, from out
your lips must force
What otherwise you scarcely dare
to own,
That 'tis your great indifference to
save
Your fellow man that thrusts him to
the grave.

You saw him leave the beaten track
of truth,
And wander from life's beauty to
despair.
He knew the danger not, for early
youth
Looks on life's surface; all to him
is fair.
And you stretched forth no hand to
stay his pace;
Your God will ask you "Why?" when
Him you face.

How long will you permit this awful
crime,
How long in tacit negligence re-
main,
While o'er your fallen kinsman's head
the chime
Of shameful doom tolls out its sad
refrain?
Can you stand by and see him thus
injured?
Is all your boasted brotherhood con-
sumed?

Oh, ye who boast of legislative pow-
er,
And speak of blessed liberty for all,
Your boast lives but to mock you in
this hour,

When poison is a traffic to en-
thrall,
A law-supported weapon to trans-
mute
Your brother from a man into a
brute.

Come ye, the offspring of a mighty
race!
Arouse yourselves, and strike a
powerful blow,
That through united effort will re-
place
Your sinking fellows far above the
slough,
That sucks them down to death!
Then will be paid
The awful debt that on your souls
is laid.

—E. Traynor.

HOW NEHEMIAH BUILT THE
WALLS.

By Mrs. Letitia Youmans.

The first work of course, was to
clear away the rubbish, and this is
most imperative in building our tem-
perance walls. In many homes
there is an accumulation of rub-
bish that must be cleared away; in
the cellar there is the so-called
sweet cider bubbling up, showing its
alcoholic nature; the home-made
wine, just as intoxicating as the
wine of commerce, although not
quite so much adulterated; the cor-
dials, bitters, and patent medicines,
all alcoholic in their combinations.
The pantry contains rubbish in the
form of flavorings for puddings, pies
and sauces. The fruit closet has its
wine jellies and brandied peaches.
The medicine chest has its ever-
available flask of gin or whiskey, to
be used in case of emergency, such
as sudden colds or chills. The nur-
sery has its rubbish, in the form of
cordials and soothing syrups, to en-
trap the infant as soon as he enters
upon the journey of life. Oh, what
a work to be accomplished in the
homes! Would that every parent
was at work building over against
their own houses.

The work began in the right place
in the community. The first man
that rose up to build was the high
priest, and with him his brethren,
the priests. Judgment must begin
at the house of God. Oh, that the
high priest of every denomination
would rise up and build—the bishops
and archbishops, doctors of divinity
and pastors of churches, elders, dea-
cons, class-leaders, Sunday School
superintendents and teachers, all in
the genuine apostolic succession.
What a mighty host, if all were ear-
nestly at work! How soon the
work would be accomplished! I do
not hesitate to state that the world
is waiting for the church to rise up
as bright as the sun, clear as the
noon, and terrible as an army with
banners.

I can only enumerate a few of the
different classes who rose up to
build, not omitting some who refused
to build. There were certain nobles
who refused to bow their necks to
the work of the Lord; there are too
many of this class at the present day
who look upon temperance work as
altogether too plebeian for their pat-
rician position in society.

One of these nobles passes in re-
view before me. As he sits in his
office he is interviewed by a temper-
ance committee, asking him to pre-
side at an important temperance
meeting. He answered haughtily:—
"I'm not in that line of business. If
you need money I will give you a
subscription, but I do not care to
identify myself with this movement." A
few hours later the same gentle-
man sat in his carriage at the rail-
road depot, his elegant turnout and
liveried coachman indicating the man
of wealth. He seems restless and
nervous; there is evidently excite-
ment among the crowd on the plat-
form. All eyes are directed towards
the expected train. He overheard
the words accident, killed, wounded;
he sprang at once from the carriage,
for on that train were his wife and
daughter. He rushed to the rail-
road office and demanded an explan-
ation. He was informed there had
been an accident, but they had not
yet learned its nature or extent. He
demanded, "Furnish me a car and
send me to the scene of accident." He
was informed that it was impos-
sible, for every available car had al-
ready gone with workmen and sur-
geons. He paced up and down the
platform frenzied by this dreadful in-
telligence.

When the car containing the

wounded and dead entered the depot
he was the first to spring on board,
and therein, cold in the embrace of
death, lay his wife and daughter.
When the particulars of the acci-
dent were made known, it was as-
certained that a pint of whiskey in
the hands of a switchman had done
the fatal deed. This noble was
ready now to bow his neck to the
work of the Lord. He finds it is
his business now, as he sits alone in
that palatial home, to do everything
in his power to overthrow the des-
troyer, but too late to save his lov-
ed ones.

They built the wall over against
the armory or the military depart-
ment, and this is a place where our
wall is sadly demoralized. When our
volunteers go out for their annual
drill, intoxicating liquors flow free-
ly in the camp, and many who nev-
er were intoxicated before fall a vic-
tim. Is there no redress for this
grievance? Must our young men be
sacrificed to the greed of the liquor-
sellers?

The men of Judah refused to build,
and this was the strange excuse they
made: There was so much rubbish
to be cleared away that the strength
of their burden-bearers was ex-
hausted. To my sorrow I have
found this obstacle in the way some-
times when urging ladies to join the
W.C.T.U. They were willing to give
up the use of alcohol as a beverage
but could not dispense with alcoholic
flavorings in their culinary opera-
tions, mince pies could never be
thought of without brandy, nor pud-
ding sauce without something in the
same line, but, alas, for the sad con-
sequences of these mistaken prepara-
tions.

In one of my visits some years ago
to a prison in Ontario, the matron
related the following circumstance:
A young man was sentenced to pen-
itentiary for a term of years; his
mother came to bid him good-by.
She was about to throw her arms
round his neck when he pushed her
away indignantly, saying: "Mother,
you are to blame for the whole thing.
Your brandy peaches first gave me
the taste for liquor." That mother
went to her desolate home, to mourn
over her folly and to clear away the
rubbish which had ruined her boy.
I have not time farther to enumer-
ate, but merely to say that the wall
was built all the way round and half
way up, and joined together, be-
cause the people had a mind to work.
Oh, what great things will be ac-
complished when a whole commu-
nity acts in concert.

In those days, as well as at the
present, every great reform had
four stages. The first is indiffer-
ence; the second, ridicule; the third,
bitter opposition; the fourth, tri-
umph. When they began to build
the wall, very little attention was
paid to it; as the work proceeded
they began to ridicule it. Sanbal-
lat ridiculed the appearance of the
wall; Tobiah declared if even a fox
should go over it he would break it
down. This was just the case when
the Maine law was passed. The en-
emies declared that it was not worth
the paper it was written on; and the
foxes tried to get over it, but they
found it dangerous travelling. I
discovered some of them in a trap in
Augusta gaol. They were there
with time to think over the error
of their ways. If the liquor traffic
is pushed against the wall of Prince
Edward Island, the shock is felt all
along the line to Vancouver. The
brewers, distillers, wholesale dealers
and retail licensees unite together,
the press is subsidised, the pulpit
muzzled, and all combine to repel the
opponent.

The liquor traffic has no politics,
no creed, no nationality; it is pro-
tean in form and chameleon in col-
or; self-interest, and that alone, is
its guiding star. But how is it too
often with temperance men? I blush
to admit the fact that they will pray
together in prayer-meeting, sit side
by side and applaud the most ultra-
prohibition sentiments, but when the
time comes that a little slip of pa-
per will strike a harder blow than
a policeman's club, where are they
then? Part of them, Reformers;
the rest, Conservatives, in Canada.
They must stand by their party,
while the liquor men go up in solid
phalax and sweep the country.

One leading objection of the op-
ponents we cannot omit to mention,
on account of its remarkable coinci-
dence with the objection to prohi-

bition at the present day. They
said if this wall is built the people
will cease to pay toll or tribute to
the surrounding kings, and thus the
revenue will be injured.

The wall was completed in fifty-
two days; the top stone was
brought on with rejoicing, because
the people had a mind to work, and
now the time had come that Nehe-
miah had promised the king to re-
turn. He had one important duty
to perform, and that was to appoint
the governor. He does not tell us
to what political party he belonged,
but informs us of the character of
the man he selected, that he was
a faithful man, and feared God above
many; a grand platform for any
politician.

Now that the wall was built, Ne-
hemiah prepared for the worship of
God, and the people began to pour
in their money, and there was a
great desire expressed to hear the
word of the law. The people assem-
bled themselves together in the
street, and Ezra the scribe brought
out the book of the law of Moses
before the congregation of men and
women, and all that could hear with
understanding; and Ezra stood up
on a pulpit of wood, and as he open-
ed the book, all the people rose up
and Ezra blessed the Lord, the great
God, and all the people answered
Amen, Amen. They drew up a cov-
enant and signed it; the priests and
the Levites, the princes and the no-
bles, and everyone that had knowl-
edge and understanding signed the
covenant.

One of the most prominent du-
ties set out in the law and in the
covenant was the observance of the
Sabbath, and yet, after all this pre-
caution, Nehemiah observed there
were some who still brought in bur-
dens on the Sabbath day. The men
of Tyre brought their wares just
outside the gates, so as to entice the
unprincipled Jews to patronize them
just as the modern men of Tyre used
to bring their wares as near to the
prohibitory wall as possible. Nehe-
miah was not slow to discover this,
and finding that his law did not
reach it, neither had he the power
to supplement the law, he did not
ignobly drop the matter, but went
resolutely out to the marauder, and
I think I see the fire flash in his
black Jewish eye as he said, "Take
these things hence, or I'll lay hands
on you," and they picked up their
wares and retreated.

Would that we had a Nehemiah
both at Toronto and Ottawa who
would frame laws adequate to the
work they have to perform, and then
provide machinery for enforcing
them.

HEALTHY BECAUSE SOBER.

Statistics show that the Jews as
a race are relatively exempt from
tuberculosis, although what are re-
garded as predisposing causes are
present among them to an unusual
degree. Among the various reasons
assigned for this exemption from this
disease, is given "their freedom from
alcoholism. It is rare to see a
drunken Jew, and the abuse of al-
cohol is well-known to favor the
growth of tubercle bacillus."

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