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# THE CAMP FIRE

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. V. No. 6.

TORONTO, ONT. DECEMBER, 1898.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

## Selections

### ANSWER HIM SOFTLY.

Speak to him softly. You cannot know,  
In the depths below,  
How sharp was the struggle, the fight he made,  
Ere the price he paid,  
And yielded his soul to the tempter's power  
In a hasty hour.

Plead with him softly, for it may be—  
Like the sturdy tree  
Which tested in many a storm its strength,  
To be rent at length—  
He struggled full oft, and resisted well,  
Though at last he fell.

Answer him softly, lest you be tried  
On your weaker side,  
And fall, as before you so many have done,  
Who in thought had won,  
Fail, too, ere temptation had spent its force  
In its subtle course.

Talk with him softly, for none can tell,  
When the storm clouds swell,  
Whose bark shall weather the tempest or whose  
Its venture shall lose,  
Speak gently; the weakest may stand the gale—  
The stoutest may fail.

*The Issue.*

### ONLY A HUSK.

*An American Story.*

Tom Darcy, yet a young man, had grown to be a very hard one. At heart he might have been all right, if his head and his will had been all right; but these things being wrong, the whole machine was going to the bad very fast, though there were times when the heart felt something of its own truthful yearnings. Tom had lost his place as foreman of the great machine shop, and what money he now earned came from off jobs of tinkering which he was able to do here and there at private houses, for Tom was a genius as well as a mechanic, and when his head was steady enough he could mend a clock or clean a watch as well as he could set up and regulate a steam engine, and this latter he could do better than any other man ever employed by the Scott Falls Manufacturing Company.

One day Tom had a job to mend a broken mowing machine and reaper, for which he received five dollars, and on the following morning he started out for his old haunt—the village tavern. He knew that his wife sadly needed the money, and that his two little children were in absolute suffering for want of clothing, and that morning he had a debate with the better part of himself, but the better part had become weak and shaky, and the demon of appetite carried the day.

So away to the tavern Tom went, where, for two or three hours he felt the exhilarating effects of the alcoholic draught, and fancied himself happy, as he could sing and laugh; but, as usual, stupefaction followed, and the man died out. He drank while he could stand, and then lay down in a corner, where his companions left him.

It was late at night, almost midnight, when the landlord's wife came to the bar room to see what kept her husband up, and she quickly saw Tom.

"Peter," said she, not in a pleasant mood, "why don't you send that miserable Tom Darcy home? He's been hanging round here long enough."

Tom's stupefaction was not sound sleep. The dead coma had left his brain, and the calling of his name stung his senses to keen attention. He had an insane love of rum, but did not love the landlord. In other years, Peter Tindar and himself had loved and wooed the sweet maiden—Ellen Goss—and he had won her, leaving Peter to take up with the vinegary spinster

who had brought him the tavern, and he knew that lately the tapster had gloated over the misery of the woman who had once discarded him.

"Why don't you send him home?" demanded Mrs. Tindar, with an impatient stamp of her foot.

"Hush, Betsy! He's got money. Let him be, and he'll be sure to spend it before he goes home. I'll have the kernel of that nut, and his wife may have the husk!"

With a sniff and a snap Betsy turned away, and shortly afterward Tom Darcy lifted himself up on his elbow.

"Ah, Tom, are you awake?"

"Yes."

"Then rouse up and have a warm glass."

Tom got upon his feet and steadied himself.

"No; I won't drink any more to-night."

"It won't hurt you, Tom—just one glass."

"I know it won't!" said Tom, buttoning up his coat by the solitary button left. "I know it won't."

And with this he went out into the chill air of midnight. When he got away from the shadow of the tavern, he stopped and looked up at the stars, and then he looked down upon the earth. "Aye," he muttered, grinding his heel in the gravel, "Peter Tindar is taking the kernel and leaving poor Ellen the worthless husk—a husk more than worthless; and I am helping him to do it. I am robbing my wife of joy, robbing my dear children of honor and comfort, and robbing myself of love and life—just that Peter Tindar may have the kernel and Ellen the husk. We'll see."

It was a revelation to the man. The tavernkeeper's speech, meant not for his ears, had come on his senses as fell the voice of the Risen One on Saul of Tarsus.

"We'll see!" he said, setting his foot firmly upon the ground; and then he wended his way homeward.

On the following morning he said to his wife: "Ellen, have you any coffee in the house?"

"Yes, Tom." She did not tell him that her sister had given it to her. She was glad to hear him ask for the coffee, instead of the old, old cider.

"I wish you would make me a cup, good and strong."

There was really music in Tom's voice, and the wife set about her work with a strange flutter at her heart.

Tom drank two cups of the strong, fragrant coffee, and then went out—went out with a resolute step and walked straight to the manufactory, where he found Mr. Scott in his office.

"Mr. Scott, I want to learn my trade over again."

"Eh, Tom! what do you mean?"

"I mean that it's Tom Darcy come back to the old place, asking forgiveness for the past and hoping to do better in the future."

"Tom!" cried the manufacturer, starting forward and grasping his hand, "are you in earnest? Is it really the old Tom?"

"It's what's left of him, sir, and we'll have him whole and strong very soon, if you'll only set him to work."

Work! Ay, Tom, and bless you too. There is an engine to be set up and tested to-day. Come with me."

Tom's hands were weak and unsteady, but his brain was clear, and under his skilful supervision the engine was set up and tested; but it was not perfect. There were mistakes which he had to correct, and it was late in the evening when the work was complete.

"How is it now, Tom?" asked Mr. Scott, as he came into the testing-house and found the workmen ready to depart.

"She's all right, sir. You may give your warrant without fear."

"God bless you, Tom! You don't know how like sweet music the old voice sounds. Will you take your place again?"

"Wait till Monday morning, sir. If you will offer it to me then, I will take it."

At a little cottage Ellen Darcy's fluttering heart was sinking. That morning after Tom had gone, she found a dollar bill in the coffee cup. She knew that he had left it for her. She had been out and bought tea and sugar, and flour and butter, and a bit of tender steak; and all day long a ray of light had been dancing and shimmering before her—a ray of the blessed light of other days. With a prayer and hope she had set out the tea-table, and waited; but the sun went down and no Tom came. Eight o'clock—and almost nine.

Hark! The old step! quick, strong, eager for home. Yes, it was Tom, the old grime upon his hands, and the odor of oil upon his garments.

"I have kept you waiting, Nellie."

"Tom!"

"I didn't mean to, but the work hung on."

"Tom! Tom! You have been to the old shop."

"Yes, and I'm bound to have the old place, and —"

"Oh, Tom!"

And she threw her arms around his neck, and covered his face with kisses.

"Nellie, darling, wait a little, and you shall have the old Tom back again."

"Oh, Tom! I've got him now, bless him! bless him! my own Tom! my husband! my darling!"

And then Tom Darcy realized the full power and blessing of a woman's love.

It was a banquet of the gods, was that supper—of the household gods all restored—with the bright angels of peace, and love, and joy spreading their wings over the board.

On the following Monday morning, Tom Darcy assumed his place at the head of the great machine shop, and those who thoroughly knew him had no fear of his going back into the slough of joylessness.

A few days later, Tom met Peter Tindar on the street.

"Eh, Tom, old boy, what's up?"

"I am up, right side up."

"Yes, I see; but I hope you haven't forsaken us, Tom?"

"I have forsaken only the evil you have in store, Peter, the fact is, I concluded that my wife and little ones had fed on the husks long enough, and if there was a good kernel left in my heart, or in my manhood, they should have it."

"Ah, you heard what I said to my wife that night?"

"Yes, Peter; and I shall be grateful to you for it as long as I live. My remembrance of you will always be relieved by that tinge of warmth and brightness."—*The West Shore.*

### THE BOSS SCOTCHMAN'S WAY.

"O LORD, HALP ME!"

Striker Stowe was a tall, powerful, Scotchman whose position as "boss striker" at the steel works made him generally known. Nearly all of the men in his department were hard drinkers, and he was no exception to the rule. But one day it was announced among the workmen that he had been converted, and sure enough, when pressed to take a drink, he said, "I shall never drink mair, lads. Nae droonkard shall inherit the kingdom o' God."

The knowing ones smiled and said, "Wait a bit. Wait until hot weather—until July. When he gets as dry as a gravel pit he'll give in. He can't help it."

But right through the hottest months he toiled, the sweat pouring off in streams, yet he seemed never to be tempted to drink. Finally, as I was taking the men's time one day I stopped and spoke with him.

"Stowe," said I, "you used to take considerable liquor. Don't you miss it?"

"Yes," said he, emphatically.

"How do you manage to keep away from it?"

"Weel, just this way. It is now ten o'clock, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Weel, today is the twentieth o' the month. From seven till eight I asked that the Lord would halp me. He did so, and I put down a dot on the calendar near the twenty. From eight till nine He kept me, and I put down another dot. From nine till ten He's kept me, and noo I gie him the glory, as I put down the third dot. Just as I mark these I pray, 'O, Lord, halp me—halp me to fight it off for another hour.'"

"How long shall you keep this up?" I inquired.

"All o' my life, was the earnest reply. 'It keeps me sae full o' peace and happiness that I wouldn't gie up for anything. It is just as if he took me by the hand and said: 'Wark awa', Striker Stowe, I'm wi' ye, Dinna be fearfu'. You teck care o' yeer regular wark, and I'll see to the de'il an' the thirst, an' they shall na' trouble you.'"

—*Exchange.*

### WHO IS THE CRIMINAL?

A ragged, shivering little boy was brought before a magistrate for stealing a loaf of bread, from a shop window. The shop-keeper himself was the informer. The Judge was about to pass sentence on the little wretch, when a kind lawyer offered the following considerations in mitigation of his offence.

"The child," he said "is the oldest of a miserable group. Their mother is an incorrigible sot; their father lies low in a drunkard's grave. This morning, when the act was committed, the mother lay drunk upon the floor, and her children were crying around her for bread. The elder boy, unable to bear such misery any longer, rushed from the hovel, resolved to obey that paramount law of nature which teaches us the principle of self-preservation, even in disregard of the law of the land. He seized the penny loaf from the grocer's window, and, returning to that wretched home, spread the unexpected morsel before his hungry brothers, and bade them 'eat and live.' He did not eat himself. No; consciousness of the crime and fears of detection furnished a more engrossing feeling than that of hunger. The last morsel was scarcely swallowed before the officer of justice entered the door. The little thief was pointed out by the grocer, and he was conducted before the public tribunal. In the midst of such misery as this, with the motive of this little criminal before us, there is something to soften the heart of man, though I deny not that the act is a penal offence."

"But the tale is by no means told. This little circle, now utterly fallen and forlorn, is the wreck of a family once prosperous, temperate, frugal, industrious and happy. The father, strange as it may appear, was once a professor of religion. The very first drop of that accursed tincture of destruction which conducted him through the path of corruption to the grave, was handed to him by this very man who now pursues the starving child of his former victim for stealing a penny loaf. The farm became encumbered: the community turned its back upon the miserable victim of intemperance; the Church expelled him from the communion; the wife sought in the same tremendous remedy for all distracting care an oblivion of her domestic misery. Home became a hell, whose only outlet was the grave."

"All this aggregate of human wretchedness was produced by this very shop-keeper. He has murdered the father, he has brutalized the mother, he has beggared the children, he has taken possession of the farm, and now prosecutes the child for stealing a loaf to keep his brothers from starving!"

"But all this is lawful and right; that is, it is according to law. He has stood upon his license. The theft of a penny loaf by a starving boy, where his father laid down his last farthing for rum, is a penal offence!"—*Selected.*

# 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, DECEMBER, 1898

## GOOD MEN AND POLITICS.

A great deal is said and written regretfully relating to the improper practices and the demoralizing tendencies that are so manifest in political affairs. Suggestions of remedial measures are plentiful. Some writers think that advantage would result from changes in our political system, while others urge severer penalties for detected improper practices. Before suggesting a remedy for the evil it might be wise to attempt to discover its cause.

This cause is mainly the neglect of politics by good men, the shirking of personal responsibility in relation to public affairs on the part of those who ought to be most interested in good Government. Society suffers because men otherwise honorable and conscientious ignore the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, leaving the management of political affairs to a great extent to the sordid and self-seeking elements of the community.

High-principled and conscientious men think that it pays them better from a financial point of view to attend to their private business than to give attention to public affairs. Men of another kind find that they can make more money by questionable political manipulations than they can make in honest business. The selfishness of the professed Christian and the selfishness of the unscrupulous schemer are unitedly the cause of the whole trouble.

If good men would go into politics they could speedily control the affairs of our municipalities, provinces and the Dominion. In nearly any electoral constituency in the Dominion of Canada, fifty good men could make it impossible for any bad man to be elected. Whatever there is to be deplored in the low standard of politics, in the corruption that election courts reveal, in the mismanagement that frequently characterizes public affairs, is really chargeable to the neglect of those good men who accept and enjoy all the benefits of organized civilization and shirk its duties and responsibilities.

To those who are willing to make a real sacrifice of personal convenience for the sake of principle, who are willing to submit to some personal discomfort in order to benefit their fellows, there is no field of work easier of access or likely to yield a larger crop of public benefit, than the political field now too much neglected by those who ought to be its most energetic cultivators.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Since the Plebiscite there have been many speeches made and articles written asserting that the majority recorded in favor of prohibition is not such as to ensure the successful enforcement of a prohibitory law. The theory is advanced that such a law would be successful if a majority of the electors on the voter's lists were sufficiently interested to mark their ballots in its favor, but that otherwise its enforcement would be defective.

As a matter of fact the effectiveness of liquor laws depends not upon public opinion (which after all is simply private opinion) so much as upon official intention. Even where public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of license law, the people do practically nothing to help officials to enforce that law. In such cases the usefulness of the law depends entirely upon the integrity and energy of the officials.

Let us suppose that in a community which has adopted a prohibitory law, there are a dozen men who seek to sell liquor in defiance of that law. They will succeed or fail in proportion as the officials who are charged with the enforcement of the law do their duty. The success of the dozen law-breakers will not be affected by the size of the majority which adopted the law. Under the Scott Act, in cases where great majorities were recorded for prohibition, the officials did not receive any more assistance from private parties than in places where there was a bare majority for prohibition.

Of course in a community in which no person drank liquor there would be no liquor sold, yet one can imagine such a community so indifferent as to record a very small vote for prohibition.

People who will not take the trouble to vote against prohibition, are not likely to be active in opposing its enforcement. Given a majority of the votes polled favorable to prohibition, honest officials willing to do their duty, and we have all that ought to be required, or that is needed, to make prohibition successful.

## A LESSON.

In the war between the United States and Spain the deaths from wounds in battle were comparatively few, while the deaths from sickness contracted in camp were very many. One of the saddest features of the campaign was the drunkenness prevalent among the soldiers in some localities as the result of drinking facilities provided by the military authorities. All over the United States strong protests have been made against the canteen system, and it is safe to say that whiskey killed more American soldiers than did the bullets of the Spanish.

The magnificent victories won by British and Egyptian troops in the Soudan were the work of an army of total abstainers. No intoxicants were allowed among the soldiers. The health and spirits of the men were exceptionally good. On their return to civilization, drink-induced disease played sad havoc with the splendid army that had successfully resisted the hardships of a severe campaign.

It has been announced that liquor is to be prohibited in the territory which has now been nominally placed under Egyptian Government as the result of Lord Kitchener's campaign. This is done in the interests of the physical, moral and material welfare of soldiers and natives. The world is coming to see the terrible danger of the liquor traffic and to recognize the wisdom and righteousness of prohibitory law.

## LITERATURE CIRCULATION.

It is frequently said that the recent Plebiscite campaign did more to develop prohibition sentiment than had been done during many previous years. This was largely because the friends of temperance utilized the opportunity to flood the country with judicious literature. Men read, and thought and grew. It was made evident that literature circulation is more and more becoming the most effective political agency of the day.

This good work should not now be discontinued until another crisis is upon us. The education should go on always. If all religious and temperance bodies would unite to make the year 1899 a year of education by literature circulation, they would place the prohibition cause in a position of strength such as it has never occupied before.

One of the most effective kinds of literature, because the most attractive and most generally read, is the periodical. We have plenty of splendid material of this kind in Canada. *The Northern Messenger, The Onward, The Forward, The Templar Advocate, The Woman's Journal, The Manitoba Good Templar,* and *THE CAMP FIRE* are among the periodicals largely devoted to temperance education. Each has its specialty. All are good. Earnestly we recommend our friends to consider carefully the wisdom of securing and distributing in their respective neighborhoods, all through the coming year, the most effective kind of prohibition periodical literature. They may thus do a work the magnitude and usefulness of which it is hardly possible to overestimate.

## UNION.

The project, often discussed, of a union of existing temperance organizations in Canada is again receiving attention. We have Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and Royal Templars, all doing similar work in a similar way. Men and women belong to one or other of these organizations just as most convenient. In some cases temperance workers belong to all of them. The result is a multiplicity of meetings and a division of energies.

Time is wasted with initiations and rituals of different organizations. Expense is incurred for meetings in separate halls, for printing, for separate Grand bodies and organizing agents, that too often compete instead of co-operating. The advantages of union are manifest and great.

As far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned the Sons of Temperance is the oldest body. The Good Templar Order is the most numerous. The Royal Templar Order is perhaps the most aggressive, and holds its members more permanently because of its beneficiary plan. All are doing good work, but doing it with an expenditure of money, time and effort that would be economized, and therefore made to produce much better results, if there were only one organization instead of three.

To the union movement then we wish hearty success. It is a step in the right direction. No doubt difficulties will occur in dealing with any amalgamation proposition but none of these difficulties are insurmountable, and if approached in the right way the result will be certainly a great gain for the temperance cause.

## IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1898.

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.**

The victory won last month was only the opening of a campaign in which the liquor traffic will do its utmost to block, delay, and if possible prevent our securing the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory 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. Literature won the plebiscite victory. We must keep up the 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 ramsacked 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 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.

# The Prohibition Plebiscite

## A MESSAGE



TORONTO, December, 1898.

To The Prohibitionists of Canada:

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance respectfully requests a careful consideration of the present position of the prohibition reform, in view of the Plebiscite of September 20th last.

### The Figures.

All the returns of the voting have been received, excepting those from a few polling places in a remote part of British Columbia, which may be delayed till navigation opens next spring. Omitting the few returns thus delayed, which cannot affect the general result, the vote polled was as follows:

|                          | VOTES POLLED. |         | MAJORITIES. |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|--------|
|                          | Yes.          | No.     | Yes.        | No.    |
| Ontario                  | 154,000       | 115,275 | 38,221      | ...    |
| Nova Scotia              | 34,616        | 5,402   | 29,214      | ....   |
| New Brunswick            | 20,911        | 9,576   | 17,335      | ..     |
| Prince Edward Island     | 9,461         | 1,146   | 8,315       | ....   |
| Manitoba                 | 12,419        | 2,978   | 9,441       | .....  |
| British Columbia         | 5,721         | 4,737   | 984         | .....  |
| North West Territories   | 6,288         | 2,824   | 3,414       | .....  |
| Quebec                   | 28,582        | 122,614 | .....       | 94,032 |
|                          | 278,477       | 264,552 | 107,917     | 94,032 |
| Net prohibition majority |               |         | 13,925.     |        |

### A Large Vote.

The vote in favor of prohibition is remarkably large. The whole vote polled amounted to forty-four per cent of the names on the Voters' Lists. This is a large percentage when compared with the percentage of votes usually polled on questions or by-laws submitted to the electors when no other election is being held. Under such circumstances the vote is generally much smaller than that polled in ordinary elections. There are many electors who will not take the trouble to vote in a contest from which the personal element is eliminated. Public interest is always stimulated by a struggle between persons or parties. In the Plebiscite there were no such inducements as the spoils of office or political patronage offer to successful parties and workers in a general election. There was not the force of partisan feeling, or party organization, to bring out the vote. Leading political workers of different parties gave practically no assistance to the temperance workers, whose work had therefore to be done almost entirely by persons unskilled and inexperienced in political methods. Under the circumstances, the magnitude of our vote is exceedingly encouraging.

### A Pure Vote.

The vote for prohibition was a pure, voluntary, unselfish vote. No doubt many electors marked their ballots against prohibition, honestly believing that they were acting for the public good. On the anti side however, there were also arrayed, selfish interests, desire for opportunities of personal indulgence and personal gain. It is also true that in many places the vote against prohibition was swelled by personation and other improper practices.

### A Good Majority.

The majority for prohibition is a substantial one. It is the majority that would support a Government that had a majority of forty-three in the House of Commons after an election in which the average majority secured at the polls by the elected members was 321.

An important feature of the victory is that a great majority of the constituencies have voted for prohibition. There are 213 members of Parliament, and if we classify these according to the votes of the constituencies, we find that 128 of them represent prohibition constituencies, and that 85 represent constituencies opposed to prohibition. There is thus a clear majority of 43 parliamentary seats favorable to prohibition. The average majority for prohibition in the prohibition constituencies is over one thousand.

### An Analysis.

When comparisons are made between the votes polled in the Plebiscite and those polled in a parliamentary election it must be remembered that there are seven constituencies in Canada which elect two members of Parliament each. At a parliamentary election each elector in these constituencies has two votes. In the Plebiscite he had only one.

The following table gives some information concerning the vote:

|                                                 |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total names on voters' list                     | 1,233,037 |
| Total number of votes polled                    | 543,029   |
| Votes polled for prohibition                    | 278,477   |
| Votes polled against prohibition                | 264,552   |
| Majority for prohibition                        | 13,925    |
| Percentage polled of names on list              | 44.       |
| Percentage of list voting for prohibition       | 22.5      |
| Percentage of list voting against prohibition   | 21.5      |
| Percentage for prohibition, of votes polled     | 51.3      |
| Percentage against prohibition, of votes polled | 48.7      |

### Outside Quebec.

The vote that went against prohibition was mainly a French vote. All the Quebec constituencies that voted against prohibition have a very great French-speaking population. Many of them are entirely French. Outside of Quebec a majority of the constituencies that voted against prohibition have large French or German elements.

Although some constituencies outside the province of Quebec went against prohibition because of their French element, the general opinion of Anglo-Saxon Canada may be learned from the vote of the six other provinces and the Northwest Territories. Taking these seven divisions together, we find the following result:—

|                                                       |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Total names on voters' lists                          | 898,992 |
| Total number of votes polled                          | 391,833 |
| Votes polled for prohibition                          | 219,895 |
| Votes polled against prohibition                      | 111,938 |
| Majority for prohibition                              | 107,957 |
| Percentage polled of names on list                    | 43.6    |
| Percentage of list voting for prohibition             | 27.8    |
| Percentage of list voting against prohibition         | 15.8    |
| Percentage for prohibition, of votes polled           | 64      |
| Percentage against prohibition, of votes polled       | 36      |
| Number of Members of Parliament                       | 148     |
| Number whose constituencies voted for prohibition     | 120     |
| Number whose constituencies voted against prohibition | 28      |
| Average majority for prohibition                      | 1,042   |
| Average majority against prohibition                  | 611     |

### The Quebec Vote.

The vote in the Province of Quebec is remarkable. Outside the few English-speaking counties it is practically all against prohibition. This fact must be considered along with the other fact so forcibly presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that a large part of the Province of Quebec is practically under prohibition. Out of 933 rural municipalities there were licenses issued last year in only 330. It is manifest that the French electorate was actuated by some other motive than favor for the liquor traffic.

In many places the friends of the Liberal party were strongly urged to vote against prohibition on the ground that a favorable vote would embarrass the Liberal Government and party. Liquor-favoring Liberals made a vigorous canvass on this line. Their pleading cost the prohibition cause thousands of votes. In the Province of Quebec a number of Cabinet Ministers and many other leading Liberal politicians came out in opposition to the proposed reform. The French people, whose admiration and affection for Sir Wilfrid Laurier are great, were told that a majority for prohibition would injure his position and influence. It is certain that the Quebec vote was largely influenced by this political consideration.

### The General Result.

Under all the circumstances there is reason for profound gratification in the result of the voting. The figures show clearly that a majority of the electors of Canada, including a vast majority of the English-speaking electors, are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. The vote was not asked for by prohibitionists. The contest was invited by Government and Parliament, who framed the question, specified the conditions, and chose the time. It cannot be admitted that this action was taken by Parliament merely to trifle with public opinion. The French and English representatives and senators asked the people as a whole to express their opinions. It was declared that the will of the people as expressed would be carried out by Parliament. The members of Parliament thus practically agreed to obey the mandate which they invited, and it is as unreasonable and unjust to assume that Parliament will ignore the result as it would be for Parliament to refuse to carry out the agreement implied in the action already taken.

### The Deputation.

The facts just stated were laid before the Government on November 3rd, by a strong deputation, which was kindly and courteously received. The Premier, the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, agreed with the deputation that "the vote is under the

circumstances, a large one." He stated that the question was too important to be trifled with, and that the Government would carefully consider what was to be done under the circumstances. We are now waiting the action of Government and Parliament in relation to the vote that has been taken.

#### The Situation.

It will readily be seen that the situation imposes upon friends of the temperance cause new duties and heavy responsibilities. The battle over the principle of prohibition has been fought. The people of Canada have declared themselves against the continuance of the legalized liquor traffic. This fact must influence and to some extent determine our future action. Henceforth we have to deal with the practical problem of working out in effective legislation the principle that has been endorsed. That work must be done in Parliament by the people's representatives, and by the people in the election of representatives in accord with public opinion upon this question.

The character and details of legislation, the penalties for violation of law, the methods of enforcement, must be settled by Parliament. It is more than ever necessary that our members of Parliament shall be men who will fairly represent public opinion upon the question of prohibition.

Friends of the liquor traffic will also recognize this fact. They will be active and anxious to prevent the election of representatives who will accept and work out the mandate of the people. We must meet them with earnestness, wisdom, energy and determination. A constituency that has declared itself in favor of prohibition, can only be fairly represented in Parliament by a member who holds the same views.

Prohibition will be an issue in every general election and every bye-election to be held for many years to come.

#### The Duty of the Hour.

Government and Parliament can take no action that will alter this aspect of the situation. It is our imperative duty to stand by those representatives who honestly and honorably insist upon the carrying out of the mandate of the people, and to oppose those who will suggest or endorse any rejection or disregard of that mandate.

The victory of September 29th was but the beginning of the battle. The enactment of prohibitory law will be another step in advance. The conflict will still go on. In it we must spend years and energies. It is well to fully understand the position we have won and all that it involves.

Our immediate duty is to perfect our organization. We cannot afford to disband a single company of the prohibition army. Every Provincial organization must be strengthened and made permanent. Every county association must hold itself ready for the next phase of the conflict, whatever it may be, or whenever it may come. Every local committee must do the same. Churches, young people's societies and temperance organizations must wisely plan and carefully carry out even more effective educating and inspiring work than what has already been done.

#### We Must Go On.

We deem it our duty also to call upon every friend of prohibition to aid us in securing speedy and effective legislation in accordance with the vote of the people and the pledges given before the Plebiscite was taken. We must insist upon our right to the ground we have gained. If it were simply a fight for personal advantage we might talk of a truce, or of leniency toward our foe. We are fighting, however, for interests too sacred to be compromised in the smallest degree. We are fighting for the moral, physical and social rights of those who are not able to fight for themselves. Any yielding to our enemies would be a betrayal of our cause. We dare do nothing but push on the battle with every energy that we can command.

By order of the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee.

JOHN J. MACLAREN,  
Chairman.

F. S. SPENCE,  
Secretary.

Information about methods of organization, or any matter connected with prohibition work, will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretaries of the different Provincial organizations. Their addresses are as follows:—

Nova Scotia, W. S. SANDERS, Halifax.  
New Brunswick, W. L. McFARLANE, Naashwakis.  
Prince Edward Island, IRA J. YEO, Charlottetown.  
Quebec, J. H. CARSON, Montreal.  
Ontario, F. S. SPENCE, Toronto.  
Manitoba, E. L. TAYLOR, Winnipeg.  
Northwest Territories, W. J. BROTHERTON, Regina.  
British Columbia, A. C. BRYDONE-JACK, Vancouver.



A Group of Little Patients at The Hospital for Sick Children.

## TO LIFT THE MORTGAGE

### A GREAT CHARITY'S APPEAL

The Grand Work of Ontario's Sweetest Charity.  
The Hospital for Sick Children — Hampered by a Mortgage of \$50,000.

To love abundantly is to live abundantly. The Biblical story of the Good Samaritan is a delineation of the greatest thing in the world—love.

The Hospital for Sick Children was built by those who were large in enterprise for the alleviation of the pain and suffering of helpless little children. The building is one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. It is capable of accommodating 175 sick children. To-day there are over 100 little patients in the Hospital all being nursed and treated by skillful physicians and trained nurses.

The work has been carried on during the past year without stint. Over 5000 children were helped back to health. Of these 633 patients were cared for in the cots. One-third of the patients came from places outside of Toronto.

The Hospital is a provincial institution. Its services are free to the children of parents who cannot afford to pay the small fees charged. Some of the most difficult surgical operations known have been skillfully and successfully performed at the Hospital. Many a parent has had cause to bless the great charity, not only for saving their child's life, but for making happy what had otherwise been a sorrowful life. Children who had been cripples for life but for the ministrations of the Hospital will grow up strong and straight, and in the years to come they, too, will bless the work of the Hospital and return thanks in some tangible manner.

In twenty-two years the Hospital for Sick Children has been the means of helping 30,000 sick children.

This is a grand institution — one worthy of the sympathy and help of everyone.

Though for 22 years the Hospital has been doing this work, the workers in the institution have always been harassed by debt—and hampered for need of funds.

This year the mortgage of \$50,000 falls due, and half the amount of the mortgage must be paid off. The increase of patients during the past year precluded any possibility of saving a single dollar towards this object. The trustees of the Hospital, in this critical emergency, make a strong appeal to the people of Ontario.

They ask the aid of everyone who can spare a single dollar.

They have asked the editor of this paper to tell the story of the Hospital to its readers, to tell the story simply, to state the urgency of their need, and to appeal to them for financial aid. They need money—not alone for the mortgage indebtedness, but to meet a debt due the bank for money advanced to meet expenses incurred for medicine and food.

Last year the scholars of Ontario's Public Schools contributed \$1,153 towards the permanent endowment of a cot. They will complete their generous gift this year. Toronto school children gathered \$1,397, and they say they will do more this year. The Sabbath school children gave nearly an equal amount.

They are doing their best to relieve the pain of their comrades in distress. And it is upon this staunch little friends of the work that the Hospital relies for maintenance.

There are 400 papers published in the province. If the readers of this paper could contribute \$100 amongst them, that sum would maintain a cot for a year—and perhaps save the life of somebody's darling.

You will find as you look back on life that the moments of joy, the moments that you recollect often, the moments when you have really lived, are those moments when you have done things in a spirit of love and charity.

The Hospital for Sick Children, "the sweetest of all charities," appeals to you on behalf of the little ones who languish on beds of sickness. They ask only for the dollars you can easily spare.

As memory scans the past, beyond all the transitory pleasures of life, there stand forward the hours when you have done some act of kindness to those round about you, perhaps little acts too trifling to speak of, yet actions which have broadened the joy in your life.

From 136 places outside of Toronto the little patients came to the Hospital this year. Perhaps it may be your neighbour's child who will need the mother arm of the institution this year.

The future of the Hospital is in the hands of its friends.

\$25,000 is needed at once.

To give abundantly is to get abundantly.

Readers of this paper may forward contributions to J. Ross Robertson, chairman of the Hospital Trust, Toronto. Their gifts will be promptly acknowledged by the Treasurer, and in the columns of the Toronto Evening Telegram.

In your Christmas Joy Remember the Suffering Little Ones.