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THE CAMP FIRE

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. V. No. 11.

TORONTO, ONT. MAY, 1899.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

A Prohibitory Law FOR CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

Toronto, May, 1899.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance again appeals earnestly and confidently to the friends of prohibition to consistently carry on still further the noble work they have been pushing with so much zeal and effect. This they can do by giving all possible aid and support to our friends in Parliament in their effort to carry out the plan described in the following Report which was adopted by a large meeting of our Legislation Committee, composed mainly of Members of Parliament favorable to prohibition.

Report on Plan of Action.

"That this Committee re-affirms that total, national prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, is the only right and effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until attained.

"That in view of the refusal of the Government to accept the Plebiscite as a sufficient mandate for a national prohibitory law, and the fact that with one exception every province and territory has recorded a substantial vote and a large majority in favor of such legislation, your Committee—while urging prohibitionists to maintain their agitation for total prohibition—believes that at the present time the temperance reform would be materially aided by the enactment of legislation upon the lines herein-after set out, namely:—

"(1) An Act totally prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in any province adopting or bringing into force such an Act by a vote of the duly qualified electors.

"(2) Voting upon the question of the bringing of such legislation into force in any province to be at the time of the holding of a general federal election, in order to save expense and secure the largest possible vote upon the question.

"(3) Such legislation, when adopted by any province, to be unrepeatable for a period of time long enough to ensure a fair test of its effectiveness.

"That a committee be appointed to take steps to secure the introduction into Parliament at the earliest possible date of a Bill to carry out the foregoing suggestions, the committee to have power to vary the methods suggested as may appear best to secure the results aimed at."

Only an Instalment

The Alliance Executive regret that no more comprehensive action than that proposed is at present open for their support. They will not accept as a settlement of the liquor question anything short of Total National Prohibition. Nothing else can be fully satisfactory. Nothing less is final. The new proposal though far ahead of anything yet attained, will only be taken as an instalment. Whether or not it is secured, the agitation must go on for a still better law, and for what is now more needful than ever, the election to Parliament of men who will fairly voice the demand of the nation for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Government Should Have Acted.

The prohibitionists of Canada claimed and claim, that the substantial majority for prohibition recorded in the Plebiscite throughout the Dominion, including the splendid majority of 107,948 in that part of Canada outside Quebec, ought to have been sufficient to warrant the Government in introducing into Parliament such legislation as would fairly embody the will of the people thus expressed, and they were deeply disappointed and dissatisfied when informed that the Government had refused to take such action.

The Committee's Position.

When the Legislation Committee met at Ottawa, they had to deal with the situation in view of this refusal, which they found to be endorsed by many Members of Parliament. The recorded vote of the Province of Quebec, namely 28,582 for prohibition, and 122,614 against, and the fact that this great vote against prohibition had peculiar features, such as being mainly polled in one large area of the country, and by the electors of one special national origin, were advanced as reasons against interfering with existing conditions in that province. The committee had to decide upon a

course of action, knowing that the Government had a strong majority in the House of Commons, and being convinced that Parliament would not enact a prohibitory law to take effect in the Province of Quebec

The Only Course Open.

There is much force in the argument that Quebec, being a part of the Dominion, ought to loyally accept the decision of a majority of all the voting electors, and that prohibition would be a benefit to that province. We have however, to deal now with the facts that, in the opinion of our friends, Parliament could not be induced to enact a law of national prohibition, and that at present we can only secure prohibitory legislation for the other parts of the Dominion.

Substantial Progress.

The legislation proposed in the report of the Committee, will be a long step in advance. It will enable each province to secure prohibition of a more thorough and effective kind than could be enacted by a Provincial Legislature.

It was suggested that Parliament might be asked to enact such legislation directly, without any further voting. In reply to this it was claimed that Parliament would not accept even the great majority polled for Dominion prohibition in different provinces, as evidence that the people of those provinces would support a narrower measure.

It was also argued that the right of Parliament to enact special legislation for a part of the Dominion, is not as clear as the right to enact a law for the whole Dominion, to come into force in any locality after an affirmative vote of that locality, which principle is already recognized in the Canada Temperance Act.

For similar reasons it was thought that the end aimed at might be most readily attained by alteration and extension of the C. T. Act, removing its defects and making it a strong comprehensive and effective measure, applicable to a whole province or territory. The sub-committee appointed, will, however, carefully plan out all details, with a determination to have the new law as thorough going and as workable as it can be made.

The further voting proposed will be, not like the Plebiscites already taken, a mere expression of opinion, but actual law-making action, bringing prohibition into force by a majority vote in any province. Voting should be at next general election without any preceding petition.

The proposal to vote at the time of a general election, and to have no repeal voting before the law has had a fair opportunity, are good. Penalties and provisions for enforcement must also be strong, definite and simple.

An Appeal.

Men and women of Canada! who have so loyally, unselfishly and patiently striven to redeem our land from the awful curse of intemperance, and whose work under God's blessing has been crowned with so much success, we appeal to you again! Another opportunity has come to us. If we are true to it we make Canada a safer place for the weak and tempted, and secure for our people greater comfort and prosperity than they have yet known. We may obtain a law that will make many a home happier, lift heavy burdens from many sorrowing hearts and destroy the now lawful temptation that if it continues will degrade and destroy those you love and cherish. We may win speedy blessing and success, and make another advance towards the hoped for time when the terrible drink evil will be utterly overthrown.

What to Do.

There is no time to spare. Let everyone who sees this circular take action, and urge every friend to take action, to help this important movement. Secure resolutions endorsing it from meetings and societies. Have these resolutions published. Write to Members of Parliament urging them to support the legislation proposed. Write your approval of the plan to your local newspaper. Send the Alliance Secretary any suggestions or advice you can offer. WORK! NOW! "for God and Home and Canada."

On behalf of the Alliance Executive.

F. S. SPENCE,
Secretary.

J. J. MACLAREN,
Chairman.

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, MAY, 1899

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

The most important recent political event affecting the history of the prohibition movement in Canada, was the second meeting of the Legislation Committee of the Dominion Alliance, held in the Railway Committee Room of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, on April 30th.

The Alliance Legislation Committee is composed of the members of Parliament favorable to prohibition, along with a few other persons appointed by the Dominion Alliance Annual Meeting. Sessions of the Committee are held while Parliament is sitting. A meeting on March 22nd at which forty-nine members of Parliament were present, along with the other members of the committee, adopted a resolution reported in the April CAMP FIRE, declaring that the question of prohibitory legislation ought to be brought before Parliament, and recommending the appointment of a sub-committee to consider how this could best be done.

The proposed sub-committee was appointed, and the meeting on April 20th, was called to receive its report. The sub-committee was divided in its views. A majority favored the introduction of legislation extending the scope of the Canada Temperance Act, so as to make it applicable to provinces. A minority presented a report calling upon the Government to introduce a law of prohibition for the whole Dominion.

The discussion of these reports was carried on largely on party lines. Liberal members of Parliament favored the majority report, claiming that the overwhelming vote against prohibition in the Province of Quebec, made it undesirable to ask for a prohibitory law that would include that Province, and also argued that as the Government had definitely refused to introduce a prohibitory law, a resolution requesting such action would be considered a motion of want of confidence in the Government, and would only result in a straight party division, defeating the resolution. Conservative members claimed that the opinion of prohibitionists being that the Government was in the wrong, the committee should take that ground, and secure a division in the House of Commons to show prohibitionists who were their true friends.

The meeting which was a large one, voted down both propositions and adjourned till later in the day, to allow the sub-committee to prepare another report.

When the Legislation Committee re-assembled, the sub-committee presented another report, which will be found in the circular published on the first page of this paper, under sub-heading "Report on plan of Action." This report was adopted without any dissenting vote, although not meeting the views of those who favored the policy of urging the Government to introduce prohibition legislation for the whole Dominion.

The meeting also appointed the following committee, to carry out the decision that had been made:—Hon. A. Vidal; Hon. J. C. Aikins; Dr. Thomas Christie, M. P.; John H. Bell, M. P.; T. B. Flint, M. P.; Firman McClure, M. P.; Major E. L. Bond; J. J. MacLaren, Q. C. and F. S. Spence.

On May 1st, a meeting of the Dominion Alliance was held at Toronto, to consider the situation. After much discussion the conclusions of the Committee were embodied in an "Address," which is printed in full in this paper, under the heading "A Prohibitory Law."

DISSATISFACTION.

Prohibitionists are deeply dissatisfied with the failure of the Dominion Government to introduce into Parliament legislation to carry out the mandate of the people on September 29th last.

Expressions of this dissatisfaction are resented by some prohibitionists. They claim that the overwhelming majority against prohibition in Quebec justifies the Government in not promoting a law to take effect in that Province, contrary to the overwhelming anti-prohibition vote then given.

In reply it has been urged that the Quebec vote is not a fair expression of public opinion, that Quebec is already to a great extent under prohibition, and therefore favorable to such legislation, that the French-Canadians are a law-abiding people and would not resist prohibition, and that a part of the Dominion ought to submit to the whole.

Without discussing the soundness or unsoundness of these contentions, we have no hesitation in asserting that, apart from them altogether, and even if the argument be admitted that a prohibitory law would be unjust to Quebec, there is still full justification for the dissatisfaction of the unfairly-treated prohibitionists.

If it would be wrong to take the liquor-traffic away from Quebec against the expressed will of the people, it is surely wrong to force the liquor-traffic upon the other Provinces against the expressed will of the people.

The grave mistake of the Government is its total failure to do anything at all for the greater part of the Dominion and the greater majority of the people, while it gives the people of Quebec all that they desire.

If we admit every word of the pleas that have been offered on behalf of the liquor-traffic in Quebec, the fact still remains that outside that Province, the Government refused to give the people what they asked for by a majority of 107,918 votes.

Those who argue that it was right to obey the voice of the people in Quebec, are making it clear that the Government should have taken such action as would secure prohibition for the rest of the Dominion.

If the Government had taken some such action as that recommended by the Alliance Legislation Committee at Ottawa, there would not have been any good ground for the dissatisfaction that now exists. As it is the Government has totally failed to act justly, and fairly towards the prohibitionists and merits the censure of those who believe in righteousness and equity in political affairs.

TURNING OUT THE GOVERNMENT

The Government has treated the prohibitionists badly. It is therefore strongly urged by some people that it is the duty of prohibitionists to do all they can to overthrow the Government.

This is right, provided it is clear that by overthrowing the Government we shall help the cause of prohibition, weaken the liquor traffic or mitigate the terrible evils of intemperance.

If it can be shown that turning out the Liberals and putting in the Conservatives will be of any advantage to the temperance reform, then it is our duty to use every effort to bring about the change.

Nay more! Our grievance with the Liberal leaders is that they have refused to give us the legislation for which we voted in good faith, believing that those leaders intended to obey the mandate they invited. If the leaders of the Conservative party will now declare their willingness to accept that mandate, and give us total prohibition in all the Provinces and Territories that voted for it, then it will be the duty of prohibitionists to rally round those Conservative leaders and do all that can be done to overthrow the Liberal Government and put the Conservatives in a position to redeem their promise. Will they give us the opportunity?

Unless this is done, we will be wasting our time in helping either party to simply defeat the other, and our duty is to endeavor, regardless of partizanship, to get from Parliament the legislation that the Government ought to have introduced, holding every member personally responsible for the position he takes upon the question, and uniting at next election to defeat every man who opposes what is so manifestly right, and to return a Parliament, pledged to obey the expressed will of the people.

NEW LICENSES IN ONTARIO.

During the past month the press showed that there was unusual activity on the part of the temperance people in Ontario, in effort to secure further reduction of licenses. Boards of Commissioners were beset by deputations, and earnestly urged to withhold approval of objectionable applications.

There was also manifest on the part of the liquor traffic, keen activity in endeavoring to secure better locations for existing licenses, the traffic evidently feeling that the steady decrease in the number of licenses is not likely to stop. Better business sites are therefore being sought after, and there have been many applications for transfers.

It is gratifying to be able to report that in many cases License Commissioners have been very careful, and that many applications have been refused. The report for the license year just begun will show another reduction in the number of licenses issued in Ontario.

The Dominion Government has disallowed an ordinance of the Yukon Council, respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Yukon District. The Order in Council setting out the disallowance also declares that until the Yukon Council passes an ordinance respecting the liquor traffic, which meets the approval of the Dominion Government, no permits are to be issued authorizing the introduction of any liquor into the Yukon.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1899.

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 year 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 **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

Selections.

"THE LAW SAITH SO."

Thus saith the law, by Legislature made,
For so much gold, we license thee to trade

In human woe.
Thou mayest lure the husband from the wife,
Thou mayest fill the peaceful home with strife,
And make a hell for hapless childhood life;
The law saith so.

For so much gold we license thee to sell
Chains for the free, and sickness for the well;

Thou mayest go
Into the fairest street, and lay a snare
For virtue; or break woman's heart with care,
Or teach the vilest, vilest deeds to dare,
The law saith so.

For so much gold we license thee to break
The laws of God; and from His fold to take,

Ere yet they know
The depth of thy deep infamy and crime,
The lamb, who in his loving eye out-shine
The brightest jewels in earth's richest mine;
The law saith so.

For so much gold we license thee to wage
War upon man—make home a hell—
change peace to rage,
And joy to woe;

To loose the latent demon in the soul,
And wed it with the demon in the bowl,
That madness may be born, and take control;
The law saith so.

For so much gold we license thee to fire
The fiercest passions known to human ire;

And then to blow
With breath drawn from the deepest cave of hell,
The flames of hate and lust, until the knell
Of countless souls forever lost shall swell;
The law saith so.

For so much gold we license thee, O God!
Who are the we? Am I by deed or word

A party to
Such crime as this? Who votes the license creed
Is guilty partner in each hellish deed
With him who murders precious souls for greed.

GOD'S LAW SAITH SO.

—Rev. H. E. Johnson, D.D.

"LIEUTENANT LUFF."

All you that are too fond of wine,
Or any other stuff,
Take warning by the dismal fate
Of one, Lieutenant Luff.
A sober man he might have been,
Except in one regard,
He did not like soft water,
So he took to drinking hard!

Said he, "Let others fancy slops,
And talk in praise of tea,
But I am no Bohemian,
So do not like Bohemia,
If wine's a poison, so is tea,
Though in another shape;
What matter whether one is killed
By cannister or grape."

According to this kind of taste
Did he indulge his drouth,
And being fond of port, he made
A port-hole of his mouth!
A single pint he might have sipped
And not been out of sorts,
In geologic phrase—the rock
He split upon was quartz!

To hold the mirror up to vice,
With him was hard, alas!
The worse for wine he often was,
But "not before the glass,"
No kind and prudent friend had he
To bid him drink no more—
The only chequers in his course
Were at the tavern door!

Full soon the sad effects of this
His frame began to show,
For that old enemy the gout
Had taken him in toe!

And joined with this an evil came
Of quite another sort—
For while he drunk himself, his purse
Was getting "something short."

For want of cash he soon had pawned
One half that he possessed,
And drinking showed him duplicates
Beforehand of the rest!
So now his creditors resolved
To seize on his assets,
For why—they found that his half-pay
Did not half pay his debts.

But Luff contrived a novel mode
His creditors to chouse,
For his own execution he
Put into his own house.
A pistol to the muzzle charged
He took devoid of fear!
Said he, "This barrel is my last,
So now for my last bier!"

Against his lungs he aimed the slugs,
And not against his brain;
So he blew out his lights—and none
Could blow them in again!
A jury for a verdict met,
And gave it in these terms:—
"We find as how as certain slugs
Has sent him to the worms!"

—Tom Hood.

NOT TO-NIGHT.

Though the summer had been warm
and pleasant, the winter, which made
its appearance early, was cold and
severe.

The little village of — was wear-
ing a thick, white robe. The river,
which added to the summer scenery,
was now frozen. The hill, which had
stood in all its glory for so many years,
still afforded a pastime for the boys.
From early morn until late eve all the
sleds in the village were constantly
making their way up and down its steep
slope.

Though many homes were comfort-
able and happy, there were yet to be
found those of hardships and sorrows.
If you would cross the bridge by the
mill and walk a short distance your
eyes would suddenly fall upon an old
building located at the lower slope of
the hill. You would need no tongue to
explain its purpose. Above the door
there hangs these words: "Saloon—
James Dwarf."

Could you know of the many hearts
that have ached, the many mothers
lain to rest, the family circle broken,
in short, all happiness destroyed, your
eyes would fall to the ground and you
would murmur regret for the little
town thus disgraced.

Passing on and turning the bend in
the road, you find a neat little cottage.
It was once a home of peace: but for
the saloon it would not have changed.
You ask why? Let me tell you a story,
and you need never ask again. Some
years ago a mother sat by the fireplace,
and near her was a lad of sixteen sum-
mers. His every word and action
proved he was restless and longed to
take his leave.

"Mother," he at length said, "I'm
going to the village. I'll not stay
long."

"Dick," said the woman, turning a
pleading face, "not to-night."

"What pleasure is there here?" he
answered, pulling on his coat and tak-
ing a cap from the wall.

Tears filled the eyes of the unhappy
mother, and as Dick was closing the
door she murmured, "Not to-night, my
boy; not to-night."

It was midnight. The moon shone
from the heavens and the stars played
merrily.

A woman with a shawl around her
shoulders slowly walked towards the
hill. As she neared the saloon her
heart beat rapidly and she trembled.
Reaching the door she placed a hand
on the knob and, with some hesitation,
opened it. Her eyes fell upon a dingy
old room, with low ceiling and broken
furniture. Pictures not worthy of
view were hanging about the walls.
Beer kegs were strewn around and sev-
eral glasses lay on the floor. A man
with a red face and sleepy eyes stood
at the bar. She went to him and cried
in her dismay: "Is my boy here?"

The barkeeper pointed to a corner
near the door and said: "Look there."

She obeyed, but turned her eyes
away. It was a scene never to be for-
gotten. On the floor lay a man whose
clothes were covered in blood. By his
side stood a number of men.

"That is not my boy!" she cried.
"No," laughed the other, "but Dick
killed him. I reckon he's far from here
now. They are after him, but I allow
he's all right."

"My boy, my Dick; he did it?"
asked the mother.

The barkeeper nodded and she turned
to the door and passed out. Her boy
had committed a crime. She knew not
why he did it nor where he had gone.
It was liquor—liquor that did all. She
would go home now—home to bear her
shame and disgrace.

Ten years had passed, during which
time the mother had never seen her
boy. One evening in May a note was
handed to her, and she read these lines:
"I have given up. Come to the
prison. Dick."

Some hours later she entered the
room of her son and kissed the pale
face on the couch.

"Oh, my darling boy," she cried.
"I came back, mother," Dick said,
raising himself from the bed. I
couldn't stay away. I am going to die,
mother. There's a pain in my head,
my lips burn, but the greatest pain is
here," and he pointed to his heart.

"It has been here for so long. My life
has been a burden. Every day the pain
grew deeper. I couldn't face the world
longer. Yes, I killed him, mother, but
it was the saloon with all its tempta-
tions that caused the awful deed. If I
—had only listened when you said 'Not
to-night,' and oh, mother, if I could
only live again I would do all in my
power to crush the saloon. Don't be
hard on me, mother, for I—"

Here the woman knelt by her son and
cried.

"Don't cry," said Dick, "I'm going
to leave you, but God—is merciful—
God—is love. Let me kiss you, there—
just once more. Mother, tell my
story to other boys, for they—may
learn a lesson. Good-bye—moth-er,
good-bye. I cannot see—you. Good-
bye—good—"

The head fell upon the pillow, the
lips closed. Dick was dead.—*Letha P.
Smith, in N. T. Advocate.*

A PITIFUL STORY.

While the police come daily in
contact with poverty and crime, they
seldom have to do with a more pitiable
case than that of John J. Murphy, a
boiler maker, who resides at 104 Farm
street, Point St. Charles.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Mur-
phy was arrested a short time ago, her
infant child having been smothered
while she was under the influence of
liquor. As there was no proof of
criminal intent, she was discharged.
Another child died some years ago.
The present family consists of five
children, the two oldest being twins,
eight years of age. Mr. Murphy is a
good workman, capable of earning
three dollars a day at his trade, and
should have a comfortable home.

Since the recent sad death of their
child, both parents are said to have
been continually drunk, and have
failed to provide necessaries for the
children. The neighbors allege that
Mrs. Murphy is the worst of the two,
and when her husband tries to stop
drinking, as he recently did, she tor-
ments him and drives him to drink
again, gloating over her success in that
direction. Certain it is that the poor
fellow has expressed his shame at the
condition of affairs, and his desire to do
better, at the same time professing
inability to reform under such trying
circumstances.

Mr. Marshall of the S. P. W. C., ap-
plied both at the Police and Recorder's
courts for a warrant for Mrs. Murphy's
arrest on the ground that she was not
a proper person to care for her children
and failed to provide food and clothing
for them. As the law at present pro-
vides no means of apprehending a
woman on these grounds, and she takes
care not to be found drunk out of her
own house, the warrant applied for
had to be refused. The parents mean-
while continued to drink, though the
income ceased. Some of the children
were absolutely without clothes, and
had to be given food by the neighbors
to keep them from starving.

A *Witness* reporter visited the
house, and found but one bed, if it may
be so called, in it. The furniture had
been nearly all sold, even the legs of
the kitchen stove being replaced by
bricks. Broken crockery lies about the
rooms, ragged garments hang about
the mother and the children. Ashes
and indescribable filth cover floors,
walls, chairs, cupboards and dishes,
what few of them remain.—*Montreal
Witness.*

WHAT IS A DRUNKARD?

The drunkard is not like any of God's
creatures. An angel, we are taught to
believe is a pure creature, created to
adore God in heaven. A Christian is a

person who lives by the laws of God, a
believer and follower of Jesus Christ.
A man is a rational animal who thinks
and reasons. A brute is an irrational
animal who follows instincts and appet-
ite but never indulges them to excess.
But what is a drunkard? He does not
enjoy happiness like an angel, he does
not live and strive for happiness like a
Christian, he does not observe the laws
of moderation, satisfying his appetite
like a brute. Then what is he?

A drunkard is nothing but a drunk-
ard, a thing in human form. There is
nothing like him in the creation of
God, he is a self-made wretch, he is a
slave to the most brutalizing of pas-
sions, he is an apostate from the Chris-
tian law, he is a social pariah, he is a
curse to his home and family. He is
worse than a mad man because his
disease is self imposed, and the cure is
self will and God's help.

Although he is guilty of all this, he
should be the object of tender sym-
pathy and compassion. He is the ward
of a Christian state and is surrounded
by all the cares which science and phil-
anthropy can bestow upon him. In-
stead of this he is an object of scorn
and contempt, he is shunned and dis-
pised by all (even the drunkard maker),
the very boys in the street hoot and
deride him as he passes.

The drunkard is a slave who seem-
ingly is unable to break the chains that
bind him and regain his liberty, he is a
wreck and a ruin, a poor degraded,
besotted creature. He may perhaps
be a warning to others, a sad sign
pointing out the way that leads to
shame, sorrow, disgrace, and crime; to
blighted hopes and saddest failures; to
the destruction of all happiness here
and the hope of happiness hereafter.

Oh! that we could pierce the mass of
brutal flesh in which the man is im-
prisoned. That the temperance bugle
call might reach that enslaved and
imprisoned soul, that we might sound
in its ears the notes of Christian liberty
and brotherly love. Could we but
waken in it the memory of its Christian
privileges and of the days of its inno-
cence and happiness. Could we but
stir it up to the high and holy resolve
of breaking its chains and regaining
the liberty which it once enjoyed.

Grant, Oh Father; that the means of
becoming a drunkard may soon be
driven from our land, and to bring
about that result is the mission of our
order. To that end let us work so that
the next generation will not have to
ask what is a drunkard?—*P. J. Connell.*

A DRUNKARD'S WILL.

A dying drunkard in Oswego, New
York, left the following as his "last
will and testament":

"I leave to society a ruined charac-
ter, a wretched example and a memory
that will soon rot. I leave to my
parents as much sorrow as they can,
in their feeble state, bear. I leave to
brothers and sisters as much shame
and mortification as I can bring on
them. I leave to my wife a broken
heart and a life of shame. I leave to
each of my children poverty, ignorance,
a low character and a remembrance
that their father filled a drunkard's
grave."

Ye patrons of the saloon, is this the
"will and testament" you are writing
out each day for your wife and chil-
dren? Shame upon you to leave them
such a disgraceful inheritance! Where
is your manhood? Where is your
love for your family? Where is your
honor and nobility? Are you selling
it to the saloon-keeper?—*California
Christian Advocate.*

A WHISKY DRUMMER.

A whisky drummer, who has sold
the liquid damnation for twenty-five
years past, stood in the Globe Hotel
the other day and made a speech that
ought to make every temperance man
shake hands with himself. He said:

"In this section of the country the
sale of whisky is decreasing every year.
We sell less and less of it each succeed-
ing year. People have quit drinking.
It is no longer considered in good form
to swill it. A drunken man is a dis-
grace. A tippler cannot hold a job
anywhere that is respectable and
progressive. The railroads won't have
him, neither will anybody else. The
sentiment is getting stronger against
it all the time. The teacher, the
preacher, and the paper are all creat-
ing sentiment against hard drinking.
In twenty years from now the whisky
problem will have solved itself. Beer,
soda-water, lemonade, milk-shake and
other light beverages will have crowded
it out of the saloon and the drug store
into the medicine chest of the doctor."
—*Centralia Courier.*

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR STUDENTS AND SPEAKERS.

ALARM IN FRANCE.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospitals Medical society, held on December 15th, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients, lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

"Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks—that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the abuse of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatics in addition to alcohol—as for instance, absinthe and the so called aperients, called ainers.

"Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes an alcoholic—i. e.: slowly poisoned by alcohol—even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one litre per diem.

"Alcohol is a poison, the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart and the brain. Alcohol excites man but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for foods, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one litre a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

"Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by the power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attended the hospitals for alcoholism come back some months after suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits."—*London Lancet*.

IMPORTANT FIGURES.

The reports of the various Philadelphia Hospitals for the year 1907 as summarized in the *New Voice*, make a startling showing in the figures setting out the per capita consumption of liquors and the death rate in each establishment. The highest mortality is shown in the great Pennsylvania Hospital, spending 27½ cents per capita for liquor, and the lowest is that of the Jewish Hospital where the per capita cost is only three cents.

The facts shown in the reports are summarized as follows:—

DEATH-RATE IN PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALS.			
Hospitals	Total Patients	Operations	Total Deaths
Pennsylvania	3,211	584	326
St. Luke's	209	210	24
St. Agnes	1,735	248	112
German	3,295	157	207
Sanmaritan	175	232	16
Jewish	12,490	1,530	61

Hospitals	Cost of Liquors	Per Cent of Deaths	Cost of Liquors Per Capita
Pennsylvania	\$888.77	9.5	.274
St. Luke's	36.80	8.9	.21
St. Agnes	368.09	6.5	.22
German	1,441.15	6.2	.13
Sanmaritan	0	3.3	0
Jewish	390.23	0.5	.03

^a Including House for Aged
^b Mostly donated; little used.

HOW TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ARMY.

Lord Roberts for many years at the head of the British Army in India, made this statement to Hon. W. S. Caine, of London:

"Mr. Caine, total abstinence in the British Army in India, has added two battalions of effective troops to the army, and saved India \$2,000,000 annually, although but one-third of our troops are total abstainers, the total abstainers furnish 2,000 more effective troops than do the non-abstainers."

If we are going to have a standing army, Mr. Caine says, and the basis is

100,000, we will need 120,000 men if the men drink, while 80,000 will do the business if the men abstain.

Banish the drink evil from the army and the nation will save in men and money.—*National Advocate*.

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

THOSE WHO DID NOT VOTE.

Hon. Mr. Mills, the Minister of Justice in discussing the plebiscite vote in the Senate, is quoted as saying that the vote on 20th September "differed from an ordinary election vote as it was intended to discover the sentiment of the country. Were the people who did not vote not to be considered?"

It is wearisome to confute again and again a fallacy which is thus set up again and again as often as it is knocked down. It is well known that when there is any question upon which people are called to vote, those who are free to vote and do not choose to exercise the privilege have always, till now, been held to consent to the decision of the voting majority. The fallacy of the Government's contention is that it virtually counts the non-voters at the plebiscite as if they had voted with the minority.

We have shown that in the Commons twenty members constitute a quorum and in the Senate fifteen members. In the one case less than a tenth part of the total membership, and in the other case less than a fifth part may carry on the business. Thus eleven men voting in the Commons may carry a decision when there is only a quorum present. Those who are absent are construed in every case as consenting to the action of the majority of those who were present.

It is the same in all our elections civic, provincial and federal. It is the same in all organized societies, and has been so from the beginning of popular voting. Surely we had a right to assume that it would be the same in regard to the plebiscite. To count the non-voters as opposed to the action of those voting in the majority is simply without precedent, contrary to all established usage, and entirely revolutionary. No one knows all this better than Hon. Mr. Mills.

The Government position is therefore wholly indefensible. But we think the opposition have greatly failed in the premises. The mandate of the people we hold to be not only binding upon the government of the day, but would be also binding upon their successors if Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues were to-day turned out of office. So far as we have read, the opposition leaders fail to realise this particular feature of the situation. They do not claim that if they were in power they would obey the people's mandate and pass a prohibitory law. In fact they have made it clear that they would not do so.

If Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster had taken up the prohibition banner, and shown a willingness to carry out the mandate of the majority, the days of the Laurier Government would have been numbered. But Sir Charles and Mr. Foster have done nothing of the sort. This attitude on their part is to-day the government's sole bulwark against the disappointed prohibitionists. The latter would readily become a party of punishment if by so doing they could see a clear prospect of obtaining prohibition. Without any such prospect they will not, as a body become a party punishment.—*Charlottetown, P.E.I., Guardian*.

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

NOTES OF NEWS.

The Scott Act campaign in the county of Brome, P.Q., is still in progress. Meetings are being held by prohibitionists and literature is being circulated. The date for voting has not yet been announced.

From the "Prohibitionist" published at Christ church, N.Z., we learn that there are in the colony, six counties and twelve burroughs with a population of 30,034, in which no licenses for the sale of liquor are issued.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of England, I.O.G.T., was held early last month at Middlesbrough. The report of the Grand Secretary showed a membership of 59,121, being an increase of 1,398. The meeting was in every way a great success.

A National Temperance League has been organized for the Empire of Japan. Among the leaders in the movement are some of the foremost politicians and officials of the country. The league is practically a union of a number of temperance organizations that were previously in existence.

The British Royal Commission on Licensing Laws, has prepared a report showing the number of licenses in operation in the United Kingdom for the year 1896. The total number reported was 150,106, divided as follows:—England, 117,814; Wales, 8,124; Scotland, 11,626; Ireland, 18,542.

Mr. Arnold F. Hills has contributed the sum of \$25,000, to cover the expense of taking plebiscites on the question of Sunday closing in a number of English constituencies, whose representatives in the House of Commons have voted against the measure. So far the plebiscites taken have resulted in enormous majorities in favor of Sunday closing.

On April 3rd at Paris in France, the Seventh International Temperance Congress was opened. Over five hundred delegates were present, most of the civilized countries being represented. Much attention was given during the Congress, to the new Russian method of dealing with the liquor evil by Government control. In the city of St. Petersburg 25,000 dram shops have been closed, and 5,000 places for the sale of liquor have been opened under official management, the quality and quantity of liquor sold being strictly limited.

Friends of temperance in the United States, were exulting a little while ago over the enactment by Congress of a law, which they understood prohibited entirely the sale of liquor in canteens in connection with military encampments. The Attorney General of the United States has however, given an opinion regarding the legislation named, to the effect that there is actually no prohibition of sale of liquor to soldiers in canteens, if the sale is made by private persons. He claims that the wording of the law only prohibits sale by soldiers. The decision has created intense dis-satisfaction.

In January last the township of Binbrook, in Wentworth county Ont., carried a prohibition by-law by a majority of eighty-four. The liquor party brought an action in the High Court of Justice, to quash the by-law on the ground that the names of a number of duly qualified electors had been omitted from the voter's list. After submission of evidence, the License Victuallers' Solicitor admitted that even if all the alleged voters, whose names were off the list had voted against the by-law, it would have been carried. The Court has rendered a decision refusing the application and upholding the law.

United States officials have been giving trouble over the transportation across their territory, of liquor shipped to the Yukon District. They have insisted upon collecting duty upon liquor landed in United States territory, although not entered for consumption there, thus practically refusing to recognize the bonding arrangement that had been made with the Canadian Government. No doubt the object is to encourage the importation of American liquor into the Yukon territory. The result however, has been a scarcity of liquor in the Yukon, which has been a good thing for the morality and prosperity of that District.

MORAL SUASION, INDEED.

"GET OUT, OR I'LL PUT YOU OUT."

A young man once advised me to use moral suasion. At a meeting where this young man was present, I said to the audience, pointing to him, "Some say we ought to advocate moral suasion exclusively. Now, I will give you a fact. Thirteen miles from this place there lived a woman who was a good wife, a good mother, a good woman." I then related her story as she told it:

"My husband is a drunkard; I have worked and hoped and prayed, and almost given up in despair. He went away and was gone ten days. He came back ill with the small-pox. Two of the children took it and died. I nursed my husband through his long sickness—watched over him day and night, feeling that he could never drink again, nor ever again abuse me. I thought he would remember all this terrible experience. Mr. Leonard kept a liquor store about three doors from my house, and soon as my husband was well enough to get out, Mr. Leonard invited him in and gave him some drink. He was then worse than ever. He now beats me and bruises me. I went into Mr. Leonard's shop one day, nerved almost to madness, and said, 'Mr. Leonard, I wish you would not sell my husband any more drink.'"

"Get out of this," said he, "away with you. This is no place for a woman; clear out."

"But I don't want you to sell him any more drink."

"Get out, will you? If you wasn't a woman, I would knock you into the middle of the street."

"But, Mr. Leonard, please don't sell my husband any more drink."

"I ran out, and the man was very angry. Three days later, a lady came in and said, 'Mrs. Tuttle, your Ned's just been sent out of Leonard's shop so drunk that he can hardly stand.'"

"What! my child, only ten years old?"

"Yes."
"The child was picked up in the street and brought home, and it was four days before he got about again. I then went into Leonard's shop and said, 'You gave my boy, Ned, drink.'"

"Get out of this, I tell you," said the man.
I said, "I don't want you to give my boy drink any more. You have ruined my husband; for God's sake spare my child," and I went down upon my knees, and tears ran down my cheeks. He then took me by my shoulders and kicked me out of doors.

"Then," said I, pointing directly at my friend, "Young man, you talk of moral suasion; suppose that woman was your mother, what would you do to that man who kicked her?" He jumped right off his seat and said, "I'd kill him. That's moral suasion, is it? Yes, I'd kill him, just as I'd kill a woodchuck that had eaten my beans."

Now, we do not go as far as that; we do not believe in killing and persecution, but we believe in prevention and prohibition.—*John B. Gough*.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENT.

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

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

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