

THE CAMP FIRE.

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

VOL. VIII. No 12.

TORONTO, ONT. JUNE, 1902.

25 CENTS PER YEAR

Prohibition for Ontario.

The Annual Provincial Prohibition Convention for 1902, will be held in Toronto, on July 29th. It will be one of the most important ever held. Congregations and Societies should appoint delegates in good time. Low railway rates. Fuller announcement will shortly be issued by the Alliance Secretary.

DRINK-CAUSED MURDERS

For several years past the Chicago Tribune has annually published a statement regarding crimes of violence in the United States. The method used in gathering those statistics is not unquestionably accurate, since, as we understand it, the report given is merely a summary of what the news dispatches bring to the office of the Tribune in the course of the year. However, the figures are valuable and probably approach nearer to authentic statistics than any others in existence.

According to the Tribune's figures there were in the United States, during the year 1901, 820 murders caused by intoxicating drinks. The incompleteness of this statement is manifest in a moment when it is noticed that the list includes 1,646 murders that are recorded as the "outcome of quarrels." It is a matter of common knowledge that comparatively few quarrels end in murder where the principals of the quarrel are sober.

For some reason or other of late years there has been an extreme disinclination upon the part of the newspapers to report drink's part in a murder case. Yet the intelligent reader readily recognizes it in numerous instances. Take as an illustration a murder occurring in Chicago last Saturday night. Two men quarrelled over a matter of \$7. One of them went out and was gone a few minutes, returned and renewed his demand, was refused, and shot the other man, instantly killing him, and turning ran from the office, entered a saloon and took a drink. That that was not the first drink in the tragedy needs little confirmation, but the published reports will record this as a crime due to a quarrel, rather than due to drink.

But suppose that the figures of the Tribune were accurate and that only 820 people were murdered in the United States during the last year on account of intoxicating liquors. Even with that, the showing would be that as a people we are allowing a well-known, preventable cause to deprive a large number of our fellow citizens of life and to carry grief and suffering to a much greater number. Even 820 murders stand as a charge of appalling blackness against a people who will not take the necessary steps for the removal of the cause. —Father Matthew Herald.

AROUND THE WORLD

THE NEW ZEALAND DRINK BILL.

Rev. Edward Walker has published a statement showing the annual expenditure for intoxicating liquors in New Zealand for 1901. The total outlay he puts at \$2,922,982, a total of about \$17.17 per head for the population of the colony.

PROHIBITORY LAW REFUSED

Agitation by prohibitionists of New Brunswick for the enactment of a prohibitory law has been met by a declaration of the Government against the proposal. The answer of the Government to the appeal of the temperance people sets out that the Scott Act is in operation in most of the counties of the Province, that a good license law governs the sale of liquor in the remainder and that all of this legislation can be well enforced. It is not likely that the prohibitionists will be satisfied with this answer to their appeal.

A DRINK TRAGEDY.

A shocking story of wretchedness and crime was told at a coroner's inquest on June 3rd in the Megantic District of Quebec. A drunken father had repeatedly beaten and otherwise ill-treated his girls and boys until six of them had run away from home and hidden for a long time in the woods to escape his violence. Driven by want to return, after subsisting scantily on bread and water for some ten days, the father attempted to discipline the runaways, and a nine-year-old boy, fearing that his elder brothers would be killed by their angry parent, seized a gun and fired at his father, who at once fell dead.

TEMPERANCE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

That progress is being made with the temperance movement in the German army is again shown by an order just issued by the Hereditary Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, commander of the Sixth Army Corps. According to the telegram received from Weimar the chief points of the order are the following: "Alcohol and alcoholic drinks are forbidden on marches and during exercises of all kinds, and no alcoholic beverages whatsoever may therefore be taken in field flasks, nor be sold to the men. Schnaps may be sold to the men up to certain specified hours in the canteens, but only in glasses, and on no account in bottles or other receptacles." Further restrictions are expected.

BEER IN AUSTRALIA.

From statistics just issued it appears the consumption of beer in Australia is falling off. The total quantity brewed during the season 1901-2 amounted to 442,314,616 gallons, an increase over the previous season of 2,794,335 gallons. This is the smallest increase recorded in the past five years. The reduced consumption in Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, and Tyrol is attributed to the competition of the native wines, which, owing to very favorable vintages, have been remarkably cheap. In Lower Austria, and particularly in Vienna, the unfavorable state of the labor market is said to have seriously affected the beer-consuming capacity of a large part of the population.

WORK IN IRELAND.

The White Ribbon Bulletin of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union says the White Ribboners in Reykjavik, Iceland, are following the lead of the Crusade leaders; they

are standing by the doors of saloons and urging men not to enter. Every afternoon at four o'clock these heroic women begin their devoted task, and they wait in the streets every night until closing time. The first evening the sheriff interfered and tried to stop our brave sisters, but they were undaunted, and held their position. Miss Johannsdottir thinks it will not be long before Iceland adopts prohibition. He will be very glad to receive English tracts to distribute among the numbers of sailors who crowd the saloons. —Alliance News.

LORD KIT LEVER AS TEMPERANCE REFORMER

With the aid of martial law, Lord Kit Lever has enforced some interesting rules in regard to the conduct of licensed premises in Johannesburg. Hotels are allowed only four hours a day at meal times to sell liquor. A correspondent writing on the subject says: "The beneficial effects of the change are freely acknowledged and there is little doubt that after martial law is raised many of the rules now enforced will, by common consent, be continued," and this in a city which, in proportion to its population, is said to have drunk more whisky than any place in the world. A. H. H. and awbree, martial law, under Lord Kitchener's administration has shown the way of temperance reform in South Africa.

ABOLISHING BARMAIDS

A good deal of interest has been created in the Old Country by the action of the Glasgow magistrates in refusing to renew the licenses of any keeper of a public house who would not undertake to dispense with the services of all barmaids. It is well known that barmaids are one of the features of British public houses. They work hard for long and weary hours and have to submit to much insult and offensive conduct on the part of those whom they serve. The action of the Glasgow magistrates will likely be imitated in other places and will probably be the inauguration of an important reform in the bar business of Great Britain and Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL.

Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns estimates the expenditure for strong drink in the United Kingdom during the year 1901 as being \$158,154,055. This was a falling off from the outlay for 1900 of \$273,711,3.

The total consumption per capita of spirits for the year was 1.09 gallons and the per capita consumption of fermented liquors was 31.51 gallons, making a total liquor consumption of 32.63 gallons per head of the population. The greatest per capita consumption was in England, Scotland coming second and Ireland third. Reduced to a basis of alcohol, the liquors consumed represented an annual consumption of 2.21 gallons per capita.

JUVENILE WORK.

Great Britain is setting all English speaking communities a splendid example in the magnificent work for temperance that is being carried on among children. Last month witnessed the anniversary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union in connection with which there are now 28,000 societies and 3,300,000 members.

It is impossible to overestimate the present value and the promise of future success presented by this splendid army of more than 3,000,000 young people starting out in the right way. Temperance teaching among children is too much neglected in Canada and the United States. If our Dominion had a juvenile tem-

perance work proportional to that of the Old Land, we would have at least half a million members of young people's temperance organizations. There is a field of work that ought to be occupied without delay.

POETESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A recent press dispatch from Newfoundland contains the following important statement relating to the consumption of strong drink in that island. "The improvement in our economic and social conditions is largely due to the increasing sobriety of our people. The budget gives a very interesting table showing how very marked has been our advance in this respect the past thirty years. In 1870, with a population of 116,500, we drank 115,000 gallons of wines and spirits (110,000 gallons being rum) and 3,800 gallons of ales and beers, or, roughly speaking one gallon of the strongest drinks and one-third of a gallon of the milder per head of population, rum being essentially the fishermen's tipple. In 1900 we drank only 70,010 gallons of wines and spirits (rum being but 42,000 gallons), while whisky had increased from 1,200 to 16,180 and 52,215 gallons of ales and beers our population being 220,000. In other words, our people drank the same amount of ales per head but their consumption of alcoholic liquids dropped to less than one-third of a gallon."

A GREAT EXPENDITURE

Mr. F. P. Whittaker, M. P., recently delivered an interesting and important address in St. James Hall, London, on "The Economic Aspect of the Temperance Question." The meeting was one of a series in a lectureship founded in memory of the late Dr. Leys and Mr. Raper. Lord Peel presided. The address dealt in part with the expenditure for strong drink.

The speaker stated that he placed this outlay at a somewhat higher figure than did Dr. Dawson Burns. For the year ended in March, 1901, he put it at £189,000,000, which was within a million or two of the average annual expenditure during the last three years. For England and Wales the amount was £157,000,000, and the amount per head for the whole of the United Kingdom was £1 18s 2d and for England and Wales £1 17s 9d. The total amount was sufficient to defray all the charges not met out of national taxes and local rates. Whilst we had spent £160,000,000 on the war, we had spent during the same period over £360,000,000 in drink. He estimated that the annual amount spent on drink by the working classes was £116,500,000 and that the expenditure of the other classes was £72,500,000.

It was said that there was not so much drinking among the upper classes as there was formerly. The truth was that there had been a great change in customs and manners, and whilst there was less obvious intoxication, there was more soaking. He estimated the total income of the working classes at £750,000,000 per annum, and their drink bill amounted to about one-seventh of that sum. Drink was the chief cause, directly or indirectly, of overcrowding and its attendant evils, and although he did not overlook other injurious influences, he did say that if they could remove the evil of the drink traffic they would do more to lessen misery, poverty, and crime than they could do by any other means in their power. Sobriety was the real key to social reform.

Archdeacon Wilberforce proposed and Mr. McKinnon-Wood seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Whittaker.

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, JUNE, 1902

THE ELECTION RESULTS.

The result of the general Provincial election has been the sustaining of the Ross Government by a very narrow majority. The most important feature of the situation from a prohibition standpoint is that there is in the new House a strong contingent of men known to be personally in favor of total prohibition.

It is generally and freely admitted by leading Liberals that their party suffered serious loss because of dissatisfaction on the part of the temperance electorate. They admit that in several constituencies the party lost enough temperance votes to turn the scale in favor of the Opposition. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost.

In the Liberal party and in the Liberal caucus a strong element argued in favor of a fair vote in the referendum and of holding the poll on the date of the municipal election. Had this element prevailed, the Government would have won for itself a support that would have made the Liberal majority in the House a strong and substantial one. As it was, the constituency of London, and probably South Wellington and South Oxford, were lost through the alienation of the votes of prohibitionists.

Two independent candidates, Mr. Marter in North Toronto, and Mr. Spencer in West Simcoe, both prohibitionists, were confronted by straight Conservative nominees. Both were defeated. Mr. Marter's failure to secure re-election will be a serious loss to the prohibition cause. His manly and independent stand in the Legislature was admired and appreciated by all classes. He had, however, to contend with the difficulty of not being supported by any party machine. It is doubtful if any member of the new Legislature will take the leading position which Mr. Marter took in the advocacy of prohibition legislation on the floor of the House.

The most successful independent prohibition movement was that carried out in North Oxford. This constituency is strongly Liberal. The prohibitionists nominated Mr. D. R. Ross, of Embro, and made so strong an effort in his behalf that they polled 1,150 votes, 96 more than were secured by the regular Conservative nominee. The straight party Liberal candidate, however, polled a larger vote than the combined votes of the independent and Conservative candidates.

Independent candidates were also nominated by prohibitionists in London, South Wellington, South West, worth and Lincoln, both political parties having nominees in these constituencies. Mr. F. Daly made a splendid campaign in London, polling 793 votes, and winning for himself the admiration and respect of many electors who were not prepared to sacrifice their party preferences to support an independent prohibitionist. Had he been the nominee of either party, his success would have been assured. Alderman Carter put up a strong fight in South Wellington, polling 413 votes. The votes polled by the other prohibition candidates were comparatively small.

Enough has been accomplished, however, to show that with organization and effort, prohibitionists hold the balance of power in many constituencies. They have learned for themselves and shown to the politicians, that the number of electors ready to put principle before party is large enough to overthrow any government or defeat any political party against which temperance workers choose to combine. This admitted fact will not be soon forgotten.

Both Conservative and Liberal candidates in East Peterboro declared themselves prohibitionists. The Conservative nominees in West Peterboro and West Huron took the same position, and prohibitionists made a strong effort on behalf of the two latter candidates, but without success. There is little doubt, however, that the indifference of temperance Liberals in some other constituencies lessened or wiped out the Government majority. It may be fairly concluded that the loss of temperance support fully accounts for the difference between the majority which the Government had when the Legislature was dissolved and the narrow majority by which it at present holds office.

AGREED TO FIGHT

As was expected there has been a general and strong expression of opinion by church conferences and other similar gatherings in favor of a vigorous campaign to secure the largest possible vote in the referendum on December 4th.

This action does not mean endorsement of the referendum conditions, nor acceptance of the theory that the carrying of prohibition should require any more than an ordinary majority of the votes cast. It simply accepts the duty of fighting against the liquor evil under all times and all circumstances and of effort to win prohibition notwithstanding any hampering conditions that may be imposed.

The contest has, therefore, practically begun. Organization has in many places been planned for the contest. This work ought to be completed everywhere without delay. The great convention of July 29th will be a part of the campaign, and the prospects are good for a determined effort to roll up a big vote for the referendum.

THE LIQUOR MEN'S POLICY.

In Manitoba the liquor party took advantage of differences of opinion among prohibition workers and a loosely framed law to win for themselves the advantage of polling a nominal majority of the votes cast on the question and adopting provincial prohibition.

Their plan was made practicable by bad legislation under which an enormous vote against prohibition was polled by improper practice of the most widespread and flagrant character. The total Manitoba vote against prohibition in 1902 was 7,115. In the Dominion Plebiscite of 1898 the anti-prohibition vote was only 2,978. It is absurd to imagine that an honest vote of 22,464 could be secured in favor of the liquor traffic in 1902.

The difference of opinion among temperance people as to the wisdom of taking any part in a grossly unfair election had the result of making the prohibition vote much less than what it ought to have been and much less than what would fairly represent the prohibition sentiment of the Province. Thus circumstances united to enable the liquor men to obtain the result of a counted majority of votes against provincial prohibition.

In Ontario the conditions are altogether different. The election will not be carried on under the loose methods that prevailed in Manitoba. Prohibitionists are united in going into the fight to do the best that can be done. It is in the liquor party now that uncertainty and hesitation exists.

The liquor men are still hopeful that prohibitionists will not obtain the large vote they must poll to win on December 4th. They have no hope at all of securing a majority against prohibition of the votes that will be cast. They had fondly hoped that disunion would prevail among temperance workers, lessening the prohibition vote and enabling the anti-prohibitionists to come out of the contest with a majority in favor of their views. They have now no hope of securing any advantage in the coming contest.

If the united temperance party poll the required number of votes, prohibition will prevail. Even if the hopes of the liquor men should be fulfilled, and the prohibitionists fail to meet the requirements of the referendum, the result would still be certainly a strong majority in favor of prohibition. The liquor men see clearly that they will have to face the fact of a strong demonstration of public opinion against the business they are carrying on.

They fear to fight lest their activity may stimulate the temperance people to greater success. They fear to stay away from the polls lest the prohibition majority may be more overwhelming than before. They are in a quandary just now, as to what course it is best for them to take.

THE POST Fountain Pen

IS A MARVEL OF
SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY
and RELIABILITY.

It is the only SELF-FILLING and SELF-CLEANING Pen manufactured. Every one who sees it, wants it.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS
(Postage Prepaid)

Address, CAMP FIRE,
52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

If you would like to receive one of these splendid Pens

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Drop us a post card and we will explain how you can obtain it, and at the same time do some very useful work for the temperance cause, with no trouble to yourself.

IMPORTANT.

TORONTO, 1902.

DEAR FRIEND,—

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

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

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

While a necessity to every prohibition worker the **The Camp Fire** will also be of special value for distribution. We must keep up our educating work. Printed matter tells. It does its work continuously, silently, fearlessly and No form of literature is so generally read and so potential as the up-to-date periodical. It comes with the force and interest of newness and life. For this reason the form of a monthly journal has been selected.

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

Such literature will convince many a man whom his neighbors cannot convince. It will talk to him quietly, in his own home, in his leisure moments, when he can listen uninterruptedly, when he cannot talk back and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of the talk.

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

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

Twenty copies will be sent to any one address every month for six months, for ONE DOLLAR, payable in advance

On no other plan can a small investment be made to produce so much of educative results. One hundred and twenty copies may be placed in as many homes. And have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUSAND. WILL YOU HELP US?

Address,

F. S. SPENCE,
52 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto.

Selections.

THE REFERENDUM.

An Appeal to Voters.
(For The Camp Fire.)

In your hands the power is vested;
With the franchise you may free
Homes and land from ruin's enthrallment,
From the traffic's cruelty;
All political opinions,
At this crucial crisis blend,
Walving paltry party precepts,
Prohibition to extend.

Other questions, though important,
Have no import grave as this,
Which demands united effort
To bring peace and happiness;
Naught compared, in good resulting,
From a faithful, fearless course,
As we contemplate the future,
Prohibition laws in force.

Could you see the help surrounding,
As the prophet did of old,
When the curtain was uplifted,
Horse and chariots to behold;
Thus God's servants are encompassed;
He will surely lead the van.
Will impart the inspiration
What is best to do and plan.

But we must neglect no effort
That is right and good and true;
'Tis for God and home we battle;
He will give us strength to do,
Choosing men who will not waver,
Who will represent our cause,
Who will pilot it in safety,
Pressing prohibition laws.

Many eyes are keenly watching;
Unseen hosts the conflict see;
Many hearts with hope are throbbing,
Wait the juncture anxiously.
Up then! bravely do your duty!
Fear no foe, whoc'er he be;
Hoist your banners! March to conquer!
And you'll gain the victory.
Richmond Hill. P. L. Grant.

THE WIDOWED INEBRIATE.

I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary—
Thy bright and trusting smile—
In the morning of our youth and love,
Ere sorrow came—or guile;
When thine arms were twined about my neck,
And mine eyes looked into thine,
And the heart that throbb'd for me alone,
Was nestling close to mine!

I see full many a smile, Mary,
On young lips beaming bright,
And many an eye of light and love
Is flashing in my sight—
But the smile is not for my poor heart,
And the eye is strange to me,
And loneliness comes o'er my soul
When its memory turns to thee.

I'm thinking on the night, Mary,
The night of grief and shame,
When with drunken ravings on my lips,
To thee I homeward came.
O, the tear was in thine earnest eye,
And thy bosom wildly heaved,
Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek,
Tho' the heart was sorely grieved!

But the smile soon left thy lips, Mary,
And thine eye grew dim and sad;
For the tempter lured my steps from thee,
And the wine-cup drove me mad.
From thy cheeks the roses quickly fled,
And thy ringing laugh was gone,
Yet thy heart still fondly clung to me,
And still kept trusting on.

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary,
For the wine-cup made me wild;
And I chid thee when thine eyes were sad,
And I cursed thee when they smiled;
God knows I loved thee even then,
But the fire was in my brain,
And the curse of drink was in my heart,
To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,
In the spring time of our life,
When I looked upon thy sunny face,
And proudly called thee wife.
And 'twas pleasant when our children played
Before our cottage door—
But the children sleep with thee, Mary,
I shall never see them more!

Thou'rt resting in the churchyard now,
And no stone is at thy head!
But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife

Sleeps in that lowly bed;
And he says the hand of God, Mary,
Will fall with crushing weight
On the wretch who brought thy gentle life
To its untimely fate.

But he knows not of the broken heart
I bear within my breast,
Or the heavy load of vain remorse,
That will not let me rest;
He knows not of the sleepless nights,
When dreaming of thy love,
I seem to see thine angel eyes,
Look coldly from above.

I have raised the wine-cup in my hand,
And the wildest strains I've sung,
Till with the laugh of drunken mirth,
The echoing air has rung—
But a pale and sorrowing face looked out

From the glittering cup on me,
And a trembling whisper I have heard
That I fancied breathed by thee!

Thou art slumbering in the peaceful grave,
And thy sleep is dreamless now,
But the seal of an undying grief,
Is on thy mourner's brow,
And my heart is chill as thine, Mary,
For the joys of life have fled,
And I long to lay my aching breast
With the cold and silent dead!
—Duganne in The Truth Seeker.

WHISKEY DID IT.

By Isabelle Horton.

It was a horrible place to live in, and more horrible still to die in. And the woman was certainly dying—dying of consumption, brought on, the doctor said, by drink. The mattress on which she lay was rotting with filth. The bit of ragged comforter over her was heavy and lumpy, and was helped out by an old coat. The room was small, and close, and dark, and there was but one. Husband and child cooked and ate within five feet of the sick woman, and all slept in the same bed. The little sunshine that might have looked in through the dingy window was shut out by high walls outside, and a kerosene lamp added its smoke and fumes to the nameless odours of the sick room. An old commode did duty for both pantry and table. Mice and roaches made merry war amid crumbs of stale bread and Limburger cheese. Dirty dishes were piled in the window sill. The husband and father was out selling peanuts, by which he earned thirty or forty cents a day. The child wandered about at his own sweet will. He was a tiny thing, not looking half of his four years, so far as size was concerned, but the small, pale face, lighted up by a pair of big, solemn black eyes, could never have looked childish or happy.

No human skill or care could save the woman's life, but death might be robbed of some of its horror. The first thing was to look for better quarters. A room was found where sunshine and such air as that part of the city afforded could be had in abundance, and a woman was employed to clean it. Then the sick woman was carefully conveyed to her new quarters in a wheel-chair, and put into a clean, comfortable bed. She could not speak much English, but she patted the snowy sheets and said hoarsely, "Nice, nice." So much of womanly instinct was left.

The child was brought to the Deaconess Home, and so long as his mother lived he was taken every day to see her.

"Hast Eddie efray day vine?" she asked once.

"No; we think wine is not good for him," replied the nurse. "But he has plenty of milk to drink."

"Ach! no vine?" she cried in dismay, and then by signs and broken English she made her understand that as the child was delicate, he had been in the habit of drinking at least two glasses of wine every day.

For the few remaining weeks of her wretched life the nurse cared for her charge with Christian patience and tenderness, and when death came, made her ready for the grave, carrying things from the Home for the purpose.

Whiskey flowed freely at the funeral. The child was brought back to the Home the next day in the arms of a father so intoxicated he could not walk straight. He is not willing to give him up entirely to the deaconesses, however; and by and by he will take him away to live with him, in filth and degradation indescribable. He will have but little to eat, but wine or whiskey or beer will be thought a necessity, because a system weakened by low living will crave stimulants. Soon there will be cigarettes to consume what

little vitality he may have left. In the meantime, his associations will be with the vilest of the vile. It is not difficult to forecast his fate. What possible chance has he to grow into a useful or respectable manhood.

Cannot our Christian civilization protect its helpless ones from the curse of such parentage and such environment? Every man and every woman has a share of responsibility for conditions like these—a responsibility as great as the influence he or she might exert to better them.

This was four years ago. It was discovered that the father was only a step-father, and had no legal claim on the child; so the deaconesses kept him. He was sent to Verbank, the invalid children's home among the pines, where he is still, a quaint, wise little fellow, never very strong, but safe and contented.—*Onward.*

PROHIBITION WORKS.

Success in Maine.

At a great temperance meeting held in Chicago recently, the chief speaker was Sheriff Pearson of Portland, Me., who gave an interesting report of the position of affairs in his State and the result of his efforts to enforce the prohibitory law. Here are a few of his stirring statements:—

Some of you will say, "Prohibition has not been enforced in Maine." I grant it. But I say it is a blighting, withering, damnable shame to the officials. But you say, "There is the capital of your State, where your government resides—there are seventeen United States tax certificates held in that city." That is so, and I say that that is no fault of the prohibition system whatever. But I want this to be distinctly understood: To-day four-fifths of the territory of Maine is as clean and clear from intoxicating beverages as I believe this rostrum is at the present moment.

Sworn In.

I went into office at twelve o'clock, midnight, on the thirty-first day of December a year ago. I was told to hold up my right hand and I did so, and the proper officer said: "Repeat after me, 'I, Samuel F. Pearson, do solemnly swear before Almighty God'—it was the solemnest moment of my life—"that I will enforce the laws of the State and support and maintain its constitution according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God." I was bound by an oath. There was no will for Pearson in it any longer. It was a question now of dealing honestly with my God.

"Be True."

Going from that place as hurriedly as the carriage could take me home, I went into the room of my dying wife. God gave her consciousness for a few moments, and I feel the grasp of that hand in mine every time memory takes to itself wings and brings that scene back again. She called me to the bedside. Her burning lips pressed mine, and she said, "You are now the sheriff. Be a good one. Be a true one." She closed her eyes and never spoke again in this world.

I engaged in the work. The first day of my term of office, we seized sixty-one rum shops. I immediately drove to every hotel in Portland and told them they could have twenty-four hours to get their liquors out of the way and out of the city—not to be stored on the premises nor within the limits of Cumberland County. Every hotel keeper said to me, "Mr. Sheriff, we have got the best of you. We sent it away yesterday."

Some Results.

After I had been in office for six months, I thought I would like to know how far the prophecies of my opponents had been fulfilled. So I took a carriage and drove over the city.

I took two of the leading officials with me and I went into a great clothing house—the largest in Maine—and I said to the owner: "I would like to inquire how business has been for the past six months under honest enforcement." He put his arm through mine and said, "Come out into the office." In the office he said, "I don't want this to get out among my neighbors, but my trade has increased thirty per cent. since you have been sheriff."

We drove across to the largest retail boot and shoe dealer in the State of Maine, and I said, "I have come in to ask you how business is."

"There are four more clerks on that floor to-day," replied the owner of the store, "than there ever have been since I have been in business, and I am selling boots and shoes to men who were drunkards in Portland six months ago."

DRINK AND DEATH.

The "Alliance News" draws some sadly significant facts from a volume of judicial statistics criminal for England and Wales. In 1904 there were 37,076 inquests, of which 10,620 were on children under seven years of age. Of these slaughtered innocents 1,741 were suffocated in bed. Dr. Ogilvie stated before a royal commission that every year 2,000 children are suffocated, and that three times as many children die in this way on a Saturday night than on any other night.

Leaving out the children, 26,456 inquests remain, and with regard to these deaths little information is given. The juries, however, found that in inquiries as to the cause of death, drink was certainly responsible in 1,157 cases. In 1,751 cases death resulted from "neglect, exposure or excess"—which means drink. In no fewer than 14,707 cases death was due to "accident or misadventure," which is largely synonymous with drink.

In 15,818 cases "natural causes" was the verdict, and in 2,396 the verdict was open. In this connection the "Alliance News" says— "Here again we have no desire to strain the case. We are content to repose in authority. We recall the statements of Dr. Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex, that 50 per cent. of all the inquests he had held had been connected with drink; of the Rev. J. W. Horstley, who found that out of 300 cases of would-be suicides which came under his notice, 172 were due to drink; of Mr. Wakely, another coroner, who declared that out of about 1,500 inquests held by him yearly, at least 900 were due to hard drinking, and of Justice Henn Collins, who said that in most cases—he thought in nearly all—where death had followed upon an act of violence, the person who inflicted the wound was more or less the worse for liquor at the time.

One need not add to such testimony. It is the testimony of the authorities, of men who have known the truth of the cases of which they were speaking, and these witnesses all agree. Half of the cases of death which are investigated by coroners' juries are found to be caused by drink—by the drinking habits of someone that is to say."

The tables in the other section of the blue book show that the annual average number of persons tried for drunkenness in each of the five years named was as follows: 1881-85, 187,716; 1886-90, 171,671; 1891-95, 174,634; '96-1900, 200,323. In the year 1900 the number was 204,286.—*Irish League Journal.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The object of this essay is to assert one very simple principle, as entitled to govern absolutely the dealings of society with the individual in the way of compulsion and control, whether the means used be physical force in the form of legal penalties or the moral coercion of public opinion.

That principle is, that the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number is self-protection. That the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others.

His own good, either moral or physical, is not a sufficient warrant. He cannot rightfully be compelled to do or forbear because it will be better for him to do so, because it will make him happier, because in the opinion of others, to do so would be wise or even right. These are good reasons for remonstrating with him, or entreating him, but not for compelling him, or visiting him with any evil in case he do otherwise. To justify that, the conduct from which it is desired to deter him must be calculated to produce evil to some one else.

The only part of the conduct of any one, for which he is amenable to society, is that which concerns others. In the part which merely concerns himself, his independence is, of right, absolute. Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign.—*John Stuart Mill.*

A FENCE OR AN AMBULANCE.

By Joseph Malins.

'Twas a dangerous cliff, as they
freely confessed,
Though to walk near its crest was
so pleasant;
But over its terrible edge there had
slipped
A duke and full many a peasant;
So the people said something would
have to be done,
But their projects did not at all
tally.
Some said, "Put a fence round the
edge of the cliff;"
Some, "An ambulance down in the
valley."
But the cry for the ambulance ear-
ried the day,
For it spread through the neigh-
boring city;
A fence may be useful or not, it is
true,
But each heart became brimful of
pity
For those who slipped over that dan-
gerous cliff;
And the dwellers in niggaway and
alley
Gave pounds or gave pence, not to
put up a fence,
But an ambulance down in the val-
ley.
For the cliff is all right if you're
careful," they said,
And it folks even slip and are
dropping,
It isn't the slipping that hurts them
so much
As the shock down below — when
they're stopping."
So day after day as these mishaps
occurred,
Quick forth would their rescuers
sally,
To pick up the victims who fell off
the cliff
With their ambulance down in the
valley.
Then an old sage remarked: "It's a
marvel to me
That people give far more atten-
tion
To repairing results than to stop-
ping the cause,
When they'd much better aim at
prevention.
Let us stop at its source all this
mischief," cried he,
"Come, neighbors and friends, let
us rally;
If the cliff we will fence we might
almost dispense
With the ambulance down in the
valley."
"Oh, he's a fanatic," the others re-
joined,
"Dispense with the ambulance?
Never!
He'd dispense with all charities, too,
if he could,
No, no, we'll support them for-
ever!
Aren't we picking folks up just as
fast as they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us?
Shall he?
Why should people of sense stop to
put up a fence
While their ambulance works in the
valley?"
But a sensible few, who are prac-
tical, too,
Will not bear with such nonsense
much longer;
They believe that prevention is bet-
ter than cure,
And their party will soon be the
stronger;
Encourage them, then, with your
purse, voice and pen,
And (while other philanthropists
dally)
They will scorn all pretense and put
a stout fence
On the cliff that hangs over the
valley.
Better guide well the young than re-
claim them when old,
For the voice of true wisdom is
calling;
"To rescue the fallen is good, but
'tis best
To prevent other people from fall-
ing."
Better close up the source of tempt-
ation and crime
Than deliver from dungeon or
galley;
Better put a strong fence round the
top of the cliff,
Than an ambulance down in the
valley.

MODERATE DRINKING.

The deadly fallacy of the moder-
ate drinker — so unreasonably
peristed in by the rum victim and
preached in the thunder tones of ly-
ing greed from two hundred thou-
sand protected pulpits of the traffic
— is being exposed now in prominent
journals with a vigor commanding
heartiest praise. The Press (inde-
pendent, Cleveland, O.), under the
caption, "One Risk Too Many,"
speaks as follows of one of the many
sad items found in the news dis-
patches:
Two young people marry and go
to housekeeping. About the first
thing which they discover is that
they don't agree on all matters and
that each has some little habit, or
fad, that the other never suspected.
Sarah, perhaps, is too fond of dress,
and Martin has a habit of going out
for beer every evening, "rushing the
growler, as it is called. There
comes a tacit agreement to the ef-
fect that Sarah can wear good
clothes and Martin have his beer.
You see, Martin is a "moderate,
regular drinker," one of the fellows
who think they can keep on putting
their hand in the fire AND NEVER
GET BURNED, and Sarah says:—
"Pshaw, Martin is accustomed to
his beer and I don't care if he does
have it regularly."
The years go along, and with them
Martin continues to educate his liver
and stomach up to the alcoholic
stage. He isn't yet a drunkard.
More years go by, and, it having
been ordained from the beginning
that alcoholic livers and stomachs
require more AND MORE alcohol,
Martin's "growler" grows bigger
and is more often "rushed" and soon
he gets drunk occasionally—then of-
ten, then continually.
This stage of regular drinking dis-
courages Sarah. She is getting
along toward old age. She has out-
grown, perhaps, her love for dress.
A divorce would not help her. She
is too old to work for her own sup-
port. She TRIES DRINK, and pret-
ty soon there are a drunken husband
and wife in that house.
One night, when Martin has reach-
ed the age of sixty-three years, he
goes home drunk and finds his wife
in the same condition. Why this
sight enrages him no one can tell,
but suddenly the demon which he has
been educating "regularly" all these
years rises within him. Martin roars
with rage, seizes his revolver, goes
to where the besotted woman crou-
ches in her chair and shoots her in
the head. Old Sarah, with blood
bubbling from her pierced lips,
springs to her feet and rushes round
the room, seeking the door. Her hus-
band fires at her again and again,
laughs fiendishly as she shrieks,
sends more bullets into her and then
fires at the ceiling and objects in the
room. He even shoots himself in
the leg.
Hours later a policeman finds Mar-
tin bending over the corpse of his
wife, at his back door, and Martin
says HE DOESN'T KNOW HOW IT
ALL HAPPENED. He probably
doesn't. It was happening all
through those years when he was
drinking moderately, regularly, for
he was one of those brave, strong
fellows who make a mistake in their
own case, in feeling sure that they
can drink "moderately." It is not
always a mistake. There are men
who can drink moderately. There
are men who take this risk of hell,
and win out. Only, in Martin's
case, as in eight cases out of ten,
it was a mistake.
Well, the police drag the old man
off to jail. He sobers up. Bless
you, he doesn't even know, sober as
he now is, what he did that night.
But circumstances all point to his
guilt and he knows, when too late,
that he might have done anything
while drunk, and, with the electric
chair as his future and the bloody
corpse of his wife as his past, two
objects always to occupy his men-
tal vision during the remainder of
life, the old man tears up his sheet
and hangs himself to the door knob
of his prison cell.
The newspapers say it was a hor-
rible suicide.
IT WASN'T
"The jail guards had been keeping
a close watch on Martin Lynch be-
cause he had threatened violence to
himself."
Why? Simply because the law
was greedy to take his life, for he
had made the mistake of thinking he

was strong enough to drink moder-
ately, because he took, in early life,
the risk of some time becoming a de-
mon who would butcher a woman,
the risk taken by thousands of oth-
er young men every day.

This is not a temperance lecture.
It is just an ordinary story of two
young people who started in mar-
ried life together. Married life is
always full of risks. It is full of
chances to quarrel. It is full of ob-
ligations to condone and forgive and
to make mutual self-sacrifice. Look
at all these natural and unavoidable
risks from a business standpoint
purely, and then consider if you
want to ADD TO THEM the risk of
"moderate drinking" taken by Mar-
tin Lynch, the uxoricide, who, at 63
years of age, found that the best
thing left in life was a chance to
hang himself.—The New Voice.

THE CANTEN QUESTION.

In view of the discussion over li-
quor selling in military canteens, a
good deal of interest attaches to
certain statements made by Lord
Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the
British forces. In his forty-one years
in India, and which reads as follows:
"My name appeared in the Jubilee
'Gazette,' 1887, as having been given
the Grand Cross of the Indian Em-
pire, but what I valued still more
was the acceptance by the Govern-
ment of India of my strong recom-
mendation for the establishment of
a club or institute in every British
regiment and battery in India. In
urging that this measure should be
favorably considered, I had said
that the British army in India could
have no better or more generally
beneficial memorial of the Queen's
Jubilee than the abolition of that re-
lic of barbarism, the canteen, and
its supersession by an institute in
which the soldier would have under
the same roof a reading-room, re-
creation room, and a decently man-
aged refreshment room.
"Lord Dufferin's Government met
my views in the most liberal spirit,
and, with the sanction of Lord Cross,
"The Regimental Institute" became a
recognized establishment, a fact
which my colleagues in council refer-
red to as a second jubilee honor for
me!

"At a time when nearly every sol-
dier could read and write, and when
we hoped to attract to the army
men of a better stamp and more re-
spectable antecedents than those of
which it was composed in 'the good
old days,' it appeared to me a hu-
miliating anachronism that the de-
grading system of the canteen
should still prevail, and that it was
impossible for any man to retain his
self-respect if he were driven to take
his glass of beer under the rules by
which regimental canteens were
governed. I believed, too, that the
more the status of the rank and file
could be raised, and the greater the
efforts made to provide them with
rational recreation and occupation
in their leisure hours, the less there
would be of drunkenness, and con-
sequently of crime, the less immor-
ality and the greater the number of
efficient soldiers in the army.

"Funds having been granted, a
scheme was drawn up for the erec-
tion of buildings and for the manage-
ment of the institutes. Canteens
were reduced in size, and such at-
tractions as musical instruments
were removed to the recreation
rooms; the name 'liquor bar' was
substituted for that of canteen, and,
that there should be no excuse for
frequencing the 'liquor bar,' I auth-
orized a moderate and limited
amount of beer to be served, if re-
quired, with the men's suppers in the
refreshment room—an arrangement
which has been followed by the hap-
piest results.

"At first it was thought these
changes would cause a great falling
off in regimental funds, but experi-
ence has proved the reverse. With
good management, the profits from
the coffee-shop and the soda-water
manufactory far exceed those to be
derived from the canteen, and this
without permitting any one outside
the regiment to purchase from the
coffee-shop, and without interfering
at all with local tradesmen."

OUR DUTY.

The importance of the present cri-
sis in the temperance cause and the
duty of Christian citizens in relation
thereto, was forcibly set out by Rev.

Dr. Carman in his address to the To-
ronto Conference of the Methodist
Church on the 5th inst. His able
statement of the situation and his
stirring appeal for united action are
reported as follows in the Toronto
Globe:—

"He said that in this matter he
believed the present to be no time
for looking back. They could not
at the present juncture follow the
example of Lot's wife, and if they
did there was a danger that they
would not be turned into as good a
thing as a pillar of salt. This was
no time to make any reflections or
to look round for faults, but it was
the time to look for the straight line
of duty ahead and to follow it with
faith in God. It was sometimes
said as a boast that the temperance
sentiment in the country had declin-
ed. (Cries of "No.") It was very
easy to say "No," but when he look-
ed at what the Government had done
with the temperance question and
how the temperance people had been
tossed by it, he was not so sure but
that here and there some people had
fallen out of the ranks. In view of
that it was the duty of prohibition-
ists to stand together as men, to be
strenuous men in the cause. To do
this they must put down the little
considerations and the carpings and
objections to small matters.
Degenerate Party Politics.

"He mourned over some of the de-
velopments of party politics. He
did not wish to say that the exist-
ence of parties was not necessary
to the good government of the coun-
try, but when parties operated to
make noble men mean, grand men
weak, when good-living men, men
pure in their private relations and
private life, when party politics ex-
erted an influence on them which de-
graded them and degraded their
country, then it was time that a
pretty sharp eye should be kept on
party politics. (Cheers.) The entire
situation, he thought, could be sum-
med up in three words. The ques-
tion in our Legislature was "Cau-
cus against Conscience," and, alas,
caucus won.

"Men in that Legislature went
back on their own statements and
their own convictions, because the
caucus ordained that they should.
The forces that permitted the intel-
ligence and conscience of a man to
be taken away from him at the cry
of a party caucus had to be driven
from this country. The moral en-
ergy of the people had to be awak-
ened, and it was the duty of the
members of the conference to work
in the quiet of their own church
services in lifting the people to a reali-
zation of the problem before them.
"The speaker urged that every ef-
fort should be made to bring out the
temperance vote in December. "Let
you and I," he said, show one-half
of the zeal for the Kingdom of God
that the political parties did for
themselves in the last election, and
we will secure the 250,000 votes we
want and expect. Is not the King-
dom of God a more worthy object
than the success of a political party?
Don't let the total be one vote
fewer than 100,000. If you put up
200,000 votes no government will
dare despise or deny it."

CHRISTIANITY AND THE Grog-
SHOP.

"We claim to be Christians, and
daily say (and call it praying): 'Thy
kingdom come and Thy will be done
on earth as it is in heaven,' and then
go to work deliberately and syste-
matically to establish by law a sys-
tem which, if the Bible be true, edu-
cates and prepares men for the re-
gions of despair where the fire is
not quenched." Christianity and
the grog-shop are diametrically op-
posed to each other, and no millen-
nium morn will ever dawn on this
sin-cursed and whisky-soaked world
until all drunkard manufactories are
swept from existence. When we can
harness the pulpit and ballot box to-
gether, in a holy crusade against
the rum traffic, we may reasonably
look for the dawn of the day when
there will be nothing to hurt or de-
stroy in all lands and on all moun-
tains. The churches and the differ-
ent temperance organizations of the
land among which the women occu-
py a prominent position, are the
sources from whence help must come
in our contest with this bitter enemy
of God and humanity.—The Hon. Hiram Price, Washington.