

THE CAMP FIRE

A Monthly Record and Advocate of the Temperance Reform.

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25 CENTS PER YEAR

Every friend of Temperance and Prohibition is respectfully requested to read carefully the article entitled "Plan of Campaign," on the last page of this paper.

ORGANIZATION.

The immediate and urgent duty of Canadian prohibitionists is thorough organization to secure the election of a Parliament that will honorably and fearlessly embody in effective legislation the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

We desire to cordially congratulate the friends of the temperance cause upon the splendid work done and the magnificent victory achieved in the Prohibition Plebiscite campaign of last year. No such victory was ever won before, and there is reason for thankfulness and encouragement in view of this united and emphatic protest of all English-speaking Canada against the continuance of the liquor traffic.

In this campaign the prohibitionists fought the battle forced upon them in a spirit of reason and moderation that must commend itself to every lover of fair play, and with zeal and energy that ought to win the approbation of all who desire the complete success of the temperance reform. Through careful management, and the liberality of their friends, the Alliance Executive were enabled to meet all the heavy expense of this costly contest, and to close the year without any debt beyond that of gratitude to those who supported them so loyally and liberally.

We are deeply disappointed that the Government and Parliament will not respond to the mandate of the people. It was reasonable to expect some legislation in view of the sweeping majority of 108,011 in favor of prohibition, out of the total large vote of 391,877 polled in the English-speaking provinces and territories. Yet the result is absolutely nothing. The prohibition question has been treated as if this great victory had been won by the liquor party.

This injustice must not be permitted to continue. It is evident that political leaders do not look upon prohibition sentiment as a political force. They believe that they can safely disregard our great vote. It is clear that we can only obtain the legislation to which we are fairly entitled, and which our country so sorely needs, by convincing these men that they are wrong. This can only be accomplished by such united electoral action as will secure the return to Parliament of representatives who can be relied upon to deal honorably with the majority that voted for prohibition, and patriotically in relation to the terrible drink evil. Thousands of earnest electors have declared their determination to sink all

partisan prejudice in a supreme effort to secure this result.

To accomplish what has been proposed we must at once take steps to thoroughly organize the prohibition electorate. The well-informed workers of each constituency must wisely decide what plan they will adopt and what candidates they will support. The Dominion Alliance proposes to send competent men to inspire, unite and organize them for this work. This plan was unanimously approved at the recent Convention. We hope that it will so influence the coming elections that wise and useful legislation will speedily follow.

The friends of prohibition throughout the Dominion are respectfully urged to give immediate attention to this important matter. Those who desire further information or assistance regarding it should write to the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who will cheerfully and promptly respond to all such inquiries. Address: F. S. SPENCE, 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

In any constituency not already organized, a few earnest workers should form themselves into a Provisional Committee to call a convention of all friends of the cause for organizing purposes.

When practicable the call for such a convention should be signed by leading workers of different societies and denominations.

Special care should be taken to secure the co-operation of as many churches and temperance organizations as possible.

The Provisional Committee should secure a suitable hall and make all railway arrangements, plans for billeting delegates, and holding evening mass meeting; all of which should be as complete as possible.

The call should be widely circulated, and the convention well announced through the local press, churches, temperance societies, and in every other way possible.

The convention should be called to order by the chairman of the Provisional Committee, and should then elect a chairman and secretary for the time being. The chairman, Dominion Alliance organizer, or some other well posted worker should explain the object of the convention. A business committee should be appointed to report to the convention a plan of permanent organization, and to nominate persons for election as permanent officers. A constitution or set of rules should be adopted as simple in form as possible. Permanent officers should be elected. The convention should then fully discuss the question of what line of action it is best to adopt to secure the object in view. After a decision has been reached the carrying out of details may be left to the permanent Executive Committee.

A well announced, rousing mass meeting should be held in the evening, to explain and advocate the policy agreed upon by the convention.

NOTES OF NEWS.

A GREAT SWEEP.

The town of Grand View, Texas, has declared for prohibition by a majority of 100 votes, only 12 ballots being marked for license.

ALL FROM DRINK.

As the result of an investigation covering ten years' records, the *Chicago Tribune* declares that the saloon business of the United States is directly chargeable with a total of 58,130 murders between 1880 and 1890.

WORSE THAN WAR.

Visitors to the new possessions of the United States, acquired in the war with Spain, state that in all them the increase of drunkenness is enormous. In Manila alone 300 new saloons have been started.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

Mrs. Totten has been elected Mayor of Beattie, Kan. All the Council and the City Clerk are women. One of the first measures of the new Council was the closing up of the gambling dens and saloons that before had been tolerated. Prohibition is a success in Beattie now.

NO LIQUOR ALLOWED.

At the recent great volunteer review, in Windsor Park, England, at which the Queen was present and reviewed the troops, the Prince of Wales took command of the Hon. Artillery Company of London. It appears that the authorities issued the following order, in italics: "Cold water or tea is to be carried in the water bottles. It is to be distinctly understood that no alcoholic liquors are to be carried in the water bottles."

A GOOD MOVE.

A United States exchange informs us that it has been decided by the Government to expel all white men and others who sell liquor to the Pillager and Chippewa Indians from the reservation at Bear Island, Leech Lake, Minn. An investigation shows that whisky was at the bottom of the trouble which occurred between the Indians and whites last October, when Major Wilkinson and six soldiers were killed. All saloons have been ordered removed, and if any one is found selling liquor to the Indians, he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

THE WAY THEY FIGHT.

The *Good Templar's Watchword* tells of a recent riot in Tongowa, a little town in Oklahoma Territory, over an attempt of the churches, led by the Baptist denomination, to drive out the saloons. Eli Blake, a Baptist deacon and postmaster at Tongowa, who began the agitation against the saloons and has led the fight, was waylaid the other night on his road home from the office, and beaten to death by a gang acting at the suggestion of the saloon men. Blake had been receiving letters for a week warning him that his life was in danger.

WHAT "CIVILIZATION" MEANS.

In reply to a question in Imperial House of Commons, on July 18th, regarding the importation of spirits into the African territory controlled by the Royal Niger Company, Hon. Mr. Chamberlain said: "The number of gallons of spirits imported in 1896 was as follows:—Lagos, 1,906,704 gallons; Niger Coast Protectorate, 1,164,108 gallons; Niger Company's territories, 176,068 gallons. Steps have recently been taken to check the importation of spirits into these regions by raising the duty to 3s. per proof gallon, and the exclusion of spirits from Northern Nigeria will be maintained."

SOME SAD SAMPLES.

Among the worst tragedies caused by drink, reported for last month are: the murder of his bride and the suicide of a newly-married American soldier at Hong Kong; the death at New York of a three-year old child from delirium tremens caused by drink administered on a doctor's instructions; the death in a police cell at Victoria, B.C., of a drunken prisoner, said to be the son of an English judge; the deliberate burning to death of his baby by a drunken ruffian at Coatsbridge, Eng., and a number of other cases nearly as sad as these.

MASTERS MADE SLAVES.

One thing that led me to make up my mind never to touch liquor was the rum which I saw it bring to some of the finest minds with which I have ever come into contact. I have seen, even in my few years of professional life, some of the smartest literary men dethroned from splendid positions, owing to nothing else but their indulgence in wine. I have known men with salaries of thousands of dollars a year come to beggary from drink.

Only recently there applied to me for any position I could offer him one of the most brilliant editorial writers in the newspaper profession—a man who two years ago easily commanded one hundred dollars for a single editorial in his special field. That man became so unreliable from drink that editors are now afraid of his articles, and, although he can to day write as forcible editorials as at any time during his life, he sits in a cellar in one of our cities writing newspaper wrappers for one dollar per thousand. That is only one instance of several I could recite. I do not hold my friend up as a terrible example. He is but one of a type of men who convinced me, and may convince others, that a clear mind and liquor do not go together.

I know it is said when one brings up such an instance as this: "Oh! well, that man drank to excess. One glass will not hurt anyone." How do these people know that it will not? One drop of kerosene has been known to throw into flame an almost hopeless fire, and one glass of liquor may fan into flame a smouldering spark hidden away where we never thought it existed. The spark may be there and it may not be. Why take the risk? Liquor will never do a healthy boy or young man the least particle of good; it may do him harm. A man who will wittingly tempt a young man whom he knows has a principle against liquor is a man for whom a halter is too good.

Then, as I looked round and came to know more of people and things, I found the always unanswerable argument in favor of a young man's abstinence; that is, that the most successful men in America to-day are those who never lift a wineglass to their lips. Becoming interested in this fact, I had the curiosity to inquire personally into it; I found that of 28 of the leading business men in the country, whose names I selected at random, 22 never touch a drop of wine. I made up my mind that there was some reason for this. If liquor brought safe pleasures, why did these men abstain from it? If, as some say, it is a stimulant to a busy man, why do not these men, directing the largest business interests in this country, resort to it? And when I saw that these were the men whose opinions in great business matters were accepted by the leading concerns of the world, I concluded that their judgment in the use of liquor would satisfy me. If their judgment in business matters could command the respect and attention of the leaders of trade on both sides of the sea, their decision as to the use of liquor was not apt to be wrong. —Edward W. Bok, Editor *Ladies' Home Journal*.

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, AUGUST, 1899

PROHIBITION IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Flint's resolution was talked out. There was evidently very little approval of it in the House of Commons. It had too much prohibition in it to please the friends of the liquor traffic, and was too weak to satisfy ardent prohibitionists. Probably no body of temperance workers in the Dominion would have fully endorsed it. It fell far short of being what the Dominion Alliance desired and expected. It was a foregone conclusion that a Government that had refused to introduce prohibitory legislation, would not accept Mr. McClure's amendment. The anti vote of Quebec had made its adoption for the present impracticable. Had a vote been taken, it is probable that Mr. Parmalee's amendment would have carried.

No member of Parliament proposed action upon the strong, definite, reasonable plan unanimously approved by the Dominion Alliance Conventions.

The result justifies the carrying out of the Alliance policy. Our only hope is in the election of men who can be trusted to wisely and loyally stand by the sound principle of total prohibition, and insist upon carrying it as far as possible at once.

THE PLATFORM.

The series of seven resolutions found on our last page may be fairly termed the platform of the prohibition party. They set out the conclusions deliberately arrived at by one of the most representative gatherings ever convened to discuss the question of prohibition. These declarations were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The political position and duty of prohibitionists is more clearly defined at the present time than probably it ever was before. That position is also so strong as to be unassailable from any reasonable standpoint. Our object is total prohibition for the Dominion of Canada, and our present demand is the immediate enactment of such legislation as will secure prohibition for every part of Canada except Quebec.

We base this demand upon the same sound reasons on which it has always rested, strengthened by the fact, that a majority of 108,011 electors favors the legislation we seek, and for which we have carried 121 out of 148 parliamentary constituencies.

The first resolution will no doubt give offence to politicians who are Liberals before they are prohibitionists. Taken

with clause 5 it strongly censures the present Government, and practically the Liberal party, for the unjust way in which the prohibition question has been treated. The censure is not too strong. The Liberals used the temperance question as a means to attain power, and then refused to do anything at all to carry out the expressed will of the people, which the leaders of the party had promised to respect.

The third clause is unsatisfactory to politicians who are Conservatives before they are prohibitionists. It proposes practical legislation which Parliament ought to grant. The politicians in question dread any practical, useful result of the Plebiscite. They want to use the Government action in relation to the Plebiscite as a means of rousing public opinion against the Liberal party. They want to concentrate the attention of prohibitionists solely on the bad faith of the Government, and they fear to have it directed to anything else. They do not want to face the issue of their own duty, and they are strongly disposed to resist every attempt to secure the kind of legislation which the Plebiscite really warrants.

Clauses 6 and 7 of the platform are the most important. They propose action that must result in benefit to our cause. Liberal politicians seek to belittle the prohibition vote and keep out of sight any possible action short of total national prohibition, which they say the vote does not warrant. Conservative politicians are anxious to have the Government blamed and to keep out of sight any possible advantage that might result from the Plebiscite, so as to make the blameworthiness the greater. We have to oppose both these unworthy dodges.

Intelligent men, not biased by prejudice, must see the wisdom of the Alliance method. It is our duty to force that method on the attention of aspiring politicians and compel them to take a stand in relation to it.

Liberals will try to make it appear that we are working in the interests of the Conservative party. Conservatives will try to make it appear that we are lowering our standard. Both these misrepresentations must be met by unswerving loyalty to our cause, which now demands us to take the wise position set out in our platform, and not that which both parties would like to have us take.

CANTEEN LIQUOR SELLING.

The regulations governing Volunteer Militia Camps definitely and totally prohibit the sale at those camps of intoxicating liquor.

These regulations are systematically and shamefully violated. Mrs. Thornley, President of the Provincial W. C. T. U., at the Alliance Convention forcibly pointed out this shameful lawlessness. In the House of Commons the Minister of Militia impugned the accuracy of Mrs. Thornley's statements. Later on Mrs. Thornley furnished the Minister with details regarding the violations. The Minister has failed to lay before Parliament the information, which would fully justify Mrs. Thornley's statements.

There is a technical sense in which the Minister of Militia could claim that he has no evidence of violation of the law against liquor selling in military camps. He has not received any statutory declarations or affidavits proving the charges that were made. The facts however stand. They are known to thousands of reliable citizens, who will not deny the truth when questioned, but who are disinclined to voluntarily make sworn statements regarding the

matter. If the Minister of Militia, if the Dominion Government would make an official inquiry, as could be done by a Committee empowered to take evidence under oath, the facts would, we are certain, justify the statements made at the Alliance Convention.

Newspapers and persons have often made charges of unlawful liquor-selling and drunkenness in military camps. Legal action ought to be taken against these journals and individuals if they are guilty of slander. Why is no action taken? Doubtless because such action would establish the truth of the unsworn charges, which it is more convenient to deny. It is one of the many cases in which law breakers and their backers presume upon the difficulties that law enforcement always involves.

We sincerely hope, however, that Mrs. Thornley's fearless action will result in much good. It is, of course, too late now to take steps that are usually taken to secure evidence of persistent law-breaking, when private parties who have knowledge of it are unwilling to voluntarily take action. If the Government will not investigate the charges made, they will no doubt be compelled to exercise more care next year to prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful law-defiance which was not prevented at the military camps of 1890.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTIONS.

The annual meetings of the Dominion Alliance Council and the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance were gatherings full of encouragement and inspiration.

At the Ontario meeting on July 11th about four hundred delegates were present, nearly every section of the province being represented. The deliverances made in regard to Parliamentary and Political Action were almost identical with those adopted the following day by the Alliance Council, and which are fully set out in the article on the last page of this paper.

There was a stirring time over a resolution calling attention to liquor selling at military camps. Mrs. Thornley told of what she had learned of the harm resulting from this sale. Others gave testimony of knowledge of evil results. The resolution in a slightly altered form was adopted.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand, after an expenditure of over \$8000, mainly in the Plebiscite Campaign.

Dr. J. J. Maclaren retired from the presidency and was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for the valuable services he had rendered the Alliance. Rev. W. A. McKay, D.D., was elected in his place.

Delegates from about twenty-five provincial temperance bodies, and representative church courts were present at the meeting of the Alliance Council on July 12th. The venerable President, Hon. A. Vidal, was absent on account of his parliamentary duties. He asked to be relieved from the position which he had held for many years, so the Council made him Honorary President, and elected J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, in his stead.

The principal question before the Council for consideration was that dealt with in the series of resolutions already mentioned, which are reproduced elsewhere. Their importance was strongly felt by the Council, and they were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Public-houses are the curse of this country. I never see a sign licensed to sell spirits, but I think it is licensed to ruin souls. They are the yawning avenues to poverty and rags, the short cut to hell. —Rev. R. McChyne.

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 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 result. One hundred and twenty copies may be placed in as many homes, and have more than HALF A THOUSAND readers. One dollar will cover this placing of the claims of our cause before five hundred people. Ten dollars may reach FIVE THOUSAND. WILL YOU HELP US?

Address, F. S. SPENCE,
51 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto

THE PROHIBITION DEBATE.

From three o'clock in the afternoon on July 28th, to three o'clock a.m. of the following day, the House of Commons in Canada discussed the question of prohibition.

Mr. T. B. Flint began the discussion by moving the series of resolutions that he had placed on the Order Paper on May 10th. He sketched the history of the prohibition movement in Canada, declared himself to be a prohibitionist from principle, expressed his confidence that prohibition could be successfully enforced in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island, and argued in favor of the method which he proposed.

Sir Chas. Tupper attacked the Government for their course in relation to the Plebiscite. He declined to support Mr. Flint's proposition, but spoke in favor of the enforcement of prohibition by counties upon a favorable vote of the people.

Mr. Charlton defended the Government and argued that the vote was not sufficiently large to warrant the introduction of prohibition legislation.

Dr. Christie took strong ground in favor of the resolution which he was willing to accept as an instalment of prohibition, though he favored a more thorough-going measure.

Mr. A. H. Moore declared in favor of total prohibition, and opposed Mr. Flint's resolution. He believed the large majority against prohibition in Quebec was partly the result of fraudulent voting.

Mr. F. McClure also opposed Mr. Flint's resolution. He blamed the Government for offering no prohibitory legislation. He favored national prohibition and moved an amendment in favor of such an enactment.

Mr. Parmelee defended the Quebec vote, which he said was fairly representative of the sentiment in the province. He moved an amendment declaring that a prohibitory law should not be passed.

MR. FLINT'S RESOLUTION.

That inasmuch as it is desirable that legislation be enacted having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic in Canada, and that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces and territories of the Dominion, it is expedient, in the opinion of this House, to enact:—

1. That subject and except as herein-after mentioned, the sale of intoxicating liquors in every province and territory of Canada should be prohibited.

2. That the Act prohibiting such sale should not come into force in any province or territory unless and until a majority of the qualified electors therein, voting at an election, shall have voted in favor of such Act.

3. That upon such vote in favor of said Act being duly certified to by the Governor General in Council, such Act shall be brought into force in said province or territory, and shall remain in force therein for four years and thereafter until the same shall have been repealed in such province or territory, such repeal shall not take effect therein until a majority of the qualified electors of such province or territory, voting at an election shall have voted for the repeal thereof; the proceedings for such repeal to be similar in all respects to those bringing the Act into force.

4. That in order to avoid unnecessary expense and to secure the largest possible vote, the voting provided for in the said Act shall take place at a General Federal Election.

5. That this Act shall, on coming into force, suspend the operation of the Canada Temperance Act in any

part of the province or territory where the same may be in force at the time, and such suspension shall continue so long as this Act is in force in such province or territory.

6. That while the said Act is in force in any province or territory, the sale of such liquors may be permitted for medicinal or sacramental purposes or for bona fide use in any art, trade or manufacture; such sales to be made only by vendors appointed for that purpose, and to be subject to such regulations as will secure the due observance of the Act.

7. That while said Act is in force in any province or territory, no brewer or distiller therein shall be permitted to sell his products except to vendors for the purposes of the said Act or for export from the said province or territory to some place beyond the same, where the said Act is not in force—such manufacture, sale and export to be subject to stringent regulations.

8. That while the said Act is in force in any province or territory, no such liquor shall be permitted to be imported or brought into such province or territory from any other province or territory in Canada or from abroad, except for sale for the purposes of the said Act—such importation and sale to be subject to such conditions and restrictions as will ensure the due observance of the Act.

9. That due provision be made in said Act for the enforcement of the same, and for the proper application of all fines and penalties imposed thereby.

MR. McCLURE'S AMENDMENT.

That in the opinion of the House, the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

MR. PARMELEE'S AMENDMENT.

That the vote on the Plebiscite has shown that there is not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibitory law would be successfully enforced, and that therefore such a prohibitory law should not be passed.

TELLING TESTIMONIES.

Drink stupefies and besots.—*Bismarck.*

The evil is the drink.—*David Lewis, J. P.*

The devil in solution.—*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*

That beverage, the mother of sins.—*Southey.*

Liquid fire and distilled damnation.—*R. Hall.*

I consider all spirits bad spirits.—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

The dynamite of modern civilization.—*Hon. John D. Long.*

Grape juice has killed more than grape shot.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

He has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Drink is the mother of want and the nurse of crime.—*Lord Brougham.*

Every crime has its origin more or less in drinking.—*Judge Gurney.*

Drink is the great obstacle to the diffusion of education.—*John Bright.*

While you have the drink, you will have the drunkard.—*George W. Bain.*

Ninety-nine crimes out of every hundred are caused by drinking.—*Judge Erskine.*

Nine tenths of the cases to be tried are caused by drink.—*Chief Justice Bovill.*

Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.—*Epictetus.*

Alcohol is the mother of sin.—*Mahomet.*

Every crime has its origin more or less in drunkenness.—*The late Chief Justice Coleridge.*

The only terrible enemy Britain has to fear is strong drink.—*H. R. H., the Duke of Albany.*

Its ravages are greater than pestilence, war, and famine combined.—*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.*

Strong drink is not only man's way to the devil, but the devil's way to man.—*Dr. Adam Clarke.*

Wine is the most powerful of all agents for exciting and inflaming the passions.—*Lord Bacon.*

Ninety per cent of the crime in the army is through strong drink.—*Lord Wolseley (Commander in Chief).*

I dread the white man's drink more than all the assegais of my enemies.—*King Khama (African chief).*

I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits.—*Sir Astley Cooper (the great surgeon).*

Intoxicating drink is the greatest factor of crime, pauperism, orphanhood, disease, and insanity.—*Prof. F. W. Newman.*

The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united, against the beer house and the gin palace, is but the development of the war between heaven and hell.—*Charles Burton.*

PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A STIRRING SPEECH ON THE DIRECT VETO.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson Bart, M.P., President of the United Kingdom Alliance, and thus the leader of the prohibitionists in the Imperial Parliament, is one of the most entertaining and effective platform speakers of the day. The following is an extract from one of his recent speeches, as reported in the *Alliance News*:

PUBLIC OPINION INVINCIBLE.

He (Sir Wilfrid) was now a pretty old stager, and had seen all sorts of reforms carried out which at one time looked very hopeless. Having enumerated some of these measures, he remarked that dreadful things were prophesied as the results of passing these laws, and it was a pleasure to him to look back and think that he had helped to pass some of them. (Applause.) It was no use saying things were hopeless—a determined and enlightened public opinion was invincible. They would overcome the drink traffic, which Lord Wolseley had called "the most pressing enemy," as they had overcome other abuses, so soon as they were united and earnest in making an attack upon it.

ALL SORTS HELPING THEM.

People were coming round, notably the doctors. Sir William Gull said alcohol was the most destructive agent known to the faculty. That got rid of the adulteration talk. A great many people said it was not the good drink, it was the bad that made the mischief. Bad couldn't be worse than the worst. (Hear, hear.) The policeman was simply a member of an ambulance corps, for the assistance of the publican. The publican knocked a man down, and the policeman carried him off. (Laughter.) The ministers of religion were also with them. The publicans were also for Temperance. If they read their speeches as he did, they would find that the great point they laid stress on was that they hated a drunken man. They looked upon him as an enemy. He supposed they said, "If mine enemy thirst, give him drink." (Laughter.)

ABOUT REMEDIES.

As to the remedies for drunkenness, there was an old distich, which said:—

"For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none;
If there be one seek it and find it,
If there be none, then never mind it."

He believed there was a remedy, and a simple one. Superior persons—philosophers, statesmen, and members of Parliament—however, disliked anything simple; there was no opportunity to exhibit their skill and ingenuity. (Laughter.) But it was like Mr. Cobden's remedy for starvation. There was a picture of an old horse, just skin and bone, its ribs standing out, and nearly at death's door. Various people standing round made suggestions. One man said, "Put him in a warm stable," another, "Give him gentle exercise," another, "Curry-comb him well." (Laughter.) Then up came Cobden, and said, "Suppose you try corn." (Applause and laughter.) Absence of food was injuring the people then, and the presence of drink was injuring them now. They must drive the enemy out of the country. These superior folk, however, said that was not the way. And who were they who said that? The very people who had been trying a scheme for 400 years, and had failed totally and hopelessly. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was a good Tory, and therefore worth listening to, said the drink traffic was devilish and destructive. If that was so, he hoped the people would, sooner or later, rise up against it, and in the sweet by-and-bye there would be a Government which would no more think of encouraging drink than hydrophobia or rinderpest in this country. (Applause and laughter.) The people should have the same right to prohibit the public-house as landlords. Lord Cairns, another good

Tory—he loved to quote Tories—(laughter) called inns traps and pitfalls for the working man. Why should magistrates be allowed to set traps and pitfalls for the working man?

A VETO ACT AT WORK: A FANCY PICTURE.

Once a year the justices met, for the purpose of apportioning the number of traps to be set in the district over which they ruled, and during the rest of the year the police went and emptied the traps, and brought the victims before them, and they fined them 5s. and costs. (Laughter.) He wanted them to bear with him while he drew a little picture of what might happen if they had the Local Veto in Wigton district.

The licensing day would come, and they would all be on the bench—all distinguished men—Sir Musgrave Bisco, Mr. Banks, Mr. Samuel Foster, Mr. Parkin Moore, Alderman Mitchell, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, all looking as wise as they could—(laughter)—possibly wiser than they were (laughter) and there would be Mr. Rigg, their excellent clerk, a great deal wiser than any of them. (Laughter.) And Sir Musgrave would say, "Oh, by-the-bye, Mr. Rigg, is it not a fact that since we met last there has been an Act of Parliament passed, saying that the people in Wigton district may prevent any public-houses being licensed?" "Oh, yes," says Mr. Rigg, "there has been such an Act passed." "Well, what has happened? Have they voted that they won't have any public-houses?" Mr. Rigg would then reply, "Oh, no; they like paupers, criminals, and lunatics at Wigton, and they are determined to have them. They will have public-houses, and all the drunken men in Wigton are outside singing 'Britons never shall be slaves'—(laughter) before they are locked up; and the publicans are going to have a thanksgiving service to-night, for the great escape which the Almighty has granted to them. (Laughter.) And so, gentlemen, you may go on licensing them as before."

He did not know whether this would be so in Wigton, though, as a magistrate, he was supposed to know what their wants were. Sir Musgrave Bisco might ask if the Act had been adopted, and Mr. Rigg replied, "Yes, strange to say, they have adopted that Act promoted by that fanatical Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and have voted that they will have no public-houses. All I have to say now is that you have no work to do—none all the year, or very little—and you may retire from the bench, and apply for old age pensions." (Laughter.)

The great objection of the wise men to the Local Veto was that it might be adopted at one place and not at another. All he could say was—all the worse for the other place. Because one place was inhabited by fools, it was ridiculous to think another locality should be deprived of what it considered would be to its benefit.

HOW MY BOY WENT DOWN

It was not in the field of battle,
It was not with a ship at sea,
But a fate far worse than either
That stole him away from me.
'Twas the death in the tempting dram
That the reason and senses drown:
He drank the alluring poison,
And thus my boy went down.

Down from the heights of manhood
To the depths of disgrace and sin;
Down to a worthless being,
From the hope of what might have been.
For the brand of a beast beotted
He battered his manhood's crown;
Through the gate of a sinful pleasure
My poor, weak boy went down.

'Tis only the same old story
That mothers so often tell,
With accents of infinite sadness,
Like the tones of a funeral bell;
But I never thought, once, when I heard it,
I should learn all its meaning myself;
I thought he'd be true to his mother,
I thought he'd be true to himself.

But alas for my hopes, all delusion!
Alas for his youthful pride!
Alas! who are safe when danger
Is open on every side?
Oh, can nothing destroy this great evil?
No bar in its pathway be thrown,
To save from the terrible maelstrom
The thousands of boys going down?

—Selected.

Plan of Campaign.

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE,
52 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
TORONTO, July, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance held in Toronto, on July 12th, was a gathering of unusual interest. Every Province of the Dominion was represented. The members of this Council had been appointed by Provincial and Dominion Temperance Organizations, and representative Church Courts. Delegates from twenty-five such bodies were in attendance.

The meeting was earnest and harmonious. A report was submitted, giving a history of the Plebiscite campaign of the past year, with a full statement and careful analyses of the vote, and setting out the action that had been taken following the vote by the Dominion Alliance Executive, the Dominion Government and Members of Parliament. The position of the Prohibition movement was carefully considered in all its details, and after a full discussion the following declarations were *unanimously adopted*.

1. That in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition, of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion in the recent Plebiscite, including an overwhelming majority in all the Provinces but one, and a large proportion of all the possible votes in those Provinces, this Council desires to express its strong dissatisfaction at the failure of the Government to take steps to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed at the polls.

2. That this Council re-affirms that nothing short of the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes throughout the Dominion, can be accepted as a settlement of the liquor question, that such prohibition is the right and only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until obtained.

3. That in view of the majority for prohibition in the whole Dominion, and the large vote and great majority recorded in favor of prohibition in six Provinces and the North-West Territories, the least measure of immediate legislation that could be looked upon as reasonable for the Government to offer, would be such as would secure the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in and into these Provinces and Territories, notwithstanding any temporary delay in the application of such a law to the Province of Quebec on account of the adverse vote in that Province.

4. That such legislation ought to be enacted by the Dominion Parliament, which alone can prohibit the sending of intoxicating liquor into prohibition provinces from places in which prohibition is not in operation.

5. That failure to enact at least this measure of prohibition must be considered inexcusable disregard and defiance of the strong moral sentiment of the electorate, so emphatically expressed in the Plebiscite.

6. That prohibitionists ought to oppose any Government, any party or any candidate that will refuse to recognize and respond to the demand of the people, to at least the extent of such legislation.

7. That the friends of prohibition in every constituency of the Dominion are earnestly urged to at once take such steps as they deem best adapted to secure the defeat of any political candidate who will not favor such legislation, and to secure the nomination and election of candidates who can be relied upon to carry out the policy above stated.

The members of the Alliance Council were fully alive to the responsibility they assumed in their strong censure of the Dominion Government, in their insisting upon immediate prohibition legislation and in their contention that such legislation ought to be accepted by prohibitionists, even if at first the Province of Quebec did not come fully under its operation.

They believed that the character and extent of the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, the soundness of the principle of prohibition, and the votes polled and majorities recorded, fully justified every statement made in their declarations.

In this connection some of the information contained in the report of the Executive Committee will be of interest and value. The exact figures of the votes polled and counted for and against prohibition in the Plebiscite, are as follows:—

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

It will be seen that the net majority in favor of prohibition throughout the Dominion is 13,687. The majority against prohibition in the Province of Quebec was very large, but not large enough to counterbalance the great prohibition majority of the rest of the Dominion. In all the other Provinces the vote polled for prohibition was remarkably large, and the majority for prohibition was simply overwhelming. An examination of the vote polled outside the Province of Quebec gives the following striking results:

Total number of votes polled	391,877
Votes polled for prohibition	249,944
Votes polled against prohibition	141,933
Majority for prohibition	108,011
Percentage polled of names on list	44
Percentage of list voting for prohibition	28
Percentage of list voting against prohibition	16
Percentage for prohibition, of votes polled	64
Percentage against prohibition, of votes polled	36
Number of members of Parliament	148
Number whose constituencies voted for prohibition	121
Number whose constituencies voted against prohibition	27
Average majority for prohibition	1,034
Average majority against prohibition	633

For many years thousands of the best men and women in Canada have been striving earnestly and unselfishly to stem the terrible torrent of misery and sin that flows from the traffic in strong drink. They believe that in a Christian community, law should be on their side in the struggle. The people have endorsed this principle, and legislators have no right to thwart the people's will and force protesting communities to submit to the cruel liquor curse.

For thirty years we have been appealing to Parliament for prohibitory legislation. Parliament has declared that prohibition is right, but from time to time has put us off on various pretexts. We relied upon the present Government and Parliament to deal seriously with this important question. We accepted in good faith the challenge to show whether or not the electors of Canada favored the proposed reform. Notwithstanding all that the wealth and influence of the liquor traffic could do, in spite of misrepresentation and fraud, in the face of strong opposition from those whose aid we had a right to expect, we have demonstrated that of all the voting electorate—those whose voice alone has a right to determine legislation—we have a large majority, and in all the Dominion except Quebec, a majority of immense and unusual magnitude.

We must repudiate the absurd argument that because many electors cannot or will not vote, those who vote are to be practically disfranchised. The utmost that can be claimed for those who stayed away from the polls is that they were content to abide by the verdict of the majority of those who voted.

It is too much to expect that all who honestly and earnestly desire to promote the great prohibition reform, will agree upon every detail of policy and method. It is respectfully submitted, however, that the resolutions adopted by the representative Convention held in Toronto, are sound and reasonable, and that the principles they embody must commend themselves to all who are willing to make party preferences subordinate to prohibition principle and to adopt any practical measures towards the suppression of the liquor evil. It is confidently hoped that they will prove to be a basis upon which the prohibitionists of the Dominion can unite for definite electoral action.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

F. S. SPENCE,
Secretary.

J. R. DOUGALL,
President.

The friends of Prohibition in every locality are earnestly urged to take immediate steps to secure such organization as is necessary to effectively carry out the plan of action recommended in Resolution 7.