

The Winsted Sentinel

VOLUME I

WINSTED, CONN., MARCH, 1908.

NUMBER 5

VERSATILE EDITOR LAID LOW BY LIQUOR

Col Card of the Millerton Telegram is Robbed of His Reason and Manhood.

Last month Col Card, the versatile and beloved editor of the Millerton (N. Y.) Telegram, was admitted to the Litchfield County hospital for treatment. For two or three years he has been drinking hard. After a few days at the local institution, where he got no help, he was taken to the Beardsley house by his old friend "Dud" Paine, but his brain was unhinged because of the use of liquor, and he got away Saturday evening, Feb. 22d, and after some hours was found sitting on a rock in the rear of C. J. Camp's residence. He was terribly chilled and would have frozen to death if he had not been found. The keen intellect of this man was practically a blank and he was removed to a sanitarium in Poughkeepsie a total wreck, having, it is said, softening of the brain. Card ought to be in the very height of a glorious career, with wealth, influence and friends, as a result of his industry. The opportunity was his, but, alas, he had one falling and he mastered him. A few years ago few men could claim the friendships that he enjoyed by scores and hundreds of acquaintances. Among these were his supposed friends, the liquor dealers, but in reality they were his worst enemies. They took his money, they deprived him of his manhood and robbed him of his reason and now, poor man, though living, he is practically among the dead.

Later—Editor Card died at the Hudson River State hospital at Poughkeepsie Sunday, March 8th, aged 47 years, eight months. The saloon has finished with him. Who's next?

GREAT TEMPERANCE YEAR.

[New York World.]

The year 1907 was notable for the progress made in temperance, not only in the United States but the world around.

This was the year of the Chinese imperial edict against opium. Prohibition made great strides in the south, reclaiming the states of Georgia and Alabama and winning a hundred counties of Kentucky. It was seriously proposed as a presidential issue for the democratic party. Oklahoma entered the union with a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The incident of the sewers of Oklahoma City flushed with 2,300 barrels of contraband beer was sufficiently novel. Two of the three counties of Delaware went "dry" at the November election. The bishops' excise law was a leading issue in the New Jersey campaign. Chicago added a square mile to its prohibition territory. Yesterday thousands of employes of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad "took the pledge." The consumption of strong liquors diminished in Great Britain.

A SALOON CATECHISM.

What curses the unborn babe? The saloon.

What robs the little child of clothing, food and love? The saloon.

What takes the tender youth out of school, sending him to work? The saloon.

What causes the manly boy to blush for his father? The saloon.

What lures young girls into dens for vile purposes? The saloon.

What thief takes pictures, furniture and comforts from the home? The saloon.

What sends a mother out to scrub. The saloon.

What turns a deaf ear to the pleading wife? The saloon.

What impoverishes but never helps? The saloon.

What is the only business built up by debauchery? The saloon.

What fills the jails, reformatories and prisons? The saloon.

What hides the thieves, hold-ups and murderers? The saloon.

What constantly defies the law? The saloon.

What costs the county, city and state more than all other things? The saloon.

What backs up dance halls and houses of ill-fame? The saloon.

What bribes legislatures, cities and corporations? The saloon.

What furnishes free drinks for the police? The saloon.

What ruins body, mind and soul? The saloon.

What makes a man make a fool of himself in public? The saloon.

What makes a man a demon in private? The saloon.

Who owns the most stock in a saloon? The devil.

What fools the citizens by talk of revenue? The saloon.

What would reduce our taxes and replenish pocketbooks and banks? The abolishment of the saloon.

HOW THE "DRY" TOWN AFFECTS BUSINESS.

One of New Milford's clothiers announced immediately after the town voted "dry" that he would remove his business as soon as he could sell his stock. The large announcement across his store front advertising a low-price sale started the advocates of license on a "calamity" howl, a merchant leaving town because of voting out the saloons. But he stated that he had decided to remove before the election. Still this did not satisfy. Now, however, he announces that he will not leave New Milford as business is too good to be left.

PATRICK CURTIN BROKE HIS NECK

Victim of Winsted Saloons in Drunkard's Grave.

Who caused the death of Patrick Curtin? On Saturday night, March 7th, soon after the Winsted saloons closed, Curtin went to his boarding place on Elm street. He was intoxicated, as he had been often before in the 23 years he had lived in Winsted. A few minutes after he got in the house he fell down stairs and broke his neck. He was killed instantly. The licensed saloons of Winsted caused the downfall of this man, who was formerly a faithful employe of the New England Knitting Co. These death traps are frightful. Do you back them by your vote? Curtin was 37. Had he lived a temperate life he might have been useful for 37 more years. He was born at Mill River and leaves two brothers and four sisters.

WINSTED SALOONS KEEP DESTROYING HOMES.

Two More Winsted Women Divorced From Their Husbands.

Winsted liquor was the cause of two more divorces being granted last month and of two more Winsted homes being broken up. It was a sad tale that the two Winsted mothers told to the court, a story of neglect, brutality, degradation and lost manhood and all due to Winsted's licensed saloons. What an appalling record these saloons are leaving behind them every month and you, Mr. Elector, if you vote for license, are a partner in this terrible business and you cannot deny it. Both of the divorces were granted on Friday, Feb. 14th. Mary J. Canty and her four children, William, Mary, John and Florence, were freed from all legal ties that bound them to Thomas J. Canty. He had the stuff in him once to make a good citizen, but Winsted liquor has driven him to the lowest depths so that now he is intoxicated nine months every year, said his wife, and his employment is waiting on bartenders and cleaning out cuspidors in saloons. Meantime his wife has been at work in the Winsted steam laundry for 10 years in order to support herself and their four children. Why? Because the saloonkeeper took her husband's money and she had to work that she and her children might live.

Dornado M. Simons was freed from Arthur J. Simons. Liquor made him a beast so that he would pound her and choke her. For 19 years she has had to work at the pin shop because the Winsted saloonkeepers took her husband's money and robbed them of the comforts of a home until at last the home went altogether.

Are the people of Winsted satisfied to have this kind of business keep going on?

The Winsted Sentinel

Devoted to the Public Good in General, and the No-License Cause in Particular in the Town of Winchester.

Published monthly by the Citizens' Committee.

It aims to tell the truth, and to give the voters of Winchester sufficient reasons for making Winchester a No-License town.

Subscription price 25 cents a year. Send subscriptions to the Sentinel, Winsted, Conn., or they will be received at Partridge's book store.

WINSTED, MARCH, 1908.

The other day there was a sweet little girl sitting outside of one of Winsted's saloons waiting patiently and trustingly for her papa to come out.

Let us keep everlastingly at it, brethren. Agitate, agitate, fire the argument right and left; the enemy all over the land is scared and ready to run.

Coroner Higgins was notified recently of a man who was frozen to death over in Kent in this county. He got drunk. Who is responsible for his death?

Another Winsted young man went to a drunkard's grave this month. Yonder cemetery is filling up with them. He was 37, right in the prime of life. He went out in a twinkling. The Winsted saloons were too great a temptation for him.

Fifteen governors of the United States are at the present time taking an active part in the fight against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Most of them are in the south, but the north has a good representation also. Never before have so many public officials declared themselves openly on the side of temperance and morals.

A former saloonkeeper has stated that he had no hope of seeing New Milford license again. He said so much had been prophesied about the town losing in business and in public spirit, and these predictions are so wrong, that the people will be too well satisfied with a year of no-license to go back again to the saloon. And he is right in this.

Although they are not all temperance men, the members of Unity lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias, took a decisive stand upon the question last month. The lodge hires the hall in Bannon's block and sub-lets it to other fraternal organizations. Some of the members of one of these orders had, unknown to the Knights, taken liquor into the hall upon Sundays by way of a window and spent the day in drinking and carousing. When the Knights learned of it they brought the matter up in one of their regular meetings last month and put their foot down upon any such practices, voting not to allow any liquor to be brought into the hall or to be drunk on the premises. Good for the Knights of Pythias!

IT IS A "CHESTNUT," WE KNOW WELL.

Saloonkeepers Would Like to Have Us Forget It, But What About Our Responsibility?

There were 11 arrests in the town of Winchester for the month ending March 5th, and of this number seven were charged directly with intoxication and of the other four it is quite possible that liquor was at the bottom of at least two of the cases. It is the same story every month; intoxicating liquors are at the bottom of a very large part of the trouble. We may get tired of hearing about it. It gets to be a terrible "chestnut." The saloon men would like to have us forget it. But the fact stands out just the same that the licensed saloon is the greatest curse to humanity that this community or any other in this state has. Nor can we escape our responsibility. Some men believe the town profits by receiving \$1 in license fees out of every \$25 that is paid the rumseller for liquor and most of that by poor people who to drink deprive their families of necessary food and clothing. Just look at this record:

Feb. 5, Arthur Dean got \$1 and costs of \$7.97 for intoxication; Feb. 7, another got 30 days in jail and costs of \$7.47; Feb. 13, another got \$1 and costs of \$7.47; Feb. 19, another got 30 days and \$9.47; Feb. 22, another \$9.47; March 4, another 30 days and \$1 and \$9.47 costs; March 5, another \$10 and costs. Every one for intoxication. But these fines were only a small part of what the men spent. The saloonkeepers got most or all the money they had.

MISSISSIPPI SWINGS INTO LINE.

Another State Added to the Prohibition Column, Making Four Within Six Months.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 13—The senate today passed the statutory prohibition bill by a vote of 46 to 4 in concurrence with previous action by the house last week, when there was not a single dissenting vote. The bill prohibits the making, selling or bartering of liquor anywhere in the state after Dec. 31, this year. Governor Noel has signified his intention of signing the bill. This measure puts Mississippi in the prohibition column side by side with Georgia, Alabama and Oklahoma.

OHIO DRYING UP, TOO.

84 of the 88 Counties Expected to Oust Saloons Within a Year.

On Feb 26th the house of representatives of Ohio by a vote of 79 to 46 passed a county option prohibition bill, under which the Anti-Saloon league officers predict that 84 of Ohio's 88 counties will oust saloons in a year. The bill, which had already passed the senate, now goes to the governor and will become a law unless vetoed within 10 days. It is to go into effect Sept. 1st. One-fourth of the electors in any county can demand an election, the result of which cannot be changed for two years thereafter. No wonder the liquor interests are disturbed.

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LIQUOR FORCES SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WORK.

17 Out of Every 100 Pupils Deprived of Education Because of License.

From the official census figures for Massachusetts cities, the Massachusetts No-License league shows that taking 10 no-license cities and 10 license cities for comparison, the facts show that in the prohibition cities an average of 88 3-5 per cent of all children between the ages of five and 15 attend the primary and grammar schools, while the percentage of the same class of children attending school in the license cities is only 73. That means, declares the league, that 15 school children out of every 88, equalling 17 out of every 100, are deprived of education in license cities—i. e., have to go to work earlier in life to help support the family. The saloonkeeper gets the money instead of the home. Similar tables for high school attendance shows that the average number of students entering the high school on a basis of 50,000 population is 429 in the no-license cities, and only 228 in the license municipalities, revealing the startling fact that "47 out of every 100 boys and girls who finally get through the grammar schools and who would enter the high schools in no-license cities are kept from going further where license prevails. The higher education they ought to receive is lost to them forever, and they go to work in the store or factory. We have also found that the number of pupils in the high schools for the same cities used in this comparison, in 1904-1905, shows about the same proportion in favor of the no-license cities."

RULES FOR EMPLOYES.

Restrictions to Keep Employees From Cultivating Habits Which Incite Dishonesty.

[Hartford Times.]

Two significant by-products of the general movement for temperance have just developed.

The management of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad announces today that employees who have anything to do with the operation of trains will not be permitted to use intoxicating liquor, whether they are on duty or off. No person who is in the habit of crooking the elbow in the barroom will be employed by the company.

The other incident is the explanation of the rules of conduct governing the employees of the Fifth Avenue bank of New York. "There are certain things," said Cashier Fancher recently, "that every young man who comes to work here understands. He is told plainly that he must not go into a saloon, a gambling house, a poolroom, a bucket shop or any disreputable resort. That rule would be construed to apply to race tracks, prizefights and assemblages of that character as well."

Other railroads than the Baltimore & Ohio and other banks than the Fifth Avenue have regulations like those which we have quoted. The prohibition of the railroad is dictated by a desire to procure efficient service and to reduce to a minimum the accident hazard. The restrictions imposed by the bank are designed to keep the employees from cultivating habits which incite a temptation to dishonesty and embezzlement. Both the railroad and the bank aim to promote sobriety, security and satisfactory service.

BLASTS FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Editorial Utterances on the Saloon Issue From America's Leading Newspapers.

The fight for prohibition seems to be making such headway as to afford little comfort to its opponents.—Tribune, New York.

As things look now it is not impossible that enough states with rural voters will pass prohibitory laws to give the two-thirds necessary to amend the United States constitution.—Rural New Yorker.

The utterly untenable notion that the liquor traffic helps a community or commonwealth in a commercial way and makes it more attractive will give way in the test of actual experience.—Times, Kansas City.

Figures show the United States to be one of the most temperate nations. Nearly half its people live in communities where getting a drink means breaking the law or defying public sentiment.—The World, New York.

The great gains recently made by prohibition constitute a most interesting fact. There are, of course, widely differing opinions on this subject, but no one can deny that the late triumphs of the sentiment have been remarkable.—Examiner, Chicago.

The liquor traffic has had its day, has made its money and now it has to go. There is no need to argue against prohibition, no need to work against it, no need to put up a defense for it. It is a doomed business in the United States.—Ledger, Birmingham.

More than two-thirds of the area of the mainland of the United States is now "dry" territory. Though Neal Dow, the author of the "Maine law" and the father of militant prohibition, has been dead for many years, his soul is marching on.—Globe Democrat, St Louis.

The present movement is neither local, nor sectional, nor rural. It cannot be explained in the south by racial problems, nor in the north by any popular zeal for total abstinence. Its very rationalism affords ground for hope that this time prohibition has come to stay.—New York Evening Post.

Prohibition's spread is one of the remarkable phenomena of the day. The movement has gained vastly in strength by changing its appeal from the moral and domestic sentiment to the economic side of drinking. Rather is it that the economic side has been added, for there is no lessening of the argument for home and morality.—Ledger, Philadelphia.

When Missouri and Kentucky and Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi and Oklahoma and similar state communities north and south, without apparent struggle, locally, abolish the liquor business, we must conclude that the sentiment which makes the prohibitionists' attack successful is not local—quite to the contrary, it is general, and will not, as we believe, be stayed until a majority of the states have fallen into line.—Telegram, Portland, Ore.

WHY OUR PRISONS AND JAILS ARE KEPT FULL

Just Read the Story of One Term of the Criminal Court in This County.

We often read that a large per cent of the prisoners in our penitentiaries and jails are there as a result of the licensed saloon. Do we believe it? Let us see. There was a chain gang of them brought from Litchfield to Winsted last month and sentenced by Judge Silas Robinson? Who were they? Where are they now? How did they get there?

Frank Rich, 41, Torrington, IN STATE PRISON FOR FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS. While in a drunken frenzy he shot Mrs. Gertrude Nott in Torrington.

Charles Chatfield, 25, IN STATE PRISON FOR FROM EIGHT TO NINE YEARS. Burglarized three stores in New Milford. He said he did it while he was drunk.

Sidney Rylus, 21, a companion of Chatfield, IN STATE PRISON FOR FROM EIGHT TO NINE YEARS. Said he committed burglary while he was drunk.

Oliver Rice, 23, IN STATE PRISON FOR FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS. Burglary in Falls Village; said he had been drinking.

John Bannahan, 18, Rice's companion, IN CHARGE OF WINSTED PROBATION OFFICER FOR ONE YEAR. Said liquor had gotten him into trouble.

John McGowan, 60, IN JAIL FOR ONE YEAR. Stole \$85 in Washington; had been drinking and spent the money for liquor in Waterbury.

James Kelley, 36, IN JAIL FOR ONE YEAR for burglary in Winsted. He told the judge he had been drinking.

Thomas Cleary, 48, IN JAIL FOR ONE YEAR for burglary in Winsted. He told the judge he did not know what he was doing as he had been drinking.

John Hennessy, 28, IN JAIL FOR ONE YEAR for burglary in Winsted. He said he had been drinking.

Gilbert Blake, 26, IN JAIL FOR THREE AND ONE-HALF MONTHS. Assaulted Henry Straub in New Milford while under the influence of liquor.

John Keeley, IN JAIL FOR FOUR MONTHS. Stole his brother's horse while intoxicated and traded it in Woodbury.

Arthur J. Moran, FINED \$100 AND IN JAIL FOR SIX MONTHS for theft in Canaan. Said he had been arrested before for intoxication.

Mr. Reader, do you understand now why our prisons and jails are filled up? Why the state prison sentences given above aggregate to from 29 to 35 years, due directly to liquor and this was at one term of court in one county. Who is paying the bill? Why, we are, of course.

Washington Star Sees Liquor Issue in National Arena.

In a recent leading editorial in the Washington Star, that paper says: "The whole south is likely to be affected shortly by the prohibition propaganda, and this means that at no distant date the question will grow in national importance and will enter into the calculations of party managers. We may hear from it even as early as this year."

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CAPITAL AND LABOR WOULD BE DIVERTED.

Industries Which Would Not Destroy Material Wealth Would Take Place of Liquor Traffic.

Large advertisements have appeared in many of the metropolitan papers recently by the brewers, showing the great amount of capital and the vast army of employes engaged in the liquor traffic, the claim being made that great wrong would be done these if no-license was put into effect. Listen! The claim that by employing many persons who might otherwise compete for work in other lines the liquor traffic is helpful to labor is based on the false assumption that if the liquor traffic was suppressed all of the capital invested therein would be lost or remain idle. As water seeks its level, so capital seeks profitable investment. And this capital, instead of remaining idle, will be diverted into other industries, employing more men in proportion to the capital invested than the liquor business employs. An examination of the last census report shows that a capital of \$427,000,000 and more in the manufacture of malt, vinous and distilled liquors employed but 44,000 people, and also shows that this same capital invested that year in all other industries would have employed 252,000 people or 208,000 more than it employed in the liquor business. So we say, stop the traffic, divert this capital, re-employ the men now employed in the liquor business in some other business which will add to instead of take from the material wealth of the state, and with the surplus capital left employment could be furnished to hundreds of thousands now idle. A demand for labor is created and laboring men will receive better wages than they now receive.

HOW MISSOURI IS GOING "DRY."

In Five Years Number of "Dry" Counties Has Increased From 8 to 68.

Below is the story in figures of how Missouri is going "dry":

- Prior to 1903, "dry" counties, 8
- On Jan. 1, 1904, "dry" counties, 12
- On Jan. 1, 1905, "dry" counties, 17
- On Jan. 1, 1906, "dry" counties, 25
- On Jan. 1, 1907, "dry" counties, 35
- On Jan. 1, 1908, "dry" counties, 61
- On Feb. 8, 1908, "dry" counties, 68

Total counties in the state 114, total number of "dry" counties 68. Gain in five years 60 counties.

Elections held since Jan. 1st showing majorities for no-license:

Victories.	Majorities.
Jan. 7 Adair	850 "dry"
Jan. 11 Clay	313 "dry"
Jan. 11 Cedar	500 "dry"
Jan. 21 City of Marshall	206 "dry"
Jan. 25 Saline	930 "dry"
Jan. 28 City of Slater	145 "dry"
Feb. 4 City of Richmond	161 "dry"
Feb. 5 Boone	550 "dry"
Feb. 5 City of Columbia	42 "dry"
Feb. 6 City of Warrensburg	143 "dry"
Feb. 7 City of Higginsville	169 "dry"
Feb. 7 Ray	1500 "dry"
Feb. 8 Johnson	1142 "dry"

Edward Sanford returned to his home in Lanesville unable to care for himself on account of drink (Brookfield's rum again) and as a result the house was burned to the ground and he himself saved only by the efforts of neighbors.

**WHY WINSTED SHOULD
VOTE NO-LICENSE.**

Composition by a Gilbert School Girl
Which Will Interest Local
Readers.

Today public sentiment is aroused about the license question. Now is the time for the people of Winsted to decide what position they will take in this matter. No-license will mean the abolishment of the open saloon, the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors to purely medicinal purposes by druggists and the rigid enforcement of every existing law to prevent unlawful traffic in intoxicating drinks. In consequence, the streets of the town will be safe for women and children. There will be fewer arrests for drunkenness. In fact, the prosperity of our town will be increased in both moral and commercial directions.

Does not license promote the drink habit? Does not the open saloon make it infinitely easier for a man to buy his glass of whiskey? If at every street corner which he passes on his way from work at night the open door of the saloon beckons him in, it is not strange that a weak, thirsty man should yield to such a temptation. What could be easier, more convenient, a simpler way of entrapping youth? In the saloon there is no bother, no fuss, no admission fee, but a hearty welcome and a hot drink for one and all stands ready upon the table around which the friends of the poor man are sitting. It is so easy for mankind to do wrong! And the wise saloonkeeper realizes this when he opens wide his door.

Now, think what it might mean to have no saloons in Winsted! Such a step would take away temptation from hundreds of workingmen, who know themselves that they are doing wrong every time they enter the barroom, but who have not strength enough to "pass by on the other side" when their friends cross. Their children, too are always fascinated by the building, wondering how it looks inside and what papa finds in there to make him walk all over the road. Listen! In Cambridge the majority of children do not know what a saloon looks like. Is this an advantage to be despised, laughed at? No! In this suburb of Boston the no-license policy has proved a success. The 120 old saloons were remodeled as stores, where now respectable, legitimate business is carried on. We have the same chance to change ours and remove these pitfalls for the young from the eyes of both men and children.

When our votes are no-license, when the open saloon is a thing of the past, then Winsted will see such days of prosperity and plenty as she has never seen before. The value of property will increase with the population. It is the testimony of the citizens of Cambridge that the "no-license policy has promoted the material interests of this city, and we hope for its continuance." During these years of prohibition their population has increased 6,970. This fact proves that people prefer to live in a no-license town, for here they can find many advantages. Even in 1894, during the "hard times," 494 new houses were built. Each one of these buildings meant opportunities for work, a chance for the honest workman. Contractors, teamsters, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, paper-hangers, all found employment. Then as soon as the work was completed the new inhabitants in-

creased the grocers' trade, also the butchers', the coal dealers', the gas company's. In this same city of Cambridge during a no-license year the number of persons employed increased 48 per cent and wages rose, on the average, \$540. If this city prospers under prohibition, Winsted, too, can increase her population, her manufactures and her valuation. The employers here would say like those of Cambridge, who bear testimony of the increased regularity and promptness of their employes since the closing of the open saloon. This is the opinion of the business men, not the churches, nor the W. C. T. U., but the men, the citizens.

Now we do not claim that the abolishment of the saloon will do away with the evils of drink entirely, nor that we shall be a model town, but we do say that prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks will help to diminish the existing evils of drink. We are always hearing that old argument that "prohibition does not prohibit." Just stop and think whether the laws prevent murder, larceny, arson, theft or embezzlement. Would you wipe these laws from our statute books with the same argument? It is just as binding in one case as another. Such a suggestion would arouse the most bitter ridicule. No one would pay the slightest attention to a man who proposed to abolish the law against manslaughter because someone had succeeded in killing his brother. On the contrary, he would immediately set to work to make that statute more severe and more rigid. That is exactly what we must do if we wish to settle the drink question.

Therefore the open saloon has been proved a pitfall to the drinking man, an allurements to the young. It is the testimony of no-license towns that there is greater prosperity under such a policy as theirs. Property is more valuable, the population increases, labor is more abundant, wages are higher, the streets are safer, cleaner and quieter than when disturbed by drunken brawls.

Today Winsted is half drunk and half sober! Let her citizens fight for her prosperity and success with unconditional, uncompromising enmity against the open saloon.

**VERMONT SHOWS
NO-LICENSE GAINS.**

Liquor Question Chief Interest at
Green Mountain State Elections.

Montpelier, Vt., March 3—Returns from the 246 towns throughout the state show that 29 towns voted for license this year, against 33 last year.

Returns from the three northern counties of the state, Franklin, Orleans and Essex, show that the no-license faction made a decisive gain. Orleans county went solid "no," where last year one town voted "yes." In Essex county there was only one change, the town of Brighton turning from "yes" to "no." In Washington county but one town went for license, the town of Middlesex, by six votes.

The no-license party may be said to have secured a victory in the cities for while one city, Burlington, swung from no-license to license, two others, Barre and St. Albans, changed from "wet" to "dry." Rutland sustained her license position of a year ago by a somewhat stronger vote and Vergennes and Montpelier continue as no-license towns.

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE
SPREADING IN GERMANY.**

[Annual Report of Darmstadt Chamber of Commerce.]

The wine and liquor trade in Germany is not in a prosperous condition owing to various adverse causes. Last year's vintage was poor. The frequent court trials and convictions of parties engaged in wine adulteration have, according to statements of wine producers, produced prejudice and distrust in the minds of the public, thereby lessening the consumption of wine.

The steady agitation of religious societies against the consumption of alcoholic drinks has also had an adverse effect. But the most serious handicap is the change in the theory of the medical fraternity in Germany in regard to the use of spirituous liquor. Formerly the doctors would in many cases prescribe wine or brandy as a tonic or vital restorative to their patients, but of late these medical men have adopted a new fashion by crying out against the use of alcoholic beverages by healthy people as well as invalids. Thus, in many German families, where Rhine or red wines were the habitual liquid at meals, there is now only the water decanter or bottles of mineral water to be seen on the tables. To guard their health, some Germans will forego drinking wine or brandy. Even the breweries and beer saloons complain of this new fad as injuring their trade.—Hartford Courant, Feb. 19, '08.

**NO-LICENSE MAKES
NOTICEABLE DIFFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.**

[Special to the Courant.]

South Manchester, Feb. 1—The report of the chief of police for January shows that there were but five arrests. The monthly reports of the Manchester police are being followed with much more interest now than in former years as all are anxious to see how the no-license plan is working out. That the town is "dry" cannot be doubted when it is seen that in a month of 31 days but five persons were in the hands of the law. The number of places that sell liquor on the speak easy plan is not as large as many thought it would be and if there are any places of this kind doing business in town they are doing little of it. The trouble on the later cars between Manchester and Hartford is also a thing of the past.

**HOW THE BUSINESS
MAN VIEWED IT.**

Made Him Feel Sore to See His Debtors "Blowing In" Their Money Over the Bar.

A young business man of thrifty habits, who, like many others, does not drink, but occasionally drops into saloons to see the boys, recently said to a friend: "I was in one of the saloons the other night. The bar was lined up solid with men; and, I say, I could count about every other man who owed me a bill of some time standing. They were spending enough all around that evening to pay me individually what they owed me. It makes me sore. I live and dress simply, and save and pay my debts, and it makes me tired to see the men blow their stuff at the bar and let me go."