

The Winsted Sentinel

VOLUME I

WINSTED, CONN., APRIL, 1908.

NUMBER 6

WINSTED'S GREAT BIG DRINK BILL

What the Money Spent For Intoxicating Liquors Would Do For the Town.

It has been estimated that the saloons of Winsted take in from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in gross receipts a year. A conservative estimate would probably put it at \$120,000 or \$12,000 for each saloon. This would be \$10,000 a month for 10 saloons or \$1,000 apiece, making an average of \$38.46 a day. It is known that some of the saloons frequently double and triple this amount in a day. Men who go in with the intention of spending five or 10 cents begin to treat all around and before they know it they have spent anywhere from \$1 to \$10, especially after pay day, when they had intended to bring their wages home to their wives.

What a drink bill Winsted has, \$10,000 a month! But mind you, it takes a lot of money to support the liquor traffic. It takes considerable to pay for those car loads of beer and ale that are being shipped in here, and the wines and whiskey and so on—4,000 or more barrels a year. Then there are 25 or 30 men engaged in the business, and their families, that have to be supported. If they all got only fair wages it would count up to about \$1,500 a month, and there are the rent, heat and light and a dozen and one other bills and the license fees, \$360 a month, to pay. The actual expenses would make a big hole in \$10,000 a month. What good comes of it? Why 14 proprietors in order to make "easy" money are running saloons which are ruining Winsted boys; are taking children from our schools and compelling them to go to work; are pauperizing our homes and blasting our families; are filling up our county jail, destroying manhood and sending the bodies of drunkards to their graves and their souls to hell.

Ten thousand dollars a month, \$120,000 a year for alcoholic liquors! What a drink bill Winsted has! What a terrible waste that is!

What would it buy? Why, let's see. It would build 60 \$2,000 houses in Winsted every year. That would give steady employment the year around to 45 carpenters, 15 plumbers, 10 masons and plasterers, 10 painters and decorators, to say nothing of business for the lumber mill, the hardware dealer, the paint dealer and all the supply houses, and the 80 tradesmen would have to buy groceries and provisions and clothing and furniture, etc., etc. It would also greatly increase the town's receipts from taxes. Why, everyone would be benefitted. How different this sounds from the talk about pauperizing homes and filling drunkards' graves.

Ten thousand dollars a month, why in a year that would:

Build three of our fire houses	\$10,000
Establish two free beds in the hospital	10,000
Buy land for a public park	6,000
Build a four-room brick school-	

FOUR QUESTIONS FOR THE VOTER TO ANSWER.

1. Would you like to have a saloon next door to your home? You say no. Then VOTE "against the sale of liquors" on election day.

2. Would you like to have a saloon put near your neighbor's home? You say no. Then VOTE "against the sale of liquors" on election day.

3. Would you like to have your son become a drunkard? You say no. Then VOTE "against the sale of liquors" on election day.

4. Would you like to have your daughter marry a drinking man? You say no. Then VOTE "against the sale of liquors" on election day.

CONCLUSION: The man who votes for saloons can not complain if his son becomes a drunkard or his daughter becomes a drunkard's wife.

VOTE "against the sale of liquors" and protect the home.

house	14,000
Pave Main street with brick for half a mile	25,000
Pay for a new vault in the town building	3,000
Pay the town's share in the Rowley street cut	12,000
Build and equip a factory to employ 50 men	40,000
Total	\$120,000

And all in one year, and it would do the same the next, and the next, and the next. Mr. Voter, are you hesitating about voting for license because you are afraid your taxes would be increased? Think it over.

SENTENCED.

The saloon as the center and inspiration of bad politics, bad government, disorder, poverty and sin, has now been scheduled for extermination—not by fanatics and theorists alone—but by practical and clear-headed workers along lines of public welfare, who will hardly cease before that evil institution, as it is known today, shall have been laid to rest.

The people do not propose to have their elections controlled by the saloon interests, especially when fraud and corruption are resorted to as a means of victory.

The liquor interests may as well reconcile themselves to one of two things—to observe the laws and stay out of politics as an organization, or else be forced to close their grog shops and go out of business.—Collier's Weekly.

Beer and ale continue to arrive in Winsted by the car load and whiskies and wines by the wagon load.

THE SALOON AND THE MACHINE POLITICIAN

Situation in Connecticut May Be Compared to That in Mississippi.

Below is an excerpt from an article on "The American Saloon" in Collier's Weekly for March 21st. The article deals with Mississippi, which has just adopted prohibition. See how well it fits the situation in Connecticut and in Winsted:

"Back of all the superficial causes of the new prohibition movement lies the degeneration of the American saloon. Defending the saloon, balking at attempts to regulate it, stands the machine politician. I showed in the first article of this series how the system came to be; how bad politics and law-breaking saloons are allied everywhere, in town and city, for mutual protection in their special privileges. "Take the saloon out of politics" has been a campaign cry for a generation. But no ordinary political means served to do this. Communities desiring to curb the illegal activities of their saloons would rise, put a reform administration into office and admire the coming of the municipal millennium. But the reformer, having other matters on his mind, would return to his regular work, and the professional politician, sneaking out from under cover, would mend fences and go on in the same old way.

Continuing, the writer tells how to break the power of the saloon: "Its political alliance is the strength of the saloon. Through it the liquor traffic is able to defy old laws and to prevent the passage of new ones. The politicians need votes in their business. The surest way of breaking the alliance is to make it pay the politicians, in cold votes, to side with the anti-saloon forces. In any political fight, choose the man least committed to the saloon, throw in all your forces with him, and you will immediately put a premium upon decency in politics. Instead of opening a great campaign for country-wide prohibition, let it take a little at a time. Get all the townships "dry" that you can; when you have accomplished that, fight for a county local option law; and get all the "dry" counties you can. Then, when you have "educated" the people, throw in your strength for a 'dry' state. After you have enough states 'dry', then it is time to think of country-wide prohibition.

"The Mississippi way brought results; brought them as soon as the league got into fair action. It began to pay politicians to oppose the saloons. As the Anti-Saloon league gathered strength, the politicians came in squads, in companies, in regiments."

Month after month the Sentinel has been recording deaths in this vicinity which have been caused by the licensed saloon. There are over 100,000 of them in the country every year—yes, more than that, a vast army—and Winsted is contributing her quota.

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 re-
ceived at Partridge's book store.

WINSTED, APRIL, 1908.

Are you going to vote for your boy
next October or for the saloonkeeper?

If you want to know to what extent
the brewers are the real saloonkeepers
in Winsted, go and look at the town
records.

In the election in Hartford April 7 the
license majority was reduced 1,600 and
in Illinois the same day 20 counties be-
came absolutely "dry" and 1,500 saloons
were voted out.

On March 10th there were 47 inmates
at the jail in Litchfield and 43 were
there directly because of alcoholic
liquors. Yes, it is the saloons that fill
our jails and prisons.

It is said that one Winsted rum-
seller who has been in the business but
a short time is sick of his purchase.
He evidently finds that getting money
is not the only thing to be desired in
this world. And what about the next
world? The Bible says: "Woe unto
him that giveth his neighbor drink."—
(Habakkuk 2:15.) What do you think
about it?

It is expected that the Sentinel will
be criticised by the saloonkeepers and
their friends. In its efforts to call the
attention of the people to the saloon
evil it is attacking the saloon business
and men who will stoop so low as to
traffic in human souls for personal gain
are expected to retaliate. The Sentinel
may seem to be unwise in printing
names and cause the victims of the
drink habit to be brought into
ignominy. But it is a well recognized
principle that to convict the offender
one must first have reasonable proof of
the offence. It is not enough to say a
man is a thief, you must prove the
theft, and so to show the enormity of
the curse of the saloon is it not neces-
sary that sometimes the victims be held
up to the public notice? The saloon-
keeper works behind screens. On the
outside he would assume an air of re-
spectability. He is always ready to tell
you that the state recognizes his busi-
ness. But get behind the screen and
what do we see? All that is necessary
is to follow the saloon's victims. The
criminal records will tell you a small
part of the story. No victim is men-
tioned in these columns but with the
kindest intentions and when the peo-
ple rise up in their wrath and clean
out these cesspools of crime the poor
victims will not get trapped—and not
till then.

EVERY PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE A TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

Eminent Specialist Says All Medical
Men Must Take Up Alcohol
Problem.

The following significant paper was
presented at the last meeting of the
Society for the Study of Alcohol and
Narcotics at Atlantic City, by Dr. T. D.
Crothers of Hartford, superintendent of
the Walnut Lodge hospital, which is
recognized by local physicians as an
institution of high merit and to which
patients from Winsted and vicinity
have been admitted from time to time:

"Every physician should be a tem-
perance reformer in the broad sense,
and a teacher and leader in the study
of these problems in every community.

"Inebriety from alcohol and opium
and the sale of spirits as a beverage is
a sanitary problem of enormous pro-
portions, which the medical man, of all
others, is trained to study, and his neg-
lect to do so is not only criminal but
an evidence of profound ignorance.

"The medical man who would be in-
different to diphtheria, yellow fever or
any other contagious disease and as-
sume the attitude of sneering contempt
at the efforts of clergymen, laymen and
women to prevent these diseases would
merit the severest condemnation.

"This position of the medical man
today toward this tremendous medical
problem will be a source of wonderment
and surprise in the future. There is no
disease of evil whose entailment of
physical suffering and mortality is so
great, and so intimately related with
the homes of every community as the
alcoholic problem. There is no physical
condition so influential in the growth
and life of civilization which a medical
man is so well trained to understand
and prevent.

"The medical man, of all others,
should be a total abstainer and tem-
perance man in the broadest meaning
of this term, one whose personal life
and conduct approximate and sustain
his work and teaching. A moderate and
excessive drinking physician is a dis-
eased man who advertises to the world
that he has lost control of himself and
is unable to adjust himself to condi-
tions of rational living.

"A physician who becomes intoxicat-
ed is an insane man, more so because
he should know the effects of spirits
and the danger from its use. The
medical man who has no other knowl-
edge about alcohol except that which
has come from the prejudices of the
past is dangerous and a physician who
defends its moderate use in his own life
is badly warped and unsound.

"Of all men, physicians should be the
leaders in the temperance work to un-
derstand the evils which follow from
alcohol, and point out their destructive
influence and means of prevention and
cure.

"Dr. La Grand, an eminent special-
ist and superintendent of an asylum at
Paris, makes a very strong arraign-
ment of the medical profession for
their failure to take up the alcoholic
question.

"In a recent lecture, which has been
widely published, he asserts that it is
the express and paramount duty of
every physician to take up the fight
against alcohol and enter actively as
a student and teacher of the causes
and conditions which govern the origin
and growth of this modern evil: First,
because he is a citizen and cannot be
indifferent to the evils which affect the
well-being of himself and every other

person. Second, because he is a phy-
sician and the alcoholic problems are
purely questions of laws of dissolution.
Third, because he is a scholar and
scientist, to whom the problems of life
and growth are of very vital and in-
tense interest.

"Under each of these heads Dr. La
Grand groups a great variety of rea-
sons, and concludes that the doctor
who is not a leading temperance man
in his community, and who does not
lead all efforts to break up and destroy
the evils which follow alcohol, is crim-
inally negligent of his highest duty.

"The reasons are reiterated in the
following:

"First, because he is more familiar
with the operation of cause controlling
human life and human suffering,
causes which entail miseries, sorrows
and degradations. He knows them more
thoroughly and can appreciate results
not clear to any other person without
medical training.

"Second, the doctor should be author-
ity on all questions of health and dis-
ease in his community. He should
know the facts of longevity and recog-
nize the poisons of contagious and
other diseases and point out their
means of prevention. He should act
from his knowledge and command the
respect of the common people, who turn
to him on all questions of this kind.

"Third, his training and opportunity
give him peculiar fitness to study the
results from ignorance of alcohol and
its effect far more clearly than the re-
former or clergyman, and it is his duty
to point out the dangers and means for
their correction. It is his duty to teach
by precept and example how the evils
of life can be prevented and removed.

"It is his duty to recognize the dis-
eases of inebriety and the means of
treatment, either at home or in public
institutions. It is his duty to warn the
public of the danger of permitting the
culture and growth of inebriates in the
community and their toleration as sane
and responsible persons.

"The physician, of all others, should
be the first to recognize the poison
centers of saloons and the danger from
indiscriminate and reckless sale of
spirits and drugs. Dr. La Grand con-
cludes that all medical men must take
up the alcohol problem, and that it is
far more practical than any studies of
consumption, typhoid fever or other
diseases."

In the number of homes owned by
the people who live in them prohibition
Maine leads the world. Seventeen out
of every hundred families are home-
owners in New York with her 27,000
saloons, 18 in Massachusetts, 19 in
Connecticut and 49 clearhome-owners
out of every hundred families in Maine.
You cannot match it anywhere on
earth where they have the licensed
saloon.

On March 16th a Winsted boy
was before Judge Seymour in the town
court for intoxication and was fined \$1
and costs of \$9.97. He is only 19 years
of age and works in one of the local
shops. He has said he could get liquor
in any of the saloons in Winsted. This
seems to corroborate the testimony of
another Winsted young man of 18, who
on New Year's day testified in court
that he got his liquor in all of the
saloons. Are the citizens of this town
going to stand for this kind of thing?

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AN ASTONISHING RECORD OF CRIME AND BRUTALITY

Saloons Have Kept the Police Court Busy Since Last Town Election.

Six months have elapsed since the town of Winchester voted in the saloons for another year. These six months have left an appalling record behind them as a result of the drink traffic. During this brief period two men were frozen to death while intoxicated, one fell out of a window and broke his neck and another fell down stairs and died from the same cause, two had their feet frozen, one attempted to commit murder and is in state prison for 10 or 12 years, at least 10 others committed burglary or theft and were imprisoned, several pounded their wives brutally, families were driven from their homes, a number of wives had to secure divorces on account of their husbands being habitually intemperate, one disturbed a religious meeting, two men were held up, the police were assaulted, one man's horse threw him into the river, men engaged in free fights on the streets—all these things and many more due solely to the demon of drink and the licensed saloon have been brought to the notice of Winsted people, all having occurred in this immediate vicinity. Names and dates have been given to verify the truth of the statements.

The Sentinel has been trying to impress upon the people the terrible havoc that is being wrought by the rum shops month after month, and still only a very small part of the ruin and wretchedness caused by the saloons comes to public notice. It is truly frightful. It does not seem hardly possible that in civilized Connecticut men would stoop so low simply for the greed of money to put such a devilish temptation in a man's way that will make him commit any act within human knowledge as shown in the record above and yet right here in Winsted we have 10 of these death traps running wide open. Thank the Lord, the people of America are waking up to it and banishing the saloons by the hundreds in state after state.

Last year, up to October, there were 140 arrests in town and 70 of them were for intoxication and 30 more for breach of the peace, assault and abusive language, making a total of 100. In six months just past there have been 98 arrests, nearly five-sevenths of the total for the year preceding, and of these 58 were for intoxication or being common drunkards and of the other 40 at least one-half got into trouble through intoxicating liquors.

Below is the record of arrests by months:

Months:	Intoxication	Breach of peace	Assault	Other causes	Total
October	18	7	5	2	4
November	10	5	5
December	17	16	1
January	21	12	3	2	4
February	7	5	2
March	25	13	6	..	6
Total	98	58	14	4	22

Of all these persons who were arrested there is not one who could really afford to pay the fines and in some instances it meant taking bread right out of the mouths of their family. The

fines of all of them are not known, but of 50 arrested for intoxication their fines and costs amounted to \$513.31 and 16 of them were sentenced to an aggregate of 840 days in jail, which is considered equivalent to \$1 a day or \$840, making a total loss of \$1,353.31. While they were serving this time the families of many of them were actually suffering for want of clothing and food.

Are the property owners of Winsted in so great need of assistance to pay their taxes that in order to have the money received from the license fees they are willing to allow the dram shops to take the food out of the mouths of these poor wives and children, snatch the clothes from their backs and be the cause of the frightful record of deaths, crime and brutality printed above?

COURT RECORD FOR MARCH.

How Winsted's Young Manhood is Being Blighted.

There were 25 arrests in Winsted in March and 13 of them were for intoxication. The town court records give them as follows: . . . March 3, two cases breach of peace, costs ordered \$8.47 and \$8.47; March 4, intoxication and breach of peace, 30 days, \$1 and costs \$9.47; March 5, intoxication, \$10 and costs; March 6, two cases failure to attend school; March 9, intoxication, \$1 and costs \$11.32; March 12, two cases, indecent exposure, intoxication, \$1 and costs \$9.47; March 16, three cases, rape and two intoxication, \$1 and costs \$9.47, \$1 and costs \$9.47; March 17, two cases intoxication, \$1 and costs \$8.97, 60 days and costs \$7.47; March 18, two cases intoxication, \$1 and costs \$8.47, \$1 and costs \$8.47; March 20, defrauding boarding house keeper; March 25, four cases breach of peace; March 30, two cases abusive language, intoxication, 30 days, costs \$11.47; March 31, intoxication, costs \$8.47; April 1, intoxication, 15 days, costs \$9.97. (Arrest made March 31.)

Go and read the names and ages of some of these victims and you will see how Winsted's young manhood is being blighted by the saloon. It will make your heart ache.

WHY NOT WINSTED?

About 40 cities during the year 1907 have joined the no-license list.

The largest of these to go dry were Worcester, Mass., with a population of 130,078; Lynn, Mass., 78,748; Birmingham, Ala., 100,000; Knoxville, Tenn., 60,000; Atlanta, Ga., 150,000.

This gives us over 90 cities in the United States under local option and prohibition, with four of these with 100,000 population and over; 10 with a population of 25,000 and over, and 45 with a population of 15,000 and over. Is Winsted too big, think you, to join the rank?

The story is told of a woman who entered a bar room and advanced quietly to her husband, who sat drinking with three other men. She placed a covered dish on the table and said: "Thinkin' ye'd be too busy to come home to supper, Jack, I've fetched it to ye here." She departed and the man laughed awkwardly. He invited his friends to share the meal with him. Then he removed the cover from the dish. The dish was empty except for a slip of paper that read: "Here's hopin' ye'll enjoy yer supper. It's the same as yer wife and children have at home."

BODY OF CHARLES BUSHEY FOUND MARCH 29

Victim of the Saloon Had Been Missing Since January 17th.

On Sunday, March 29th, the dead body of Charles Bushey of Goshen was found on the road leading from West Goshen to Milton by David Goodwin and Frank Zeigler of Torrington. A Torrington correspondent to the Waterbury Republican says:

"The body was found lying face downward in a pool of water and so badly decomposed that it was impossible to recognize the features. Articles found near the body led to the belief that it was Bushey, who disappeared on Jan. 17th, after purchasing some articles in this town. He was identified later by his brother and son. Mr. Bushey, who made his home in West Goshen, left that town on Jan. 17th and went to Litchfield, where he did considerable trading. After that nothing was heard from him until the body was found Sunday. It is supposed that while intoxicated Bushey went into the barn and froze to death. The building, which is situated on the Timothy Dailey farm, was abandoned some time ago and for that reason it was possible for the body to remain there for such a long time."

Another victim of the licensed saloon.

WHILE THE GROCER REMAINS UNPAID.

Winsted Woman Says It is a Shame That So Much Money Goes to the Rumseller.

A Winsted woman writes: Winsted Sentinel: Enclosed find 25 cents for the Sentinel, also a clipping from a recent Congressionalist. It is a shame that so much money goes to the rumseller while the grocer remains unpaid.

Yours truly

Winsted, March 27, 1908.

"James G. Hutchinson, in a discussion in the Nineteenth Century of the question whether the working classes can save, remarks, from the point of view of a working man, on the passion for betting: 'This passion for trying to win money they have not worked for has affected all classes of society from the highest to the lowest, and none has fallen more effectually under its ban than the working class.' If only a tithe of the \$550,000,000 per year which is reckoned as the workman's share of the British drink bill of the year were saved and wisely used, 'it would at one stroke solve not only the question of work and wages for the masses, but also that of their physical and moral deterioration.' In Newark, N. J., one of the greatest American manufacturing centers, a recent Sunday closing of places where liquor is sold resulted in an increase of deposits by workmen in four of the 10 savings banks of the city on four Mondays by more than \$57,000. Here is an argument also for support of Gov. Hughes in his campaign against race-track gambling, which principally affects the poorer classes. The question comes, after all, to one of personal character. If we could make over the whole community in the image of a Christlike self-mastery and obedience to well-known laws, most of our social problems would disappear."—Congressionalist.

HEAR WHAT THE GOVERNORS SAY.

Fifteen of the States' Executives at Work to Drive Out the Liquor Traffic.

The governors of 15 states are actively engaged in the fight against the liquor traffic. Here is what the governors of nine states declare:

Gov. Cummings, of Iowa: "The less liquor sold the better morals."

Gov. Campbell, of Texas: "The saving in court expenses from decrease in crime is believed to offset the loss of revenue from closing the saloons."

Gov. Burke, of North Dakota: "We have had prohibition so long in North Dakota that in some counties there are no jails."

Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina: "I say here and now that the last bridge is burned behind me, and I stand squarely with the great temperance forces to drive out this hideous monster."

Gov. Folk, of Missouri: "The Sunday closing of saloons has reduced Sunday crime 60 per cent. The decreased sale and consumption of intoxicants has had a tendency to reduce crime and criminal expenses."

Gov. Cutler, of Utah: "The morals of a community are improved by a decreased sale of strong drink. The revenues of the state are increased, because temperance leads to frugality and thrift, which lead to property accumulation by the citizens."

Gov. Haskell, of Oklahoma: "They will tell you that it costs the taxpayers money to enforce this law. Certainly it will, just as it costs the taxpayers money to capture and convict horse thieves or any other criminals, but it won't cost to enforce prohibition five per cent of what it will cost to punish crimes, keep orphans, paupers and criminals that the whiskey traffic creates."

Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia: "I will attend no banquet during my term of office at which wine is served." Gov. Smith actually cancelled an engagement to attend a banquet in Atlanta after he learned that wine was to be a feature. He states that it is very probable that to serve wine at public banquets in Georgia is a violation of the rigid prohibition law now in force, and, as it is his duty to enforce the law, he does not think he ought to attend a function where the statute will probably be violated.

Gov. Hoch, of Kansas, in his message to the special session of the legislature, convened lately: "Prohibition of the liquor traffic, which has been the policy of this state for 27 years, grows in favor not only here but elsewhere. Our example has been followed until more than half the territory of the United States and more than one-third the people are now under its domain. This policy has been of incalculable benefit to Kansas, morally and financially. The law was never so well enforced as it is today."

President Roosevelt said on Jan. 31: "The man who makes an enormous fortune by corrupting legislatures and municipalities and fleeing his stockholders and the public, stands on the same moral level with the creature who fattens on the blood money of the gambling house and the saloon." Isn't it time we put them on the same legal level and outlawed them?

DROVE WIFE AND CHILDREN OUT OF THEIR HOME.

Winsted Man on a "Spree" Has No Regard For His Loved Ones.

The town court record shows that on March 18th Abel Carrity, who lives under the mountain near Brook street, was fined \$1 and costs of \$8.47 for intoxication, which was paid. This did not sober up Mr. Carrity, however. He had no difficulty in obtaining more intoxicating liquor from the saloons. He was around the house for a week on a spree, his wife and four children, who are too small to work, living in fear of him. Finally on March 31st, says The Winsted Citizen, he drove them all out of the house. Mrs. Carrity telephoned for Chief Wheeler and the officer went over and arrested him. Believing that her husband would be released again by the court the next morning, as he had been before, and fearing that some brutality would be forthcoming, Mrs. Carrity went with her children to Torrington. Carrity, the town court record shows again, was sentenced to 15 days in jail and costs of \$9.97. Mr. Voter-for-the-licensed-saloon, this is only one instance of what these places are doing for Winsted. Don't blame Mr. Carrity altogether. He is the man who is down. He is the victim. The one to punish is the one who put him there.

NO-LICENSE VICTORIES IN HOUSATONIC VALLEY.

Great Barrington, Mass., March 24—The vote cast at the election here yesterday was 1,135, the largest in the history of the town. This is out of a total registration of 1,371. The interest was centered upon the question of license. The vote for license resulted in a decided victory for the no-license league, who won by a majority of 146. The vote was: Yes, 501; no, 647. The rest of the meeting was very quiet.

Canaan, March 31—Sheffield, Mass., went no-license yesterday by a majority of 13. Cornwall is the only place in the Housatonic valley between Pittsfield, Mass., and Brookfield which is license.

Lee, Mass., April 7—The hard-fought license question in this town was won by no-license by two votes, and a recount will be asked for, although it is thought that there will be no change, as the tellers went through the 824 votes on the question repeatedly and carefully. The vote stood: Yes, 411; no, 413.

Later—Recount made no change.

WHAT SOLOMON WROTE ABOUT THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Read the following and then read about Winsted's record for six months:

Proverbs 23:29— Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?

30 They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.

31 Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

32 At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

SECRETARY SPOONER IN NEW BRITAIN.

Says Temperance Movement Does Not Dictate to Individual Abstinence.

Secretary H. H. Spooner of the Connecticut Temperance Union addressed a large meeting in New Britain Tuesday, March 31st. His address is reported by the Hartford Courant, which says he spoke in part as follows:

"The battle for no-license has passed far beyond any partisan condition. In the towns of this state we find men of all parties forgetting for the time their differences and working harmoniously in this effort to exterminate the common foe. It has wiped out the lines of sectarianism and it is a frequent sight to see ministers of various denominations in close touch and sympathy with the Catholic clergyman and the Jewish rabbi, all intent on finding the surest and quickest method of suppressing the evil. In a recent conference in one of our cities there sat side by side the head of a great factory and the leader of the labor union with which they were at odds, and finding this bond of union in the effort to wipe out the saloon, they soon found common ground on which they could meet and settle the other differences.

"The two great political parties of the day find it hard work to really get issues which they can use to hold their voters to their standards. Here is an issue, clear cut, unimpeachable, on which all good men can unite, its platform is, 'The saloon is an unmixed evil'; its mandate, 'The saloon must go.'

"While we wish that all men were total abstainers, this movement does not dictate as to individual abstinence. It simply says the open door of temptation, the lurking place of all the forces of evil, the primary school of crime and the hot bed of anarchy and revolution must close its doors and stop its activity along lines which point toward the doing away with all that is best and purest in our political systems. It has come to be the great moral question of the day and when we face a moral issue all else—the financial, the social—must give way and so make room for the wide and beneficent reign of law, of sobriety and of righteousness."

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS EXCLUDE SALOONKEEPERS.

A table, recently prepared, shows that nearly all the large fraternal and secret societies, to the number of 75, with a membership of almost 7,000,000, bar out saloonkeepers, bartenders or other liquor dealers from membership. Among the Roman Catholic societies barring them are the following, approximating a membership of 500,000:

Knights of Columbus	186,066
Catholic Order of Foresters	125,000
Catholic Benevolent Legion	19,875
Catholic Mutual Benefit association	57,762
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association	100,000

The action of the Catholics regarding the order of Foresters is strictly in line with the declaration of the council at Baltimore and the convention at St. Paul, with the teachings of the pope and leading Catholic prelates of the United States and the platform or principles adopted by the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, which has attained gigantic proportions in that communion.