

The Winsted Sentinel

VOLUME I

WINSTED, CONN, JUNE, 1908.

NUMBER 7

WATERTOWN SCHOOL BOY MURDERED

Inflamed by Liquor Litchfield County Man Committed Terrible Crime.

[Special to the Courant.]

Watertown, April 12—One of the saddest tragedies that has ever taken place in Watertown occurred here today when Robert Downes, aged 17 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Downes of Westbury Park, a district in Watertown, was stabbed and killed by William McLaughlin, aged 40 years. Downes was a basketball player and captain of the Knights of King Arthur team. He was a student at the high school here, was industrious, of good habits and highly respected. McLaughlin has been employed by the town as a laborer on the roads. Since the school closed for the Easter vacation a number of the boys have been employed by the town to do highway work at a dollar each day. McLaughlin has received \$1.50 a day for his work. On Saturday evening young Downes and McLaughlin had a dispute about wages, the lad insisting that as he did as much work as the man he ought to have received as much pay.

This morning about 10:30 o'clock Downes, who was on his way to attend church, met McLaughlin near the railroad station. The dispute about wages was renewed and in the course of the argument McLaughlin approached Downes. The youth pushed him away and as the man, who was intoxicated, fell back a bottle of whiskey slipped out of a pocket and broke on striking the ground. This seemed to enrage McLaughlin and he said he would get even with Downes. Going back of the railroad station he soon returned with a jackknife in his hand. With this he stabbed Downes in the throat, cutting the jugular vein. As quickly as possible Downes went to the drug store of D. G. Sullivan, not far away from the scene of the stabbing, and expired almost immediately on reaching there. On his way to the drug store he fell three times.

McLaughlin made no effort to escape, but remained in the vicinity of the railroad station until arrested by Deputy Sheriff Peck. Coroner Higgins came from Winsted this evening and began an investigation.

Mr. and Mrs. Downes, the parents of Robert Downes, are highly respected people.

A true bill was found against McLaughlin by the grand jury at Litchfield at the April term of the superior court and he is now awaiting trial for murder in the first degree.

Many of the leading newspapers and magazines are printing no-license articles by some of the ablest writers of the day. The sentiment against the saloon is growing rapidly. Connecticut is a little behind some of her sister states, but it is coming here too.

BUT! BESIDES!

Flaring advertisements have appeared in the public press recently in which the whiskey people have been making extravagant and boastful claims as business benefactors. Below is a reprint of a poster issued by The Young People's Chicago Temperance Union, which is proving a boomerang to the whiskey trade:

But! Besides!

The liquor business claims to consume 260 million dollars of farm and manufactured products annually

But, the total farm and manufactured products are 85 times as much or 22 billion 214 million dollars. How little the market would feel the loss of the whiskey business! Also if the money spent for liquor were spent for necessities and comforts every line of legitimate business would increase.

Besides, the saloon will debauch your boy.

The liquor business claims to pay 54 million dollars to labor annually.

But, manufacturers alone pay 48 times as much to labor or 2 billion 601 million dollars and if the one and one-half billion dollars now spent for liquor were spent for dry goods and groceries from 2 to 10 times as many men would be given work as in the saloon business.

Besides, the saloon will ruin your girl.

The liquor business claims to pay 139 million dollars to revenue annually.

But, the waste directly due to the whiskey business is more than 684 million dollars or five dollars paid out for every dollar received in revenue, to say nothing of the one and one-half billion dollars worse than wasted, spent each year for drink.

Besides, no nation can prosper on licensed debauchery. Vote "No" and get rid of the saloon!

The United States census for 1900 shows that the liquor traffic returns to labor but six cents of every dollar of product and pays but 28 cents of each dollar back to the farmer and producer for raw material, while seven leading industries, namely, boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, hardware, woolen, worsted goods and cotton goods, return an average of 23 cents to labor and 50 cents of raw material out of each dollar of proceeds.

AWFUL COST TO THE LABORING MAN

What the Money Spent in the Licensed Saloons in Chicago Would Pay For.

A circular recently distributed by the saloon interests put forth the claim that the closing of saloons would deprive 4,000,000 people of their livelihood and produce the greatest panic of history. The statement below speaks for itself.

It is asserted that the people of Chicago spend \$52,000,000 a year in saloons or \$1,000,000 a week. That million dollars a week spent for drink would buy:

Flour, 200,000 barrels at \$4.50	\$ 900,000
Groceries	2,500,000
Milk, 1,250,000 quarts at 8 cents	100,000
Stoves, 200,000 at \$20	4,000,000
Coal, 500,000 tons at \$8	4,000,000
Wall paper	500,000
Carpet, 500,000 yards at \$1	500,000
Furniture, 100,000 sets at \$50	5,000,000
Clothes, 200,000 suits at \$10	2,000,000
Overcoats, 200,000 at \$10	2,000,000
Hats, 200,000 at \$3	600,000
Shoes, 200,000 pairs at \$3	600,000
Children's shoes, 500,000 pairs at \$1.50	750,000
Hose, 1,000,000 pairs at 25 cents	250,000
Flannel, 1,000,000 yards at 50 cents	500,000
Cotton goods, 5,000,000 yards at 10 cents	500,000
Wagons to deliver the goods, 5,000 at \$200	1,000,000
Workingmen's houses, six rooms, bath and all modern conveniences, 5,000 at \$3,000 each	15,000,000

"And after doing all these things they would have enough money left to pay the

Police department	\$ 5,365,500
Fire department	3,125,000
Health department (instead of \$600,000 as now)	1,000,000

"And still we would have left over \$4,000,000 for the benefit of the public school fund or to create and maintain additional parks and pleasure grounds for the people. This list of goods could be bought not only this year, but every year."—Louisville Post.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOO PATIENT.

[Editorial in Springfield Republican.]

The recent "temperance wave" means that the people of this country intend to destroy, not merely to "restrict the scope of the liquor traffic." The American people are patient, too patient, with many evils, too long suffering under the yoke of the distiller and brewer and saloonkeeper. There is, however, gathering slowly but surely "an overwhelming popular sentiment" which will inevitably demand greatly more than restriction, regulation, taxation, licensing, toleration—the prohibition, the destruction of the infernal liquor traffic.

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, JUNE, 1908.

"NO INHERENT RIGHT TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS."

U. S. Supreme Court Also Says "There are Few Sources of Crime and Misery to Society Equal to Dram Shop."

In 1890 a saloonkeeper obtained a judgment in the United States circuit court at San Francisco, Cal., against the chief of police of that city, claiming that his personal rights were invaded, because the latter had arrested him for selling liquor without a license.

The matter came to the supreme court of the United States and Justice Field, in reversing this judgment, said:

"It is argued that as the liquors are used as a beverage, and that the injury following them, if taken in excess, is voluntarily inflicted and is confined to the party offending, their sale should be without restriction, the contention being that what a man shall drink, equally with what he shall eat, is not properly a matter for legislation.

"There is in this position an assumption of fact which does not exist, that when the liquors are taken in excess the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, falls first upon his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens, and in his self-abasement, which it creates. But as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him.

"By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying.

"It is a question of public expediency and public morality, and not of federal law. The police power of the state is fully competent to regulate the business, to mitigate its evils, or to suppress it entirely. There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of a state, or a citizen of the United States. (Christiansen vs. Chief of police, sup. Ct. Rep.)

Colorado is Coming.

There were 26 campaigns under the new local option law. Of that number 20 shut out the saloon. Hurrah for Colorado!

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

BIG STRIDES MADE IN THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

2,000,000 People Added to the "Dry" Population of the Country.

Chicago, Ill., May 15—The results of more than 5,000 local elections in 15 leading states in the past 60 days give in the aggregate another tremendous boost to the national temperance movement.

In these two short months by majority vote of nearly 1,000,000 voters it is conservatively estimated that more than 2,000,000 people have been added to the "dry" population of the United States, while nearly 3,000 saloons have been abolished and the liquor traffic damaged. That is, THERE HAS BEEN SAVED TO THE PEOPLE for legitimate trade the sum of at least \$25,000,000 for the coming year alone.

"THE SALOON SEEMS DOOMED," declares the Denver Times, reading the election returns, and continues: "SOONER OR LATER IT WILL BE ROOTED OUT OF EVERY CITY AND STATE. How soon depends largely upon saloons themselves. * * * THE MOVEMENT IS A REVOLUTION AND ONE OF THOSE THAT RARELY, IF EVER, GO BACKWARD."

"The result in Illinois is certain to have a tremendous influence on the national situation," declares the Atlanta Georgian.

TURNING OF THE TIDE IN MICHIGAN.

Election of April 7 Resulted in There Being 10 Dry Counties Instead of One.

Things are changing marvelously in Michigan. Temperance sentiment is showing its powerful presence. As a result of the voting on April 7th Michigan has now 10 "dry" counties instead of the one which it had before.

After years of discouragement and defeat the temperance people under Supt. Morrow and the leadership of the Anti-Saloon league, were braced up to elections in 14 counties, with the result which as Supt. Morrow states "shows that there has been a marvelous turning of the tide. We believe that from this time on in Michigan it will run steadily toward increasing victory. The day of uncertainty, darkness and defeat has broken away with this great outflashing of temperance light."

What We License the Saloon For.

"Suppose I invite a young man up here," said Dr. E. L. Eaton in a recent address, "and make a change in him in five minutes, transform him into what the saloon does in five months or five years.

"Suppose I stupefy his brain, poison his system, taint his blood, ruin his stomach. Suppose I deprive him of energy, ambition, activity, fill him with disease, deaden his sense of morals and reduce him to a driveling idiot.

"Suppose I wrought such a change in the young man by a piece of magic. The ladies here would faint at the scene and you men would rush to this platform and seize and string me up to the nearest lamppost in three minutes.

"And you would do right. I should have no right to live.

"And that is exactly what the saloon is doing to hundreds of thousands of men every year, and the American people tolerate this horrible crime complacently year after year."

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE DRY COLUMN

Another of the Southern States Banishes Saloons.

Raleigh, N. C., May 27—North Carolina was carried for state prohibition by a majority of nearly 42,000. The prohibition ticket has carried 78 out of the 98 counties by majorities approximating 48,500. This is the eighth state to become prohibition and the fifth within a year, the others being Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma and Mississippi. Gov. Glenn led in the fight.

NEBRASKA ELECTION RESULTED IN GREAT VICTORY FOR TEMPERANCE.

Many "Wet" Towns Go "Dry" For the First Time in Their History.

The April election in Nebraska resulted in the greatest victory for the temperance forces that they have ever won in the state. There were elections in every city and town except Omaha, and in almost every one the sole issue was license or no-license.

The temperance people have carried on a most vigorous campaign and the result of their work is shown in the large vote which was cast in almost every place.

Not a single report has been received showing a town which had formerly been without saloons to have gone "wet," while almost half the towns reporting which formerly had been "wet" had voted to do without saloons. Among these latter were Blair, Tekamah, Herman, Alma, Arlington, Homer, David City and Falls City.

Lincoln, however, under a referendum vote, remains "wet," by an exceedingly scant majority. The vote was 3,848 against saloons and 3,991 for them. The fight was the hottest for years and will be renewed at the next election.

1,053 TOWNSHIPS IN ILLINOIS AGAINST THE SALOON.

37 Counties Will Be Absolutely "Dry" in Lincoln's Old State After Dec. 7th.

Illinois has done excellently! After the 7th day of December, 1908, there will be 37 counties entirely delivered from legal saloons. This means that 1,053 townships have decided that the saloon is to go. On April 7th no less than 750 saloons were voted out of 84 counties. Sixty-four counties are partly "dry" and in only one county in the state do the saloons have a free hand. Good for Illinois!

The spirit of Abraham Lincoln is still alive in his dear old state, says the National Advocate. So far as we have received authentic information the following list, which is but partial, will indicate the character and importance of the communities that are taking advantage of the local option law. Just read: Galesburg, Rockford, Decatur, Champaign, Pontiac, Urbana, Shelbyville, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Arcola, Vandalia, Dixon, Mount Carroll, De Kalb, Sycamore, Jerseyville, Mattoon, Clinton, etc., etc. It is conceded by many that Illinois never saw a temperance day that stood for more than did April 7th.

NOT FIGHTING

THE SALOONKEEPER.

It is His Business as the Worst Enemy of Man That Temperance People Would Destroy.

Men in the liquor business, do you wonder that we men who are trying to serve God, in the highest sense, by serving humanity, do you wonder that we hate it? Do you wonder that at great cost in time and money, without gain to ourselves or hope of reward, we fight it?

Do you wonder that for your own sake, the people's sake, the boys' sake, the mothers' sake, the cities' sake, we ask you to stop it?

We ask you in the name of your own manhood, and for the sake of everything good and pure on earth don't renew your license.

We want you to understand us. We are not fighting individuals. We have no issue with you as men. But we are the enemies of your business. We hate it.

We are not alone in this. You hate it.

Ask yourself the question.

Is it a bad business?

You know that better than we do.

Any service that we can do you as brother men we would most gladly do.

Anything that we can do to destroy your business, as the worst enemy of man, we will do—cost what it may. We will leave nothing undone. We will suffer any hardship, make any sacrifice, pay any price that will rid this city of this fearful curse.

We ask every individual saloonkeeper, we ask you to stop it now. Wash your hands clean of this iniquity. Find some honorable employment. Don't be a fugitive and vagabond in the earth any longer.

The curse of God Almighty is on your business. You know it. Your coffers drip with human blood. You know it. You are barred out from all decent society. You know it.

The Masonic fraternity have kicked you out. The Knights of Pythias have kicked you out. The Odd Fellows have kicked you out. Catholic Benevolent societies have kicked you out. The great insurance companies have kicked you out.

The railroads of America, employing more men than the vast standing armies of England and Germany put together, won't employ your patrons.

The churches reject men for membership who rent you property. Only a few places, like the penitentiary, the poorhouse and the potter's field are open to your graduates.

Are you blind to all the facts? Are you dumb to all appeals? We implore you, for your own sake, for your families' sake, for humanity's sake, quit the saloon business.

God bless every saloonkeeper who turns his back on this traffic in human blood and gets out of it. And may the lightning of His wrath strike down every saloon that will continue to insult His love and damn His people.—Clinton Howard to the Rochester liquor sellers.

Here are some interesting items that may prove seed-thoughts to our thinking readers: In 1870 seven per cent of the population lived in what is called "dry territory." Ten years later it had grown to nine per cent. Another decade, 13 per cent. In the year 1900 it had reached 25 per cent. Seven years later (1907) it was over 30 per cent.

THOSE KANSAS LIES ACT

LIKE A BOOMERANG.

Breweries Really Rendered No License Workers a Valuable Service.

Readers of the Hartford and New Britain papers who vividly remember the flaming headlines and advertisements concerning Kansas City will be interested in the following editorial of March 9 in the Kansas City Times:

The brewers have really rendered a fine service to the cause of prohibition in their misrepresentation of Kansas City, Kan. Their attack has developed the fact that the actual benefits resulting from the elimination of the saloon and the joint are even more than have been generally credited to the prohibition policy. In the 21 months the city has almost entirely recovered from the evil effects of as many years of rule by the brewers.

Lie No. 1—City has lost population.

Fact No. 1—Increase for 22 months of prohibition, 11,180.

Lie No. 2—City in slough of debt.

Fact No. 2—Debt reduced under prohibition, \$411,470.

Lie No. 3—Property valuation decreased.

Fact No. 3—Actual increase, \$4,778,000; assessed valuation, one-fifth of actual, \$955,000.

Lie No. 4—Building abandoned under prohibition.

Fact No. 4—Increase first 10 months over 200 per cent. Increase 1907, first full year of prohibition, from 564 buildings to 944. Largest increase of any city in the country for the year and greatest in history of the city.

Lie No. 5—That business is languishing.

Fact No. 5—Mayor says it's a lie. Postmaster says "Amen!" Merchants open books and confirm by remarkable increase in business from former saloon years. One wall paper house reported increase of \$6,000 first prohibition year, largely new customers.

Lie No. 6—That the banks are crippled from lack of deposits.

Fact No. 6—Actual increase of deposits for 22 months of prohibition, \$3,788,000, over 35 per cent.

Lie No. 7—That taxes have been increased.

Fact No. 7—City assessment 20 cents LESS for every \$100 valuation.

Lie No. 8—Fire department demoralized for lack of appropriation.

Fact No. 8—Appropriation under prohibition \$3,000 more than under license and four men added.

Lie No. 9—That stores are empty and rents tumbling.

Fact No. 9—Double head lie. The only "stores" empty are buildings out of business section built for saloons, and but few of these not occupied by some legitimate line. Every room occupied by saloon on principal business street, Minnesota avenue, 25 in three blocks alone, all rented except one and condition of street revolutionized.

Number of saloons closed in June, 1906, 256. Present population 100,000.

Rum caused two more deaths in this county in April; one is alleged to have been a murder.

Winsted people were never so aroused over the liquor traffic as they are today.

A vote for no-license in October will mean that the temptation of the open saloon in Winsted has been removed from your boy. If you care more for him than the saloon you will know how to vote.

DECREASE OF 67.5 PER CENT

OF DRUNKENNESS IN ARMY.

Since the Canteen Was Abolished Number of Trials Has Diminished More Than 1,000.

In the house of representatives March 3 Hon. Gustav Kustermann, representative from Wisconsin, argued for the restoration of wine and beer to army canteens, the main point of his argument being the alleged increase of trials for drunkenness and other offences in the army since the abolition of liquor selling in the canteens; but the fallacy of his argument is pointedly shown by Owen P. Kellar in a communication to the Washington Post.

"The canteen," says Mr. Kellar, "was abolished seven years ago—Feb. 2, 1901. In 1900—the last year of the canteen regime—the total number of trials by general court-martial among the regular troops, exclusive of the volunteers, was 5,462, of which 1,496, or more than 27 per cent, were for offences due to drunkenness.

"In 1907 the total number of trials was 3,813, of which only 486, or 12.4 per cent, were due to drunkenness.

"A decrease of 28 per cent in court-martial trials, and especially the decrease of 67.5 per cent in offences due to drunkenness in the seven years since the canteen was abolished, will strike most people as being pretty good evidence that conditions in the army are growing better and not worse."

TWO HOMES.

Dr. Talmage Draws a Picture, Every Word of Which is True.

The first is as bright as home can be. The father comes at nightfall and the children run out to meet him. Luxuriant evening meal. Gratulation and sympathy and laughter. Music in the parlor. Fine pictures on the wall. Costly books on the stand. Well-clad household. Plenty of everything to make home happy.

House the second: Piano sold yesterday by the sheriff. Wife's furs gone. Daughter's jewelry sold to get flour. Carpets gone off the floor. Daughters in patched and faded dresses. Wife sewing for the store. Little child with an ugly wound on her face struck in an angry blow. Deep shadows of wretchedness falling in every room. Door bell rings. Little children hide. Daughters turn pale. Wife holds her breath. Blundering steps in the hall. Door opens. Fiend brandishing his fist, cries, "Out! Out! What are you doing here?"

Did I call this house the second? No, it is the same house. Rum transformed it. Rum embroiled the man. Rum sold the shawl. Rum tore up the carpets. Rum shook his fists. Rum desolated the hearth. Rum changed the paradise into a hell.—T. De Witt Talmage.

The city of Chelsea was swept by a serious conflagration recently and Police Commissioner O'Meara of Boston, whose territory is adjacent to Chelsea, ordered all saloons closed temporarily!! Chelsea itself has voted license for the first time in some years and the saloons were to open about May 1. The city council has decreed, however, that the opening be indefinitely postponed. Only another evidence of the dangerous nature of the saloon.

HOW THE LIQUOR DEALERS JUGGLE FIGURES.

Unfair and Distorted Statistics Given by Liquor Interests to Mislead the Public.

Attention is called to some statements of the liquor dealers in their recent attack on no-license. They say the per cent of prisoners in Kansas, according to government reports, is larger than that in Illinois. But they seem careful to have concealed the fact that these census figures include the prisoners in the United States prison at Leavenworth. But more: because her prisons were less and less needed after the enactment of prohibition in Kansas, their use was offered to Indian and Oklahoma territories. This offer was accepted, so that a large per cent of the prisoners in Kansas belong to what is now Oklahoma. Now, the liquor dealers deliberately concealed this fact and cunningly credit all to Kansas, when scarcely more than one-fourth belongs to her. Yet this is the way they prove that there is more crime in Kansas than in Illinois. The public is left to judge how much dependence can be placed in men who resort to such tricks to defend their business.

Here are some strange figures that they purport to have gotten from the United States census: In 1907, they say Maine had in her jail 5,769 prisoners and Minnesota 1,489. It is not known where they got these figures, but the government reports for 1904 show that the whole number committed to all jails and penitentiaries in Maine was only 1,803, and not 5,769, while Minnesota had committed 1,915, and not 1,489. These are the very latest government reports obtainable, according to Mr. North, head of the census bureau. And even if some increase in crime in Maine appeared, it could hardly be so great as they say, since it would surpass any increase in the country. Less likely would it be due to drunkenness under last year's banishment of the "blind pigs," but rather to the arrest of the illegal liquor sellers.

The liquor dealers try to prove that no-license increases crime by comparing statistics from "dry" states with those from "wet" states. But this is what Mr. North, who compiles these reports, himself says of the reliability of all comparisons such as the liquor dealers make: "All such computations based on these statistics are valueless and misleading, and, therefore, the census does not make them. They are valueless and misleading because the widely different conditions prevailing in different municipalities make the statistics incomparable. Thus in some cities all persons are arrested who appear on the streets in an intoxicated condition, while in others only those are arrested who are guilty of disorderly conduct of a grave nature. In the former class of cities the ratio of arrests for drunkenness to population or saloons is several times what it is in the latter. In other cities there is no provision for release on probation and the arrests reported are three or four times as numerous to population or to number of saloons. For this reason statistics of arrests cannot be tabulated in comparative tables, as between license and prohibition cities, without leading to deductions which are grotesquely erroneous."

A few examples will enforce what Mr. North says above. The number of

commitments to prison in one year for drunkenness in Maine was 872, while in Illinois that same year it was but 72, according to this census. But would it be fair now to say that that proved there was more drunkenness in Maine than in Illinois? In another volume of these census reports for this same year Chicago alone is credited with over 40,000 arrests for this same cause, to say nothing of all the rest of the state. Imprisonment is inflicted for drunkenness in Maine, but only a fine in Illinois, which explains the difference. New York is credited with 50,589 arrests for disorderly conduct, while in Chicago that same year there were none. Cleveland, O., is credited with 15,357 arrests for drunkenness and 1,388 for disorderly conduct, while Baltimore just reverses these items and records 14,700 arrests for drunkenness and only 3,798 for disorderly conduct. Both are license cities and in the same class, yet how incorrect to say there were 15,357 drunks in the one city and only 3,798 in the other. The drunken man staggers on the street, and in the one city he is charged with disorderly conduct and in the other with drunkenness. Thus, how worthless these comparisons are, as proof of anything, as Mr. North says. Yet these are the kinds of comparisons the liquor dealers make to defend their business.

To prove that voting out saloons decreases drunkenness some comparisons are submitted, the fairness of which is left to the public to decide. Brockton, Mass., one year with saloons, had 1,627 arrests for drunkenness, according to local police records, and the next year, without them, 455; Chelsea, with saloons, had 1,246, and the following year without them 398; Salem, with saloons, had 1,432, with only 503 the year after without them. Here the record of a city with saloons is compared with the record of that same city without them. Such comparison is certainly fair and convincing.

Another bold attempt to mislead the public by the liquor men is apparent in their comparisons of the death rate from alcohol in no-license states with that in license states. That the government might learn the truth on this point such states were chosen in 1900 as kept the records of vital statistics by a uniform system. These states were the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Michigan. These were called the registered states. At that time Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were prohibition states. The percent in Maine was 2.2; in New Hampshire 2.2; in Vermont 3.2; but in each of the other registered states it was higher. In Connecticut, for example, it was 7.5; in New York 8.4 and in Rhode Island it was 10.5. Now, the liquor dealers did not compare the figures from these prohibition states with those of the registered license states, which was the only fair and honest comparison possible. But instead, they take certain southern states that were almost "dry" anyway and from which no complete or reliable figures were secured. If they cared to deal honestly with the public why did they not make an honest and fair comparison?

A boy at school in New Milford recently said: "Mama doesn't know what to make of it she says. Papa comes home every night and stays at home. We have new clothes now that we did not have. We have good things to eat. She hopes the town will keep the saloons out." They will be kept out, too.

FATHER ROSS TALKS ON ECONOMIC SIDE.

Declares Sale of Liquors Does Not Add to the Wealth of the Country.

At the recent session of the Ohio Catholic Total Abstinence union in Xenia, Rev. Father M. C. Ross addressed a great audience. He spoke convincingly of the economical phase of the drink traffic.

He declared that the sum spent each year in the borough of Manhattan alone, which amounts to \$2,500,000, was sufficient to found, equip and maintain for all time Yale, Harvard, Princeton or any of the country's largest colleges. In quoting figures gleaned from statistics of the nation's consumption of alcoholic drinks, he showed how the money spent each year for quenching a nation's thirst exceeded the total expended for bread stuffs, vegetables, clothes, boots, shoes and all other necessities of life, with the exception of meat. He said:

"The argument offered by those who endeavor to justify the existence of saloons concerning the loss which the country would sustain through the abolition of the liquor traffic has absolutely no foundation. Contrary to their belief, statistics show that the country loses millions annually because of this traffic. The total sum, indirectly, lost through this institution is approximately \$925,000,000. These figures are arrived at by figuring on the loss of labor, the loss of grain destroyed through distilling and the expense of the government in taking care of those cases which have become menaces to society, either directly or indirectly, through intemperance. By that I allude to the criminal cases, the existence of which is due to the use of intoxicants. As a matter of fact, 53 per cent of all arrests are made as a result of drinking and 63 per cent of all criminal convictions are directly due to the intemperance of the men convicted.

"As a usual thing this fact is not taken into consideration when the existence of saloons is under discussion. It is pertinent, however, and forms a strong block to the argument of those who are laboring under the delusion that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors adds to the wealth of the country."

WHAT NO-LICENSE COSTS THE FARMER.

Closing of Distilleries and Breweries Would Not Affect Market For Corn.

It appears that the liquor dealers' associations are trying to persuade the farmers of the country against prohibition by warning them that the market for corn will be ruined if the breweries and distilleries are closed.

The value of the corn crop last fall, according to Secretary Wilson's estimate, was \$1,350,000,000, while the value of the corn used by the distillers and the breweries during the year is estimated to have been from \$20,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

The internal revenue bureau, therefore, confirms the estimate of the department of agriculture that only an infinitesimal percentage of the corn crop is used for whiskey or beer and even if all the distilleries and all the breweries were closed the farmers would never suspect it so far as their market for corn is concerned.—William E. Curtis in Washington correspondence to Chicago Record-Herald, Feb. 10, 1908.