

# The Winsted Sentinel

VOLUME I

WINSTED, CONN, JULY, 1908.

NUMBER 8

## GLASS PIERCED HIS LUNGS.

### Bottle of Whiskey Nearly Cost the Life of Milton Farmer.

Milo Morgan, aged 38 years, a farm-hand employed in Milton, was taken to the Litchfield county hospital June 27. He was found on a highway there lying in a pool of blood. Upon unbuttoning the shirt of the injured man an ugly wound was exposed and the man bled profusely. It developed that Morgan was walking to his home in Milton with a quart of whiskey in his inside coat pocket. He was under the influence of liquor and fell, breaking the bottle. In some manner a jagged piece of glass cut through his clothing and pierced one of his lungs. His condition was serious.

## KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OPPOSE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The rule of the Knights of Columbus barring liquor dealers is particularly rigid and inclusive. It reads as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to membership in the order of the Knights of Columbus who is engaged in the manufacture or sale, either wholesale or retail, of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, including: (a) Proprietors of breweries and distilleries and all officers thereof and all employes thereof, except such employes as have no actual contact with the manufacture or sale thereof. (b) Proprietors and licensees of places selling liquor at wholesale or retail and all employes of such places. Druggists and their employes are excepted. (c) Proprietors of hotels and restaurants where liquor is sold and all employes whose business is in part or in whole to assist in the sale of such liquors. (d) Proprietor of grocery or department stores where liquor is sold and all employes assisting in the sale of such liquors. (e) Waiters in clubs who serve intoxicating liquors."

Below is a list of some of the fraternal societies represented in this section outside of the Catholic societies already mentioned, with their approximate membership, which shut out saloon men:

Ancient Order of United Workmen . . . . .	275,603
Improved Order of Heptasophs . . . . .	70,439
Improved Order of Red Men . . . . .	406,774
Independent Order of Odd Fellows . . . . .	1,251,095
Junior Order United American Mechanics . . . . .	163,205
Knights of the Maccabees of the world . . . . .	325,000
Knights of Pythias . . . . .	622,466
Ladies of the Maccabees of the world . . . . .	145,293
Modern Woodmen of America . . . . .	813,642

## SALOON MEN OUT OF A JOB.

The cry is sometimes made that if saloons go out saloon men will be out of a job and their families will suffer.

## WHAT MANUFACTURING WILL GAIN BY NO-LICENSE.

Three-quarters the savings of 10,000,000 drinkers . . . \$1,650,000,000

The liquor traffic claims to pay for manufactured products . . . . . 150,000,000  
Manufacturers, look at the two lines and see what you lose by having the liquor traffic instead of sober trade.

## WHAT THE WORKINGMAN WILL GAIN BY NO-LICENSE.

Additional wage earners in factories required by no-license . . . . . 602,320

Wage earners in liquor manufacturing . . . . . 68,340  
Workingmen, look at the two lines and see how a sober land will need more labor.

## WHAT THE FARMER WILL GAIN BY NO-LICENSE.

One-quarter the savings of 10,000,000 drinkers . . . . . \$550,000,000

The liquor traffic claims to pay the farmer . . . . . 110,000,000  
Farmers, look at those two lines and see what you lose by having the liquor traffic instead of sober trade.

Did it ever occur to you that if the saloons continue hundreds of the patrons of saloons will be out of a job and their wives will suffer? If there are 10 barrooms in a town, will anyone say that those 10 barrooms will not put out of business during a year more than 10 men? But the closing of saloons does not put saloon men out of a job. It forces them to change from a bad job to a good job in which they help their fellow men, from a job in which they injure everybody to a job in which they help everybody. If it be shown that a saloonkeeper has neither moral nor business qualifications to do anything else but sell liquor and debauch his fellow men, then the sooner that man is put out of a job and out of the community the better. If it be shown that he can do other kind of work the sooner he is put out of the saloon into that kind of work the better for us all.

## EFFECT OF NO-LICENSE SHOWN IN GREAT DECREASE OF ARRESTS.

The latest figures from Birmingham, Ala., for five months of no-license from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1908, showing the effect that prohibition has in lessening debauchery, crime and drunkenness, are as follows:

Month.	Total Arrests.	
	License.	No-License.
January . . . . .	1907	1908
February . . . . .	778	504
March . . . . .	706	492
April . . . . .	913	630
May . . . . .	932	556
May . . . . .	808	561
Totals . . . . .	4,137	2,743

## Arrests For Drunkenness.

Month.	License. No-License.	
	1907	1908
January . . . . .	174	33
February . . . . .	159	52
March . . . . .	167	61
April . . . . .	168	33
May . . . . .	190	46
Totals . . . . .	853	225

## WHO DOES THE SALOON MAKE PROSPEROUS?

If the liquor business makes a city prosperous, we would ask who does it make prosperous? If a laboring man earns \$9.00 a week and spends \$3.00 a week in the saloon does that make him prosperous? Is his family better cared for by it? Does his house have more comforts? Is he able to feed and clothe himself better? Can he meet his store bills as easily with one-third his earnings gone, He has probably helped to make the saloonkeeper prosperous. He can build a new house instead of his customer and drive fast horses instead of the man who sweat to earn the money by hard labor.

If the \$120,000 spent for liquor in one year in Winsted had been spent otherwise there would have been several houses built, and possibly a business block or two. This would have given employment for carpenters and masons, plumbers, etc. And at least a few of the poor men who pay rent and live in poor houses would own a neat cottage of their own.

Who does the saloon make prosperous? Do they make the wives and children of our homes prosperous? The brewer's wife and the saloonkeeper's daughter are well clothed and sometimes the saloon makes them prosperous. But does the world exist for them?

## WE ASK AGAIN WHO DOES THE SALOON MAKE PROSPEROUS BUT THE SALOON MAN?

"Saloons are not commercial necessities. All the money that goes into their tills is just so much taken out of legitimate business channels; it is just so much less to the legitimate merchant."—Gov. Hoch of Kansas.



# 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, CONN, JULY, 1908.

Of the 78 counties of Arkansas 58 are "dry" under local option.

There are now eight prohibition states with a total population of 13,000,000.

Of the 1,371 townships in Ohio 1,155 are "dry" under the township local option law. Minnesota has 160 "dry" municipalities out of a total of 525.

The first four months of 1908 were record-breakers in saloon abolition in Missouri, 308 of the dram shops being closed by the operation of the local option law.

Practically 40,000,000 people, of whom at least 10,000,000 have been added within the past four years, are living in prohibition territory, which now comprises nearly two-thirds of the nation's area.

Of the 105 counties in Kansas 35 have no county jails and 37 have no criminal cases on the docket at the present time. Forty-one counties are without a single pauper and 25 have no poor houses.

The liquor traffic is now largely centered and protected in 100 large cities of 28 license states, from which vantage the nation's prohibition two-thirds are being bombarded and devastated without redress by the brewers under the protection of the federal government's interstate regulations.

Massachusetts boasts of one town which expelled the saloon by high license. Through a mistake in the local option election the town voted "wet," and in order to keep saloons from coming in through this technical error the town council placed the license fee at \$1,000,000. No one took out a license.

The New York Times publishes an illustrated article covering nearly a page recounting the remarkable decrease in the use of liquors and beer accompanying the anti-saloon fight. The production of whiskies in the leading distilleries since October has fallen off 70 per cent. Beer has fallen off 7 per cent. The growth of the brewing industry has ceased for the time.

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## WHAT DOES LIQUOR DO FOR THE FARMER?

Value of farm products, 1907 . . . \$5,160,687,634

Liquor manufacturers claim to buy of the farmer . . . 110,309,097  
Which is not quite 2.2 per cent. For every dollar which the farmer receives for his products liquor buys 2.2 cents' worth.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES ACT.

Many railroads are setting the example to industries, large and small, in regard to abstinence from intoxicants by employes.

The Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, New York Central and Hudson River, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad companies have all adopted the following rule:

"The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co. has issued the following:

"The use of intoxicants while on duty is prohibited. Employes known to be addicted to their use at any time or to frequent saloons or places of low resort will not be retained in the service."

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. has this rule:

"The use of intoxicating drinks has proven a most fruitful source of trouble to railways as well as to individuals. The company will exercise the most rigid scrutiny in reference to the habits of employes in this respect and any employe who has been dismissed on this account will not be re-employed. Drinking when on duty or frequenting saloons will not be tolerated and preference will be given to those who do not drink at all."

The employes of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co. anticipated the company's action by taking the pledge to totally abstain from the use of liquor, on or off duty. The first announcement showed 25,000 names pledged. The latest report shows nearly 40,000. These worthy employes have set an example to the sons of toil the world over that cannot fail to be of great influence and benefit. Employers of labor are concluding that they cannot get value received from a man addicted to liquor at any time.

## Maine Republicans Endorse Prohibition.

At the republican state convention at Bangor, Me., June 30th the platform adopted has this plank:

"We believe in prohibition and demand the faithful and impartial enforcement of the prohibitory law and are opposed to resubmission or any measure tending to the repeal of the law which has done so much to promote the moral and material welfare of the people of this state."

This does not read as though Maine people believe that prohibition pays or that "prohibition does not prohibit," as some of the license people would argue.

## THE METHODIST

### BISHOPS ON TEMPERANCE.

Representatives of Several Million Communicants Pledge Eternal Enmity to the Foe of Man and God.

Below is the closing paragraph of the address on temperance of the bishops to the general conference of the Methodist church in session at Baltimore, representing several million communicants:

"We have no doubt that you will reinforce our position by some strong declaration which may, for the next quadrennium, serve as a war cry for the temperance forces, whose victory, though in sight, is not yet wholly won. All great emotions are followed by reactions. But there ought not to be—nay, there must not be—any reaction from the wrath with which all good and Christian citizens pursue this sneaking, law-breaking and murderous liquor traffic. It deserves neither charity nor mercy. There is no law it will keep, no pledge it will honor, no child it will not taint, no woman it will not befoul, no man it will not degrade. It feeds upon dishonesties of conduct and on the shame of brothels. It stimulates all revenges and makes the murderer dance upon the body he has killed. It falsely claims to be a great public interest because it employs thousands and pays heavy taxes. But no money in the pocket of employers and no taxes in the treasury of the city, county, state or nation can balance the monetary losses of the nation through this traffic. No profit, however real or immense, can compensate for the corruption of our politics, the emptiness of the drunkard's home or the fullness of prisons and graves. Rise here and now and pledge eternal enmity to this foe of man and God."

The address was received with enthusiastic approval, the delegates, in answering the bishop's clarion call, springing to their feet, cheering, waving handkerchiefs and singing America and The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

## ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION CONTINUE.

And Beer and Whiskey Are Still Arriving in Large Quantities.

The arrests for intoxication and for being common drunkards continue right along in Winsted as sure as the fact that the day follows the night. There have been 26 cases before the town court in the past three months for intoxication, which means there will be an increase of them this license year over that of last. Rum also continues to keep the divorce cases coming to court. One more case was tried in Winsted last month on the ground of intoxication. Beer and ale also continue to arrive by the carload and whiskey by the wagonload. Other towns and cities are rapidly putting the ban on this sort of thing and voting it out. Winsted can do so easily, if the people will only wake up.

## THE MONEY ARGUMENT.

Reduced to its last analysis, the argument for the liquor traffic is one of money. Beer is a money-making product. It brings wealth to those who deal in it and revenue to the government that enters into partnership with it. The battle for temperance is not so much with the victims who love the stuff as with the greed of dealers who are willing to sell souls for gold.



**"WHY I HATE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"—GOVERNOR HANLEY.**

**"I Bear No Malice Toward Those Engaged in the Business But I Hate the Traffic."**

[From a recent address of Gov. J. Frank Hanley of Indiana, who nominated Vice-President Fairbanks for the presidency at the republican convention in Chicago.]

Personally I have seen so much of the evils of the liquor traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws.

I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic.

I hate its every phase.  
I hate it for its intolerance.  
I hate it for its arrogance.  
I hate it for its hypocrisy.  
I hate it for its cant and craft and false pretense.

I hate it for its commercialism.  
I hate it for its greed and avarice.  
I hate it for its sordid love of gain at any price.

I hate it for its domination in politics.

I hate it for its corrupting influence in civic affairs.

I hate it for its incessant effort to debauch the suffrage of the country; for the cowards it makes of public men.

I hate it for its utter disregard of law.

I hate it for its ruthless trampling of the solemn compacts of state constitutions.

I hate it for the load it straps to labor's back, for the palsied hands it gives to toil, for its wounds to genius, for the tragedies of its might-have-beens.

I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused.

I hate it for the almshouses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its countless graves in potters' fields.

I hate it for the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims, for its spiritual blight, for its moral degradation.

I hate it for the crimes it has committed.

I hate it for the homes it has destroyed.

I hate it for the hearts it has broken.

I hate it for the malice it has planted in the hearts of men, for its poison, for its bitterness, for the dead sea fruit with which it starves their souls.

I hate it for the grief it causes womanhood—the scalding tears, the hopes deferred, the strangled aspirations, its burden of want and care.

I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged, the infirm and the helpless, for the shadow it throws upon the lives of children, for its monstrous injustice to blameless little ones.

I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression.

I hate it as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery.

And as he sometimes saw in prophetic vision the end of slavery and the coming of the time when the sun should shine and the rain should fall upon no slave in all the republic, so I sometimes seem to see the end of this unholy traffic, the coming of the time

when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it shall find no safe habitation anywhere beneath "Old Glory's" stainless stars.

**WONDERFUL STRIDES FOR NO LICENSE IN LARGE BUSINESS CENTERS.**

**250 Municipalities Now in the "Dry" Column—Sentiment in Larger Places Does Overthrow Liquor Traffic.**

It is interesting to note the progress of the no-license work throughout the land. According to latest reports 250 municipalities in 35 different states, with a total population of 35,000,000, have gone "dry". Five of these cities are over 100,000 population.

Since May there have been 30 cities added to the growing list of no-license municipalities of 5,000 population or over in the United States, which, as stated above, brings the total up to 250. The following are the 30 "dry" cities added since May 1: St. Charles, Louisiana; Natick, Ware, Great Barrington, Ipswich, Millbury, Southbridge, Winchendon, Grafton, West Springfield, Massachusetts; Gastonia, Fayetteville, Washington, Goldsboro, Salisbury, Elizabeth City, Durham, Concord, Newbern, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Wilmington, High Point, Kingston, North Carolina; Mitchell, South Dakota; Murfreesboro, Maryville, Tennessee; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Pendleton, Oregon.

In less than a year and a half 166 important centers of population have taken their stand against the saloon. This is the best answer we can give to the objection that is sometimes made against the securing sufficient sentiment in our larger communities to overthrow the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

In iterating and reiterating this silly falsehood that "Prohibition is never and will never be adopted by the large cities" the liquor men are simply butting their heads against a stone wall of fact which is daily getting harder and higher.

It may interest our readers to examine the names and population of those of 60,000 population or over:

Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	160,000
Worcester, Mass. . . . .	130,000
Birmingham, Ala. . . . .	100,000
Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	100,000
Kansas City, Kan. . . . .	100,000
Lynn, Mass. . . . .	78,000
Savannah, Ga. . . . .	68,000
Knoxville, Tenn. . . . .	60,000

**OREGON IS FAST BECOMING A PROHIBITION STATE.**

**21 Out of 34 Counties Now "Dry" as Result of Election on June 1st.**

On July 1st, 21 out of the 34 counties in the state of Oregon were made "dry" as a result of the election on June 1st. The local option law was adopted in June, 1904. The following November five counties voted "dry", but three were lost on technicalities, leaving Benton and Tillamook. To these counties Lincoln, Linn, Lane, Yamhill, Sherman and Willamette were added in June, 1906. The liquor interests tried to win back these eight at this election but lost with the exception of Lincoln, which they carried by a majority of

three votes, while the no-license people won in 14 other counties, making a total of 21 "dry" counties.

All the remaining "wet" counties have much "dry" territory, as the law provides that even if the county as a whole does not vote "dry," every precinct or group of precincts voting "dry" is "dry". Monday, June 1, 1908, was a frosty day for the liquor interests of Oregon.

The Washington Herald, June 7, quotes this significant paragraph from an interview with Rev. Dr. William H. Foulkes of Portland:

"Prohibition is making great headway in Oregon and I believe it is of great benefit, from an economical as well as from a moral standpoint, to those communities which decide to disassociate themselves from the liquor evil. It has often been said that 'dry' towns are not as progressive and prosperous as those which have licenses. I can say from an experience extending over many years and much personal observation that this is not the case. We have many 'dry' towns and cities in Oregon, and they are just as lively and enterprising and successful, or more so, than their 'wet' contemporaries."

**REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.**

**"Every Gilded Saloon Has Been Reopened as a Mart of Fashion or of Trade."**

The well-known writer, John Temple Graves, who is the author of the third article in the series on "The Fight Against Alcohol" now being published in the Cosmopolitan, says in conclusion in the June number, in speaking of the prohibition crusade in Georgia:

"I have no fear of the effect of this remarkable revolution upon the material and moral status of the south. Three months ago the red lights faded from the Georgia saloon and not a symptom of financial distress can be traced to the new regime. Not a financial failure has been credited to the new reform. Not a dollar has been dropped from the stiff value of real estate in Georgia's capital and Peachtree street, the most famous of southern thoroughfares, is effulgent with beauty and prosperity in this first prohibition springtime. Every gilded saloon has been reopened as a mart of fashion or of trade, and many a low doggerly has been redeemed by commercial lines of wholesome activity.

"In the matter of law and order the occupation of the police judges, for a time at least, is gone. The sessions of the city court, whose morning exercises were packed like matinees, have dwindled to proportions which glorify the law, and without extravagant statement it might be said that misdemeanors and small offenses have decreased fully 50 per cent in the entire city of Atlanta, while since the first of January there has been no negro assault on a woman to arouse the state.

"Landlords speak of better rents and prompter payments, employers of labor describe an advance in home life and home comfort among workmen, and but for the general financial stringency which has depressed the country, it is claimed that rejoicing would even now be going through the Georgia valleys like a song."

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**AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION INTERESTED IN TEMPERANCE REFORM.**

Nearly 10,000 physicians of the American Medical association, representing every section of the United States, took Chicago by storm the first week in June and devoted five days to all the timely subjects of the profession, many of them of intense interest to the temperance reformer and no-license worker. On June 2d, 3d and 4th the American Society for the Study of Inebriety, Alcohol and Other Narcotics held sessions of remarkable interest in the auditorium, at which the relations of alcohol to disease, crime and individual and national deterioration were discussed at great length by some of the ablest experts in the nation.

Dr. C. H. Hughes of St. Louis pointed out that the temperance movement was no longer an agitation founded on mere sentiment, but that it was now receiving its chief encouragement from science itself, that science had put its ban upon the use of alcohol and that the investigator has come back from the revelation of the microscope and laboratory to strengthen the hands and endorse the efforts of those who are striving to banish the beverage liquor traffic from the nation. "We physicians," he declared, enthusiastically, "are the enlighteners of the world, and if we would do our duty we must help to strike these shackles from mankind."

Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., editor of the Journal of Inebriety, who was elected president of the American Medical Editors' association, expressed his keen gratification of the success of this event.

**RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN CITY OF 30,000.**

**Prophecies of Business Ruin Made During Campaign Have Been Falsified.**

Greensboro, N. C., a city of 30,000 population, put saloons out Jan. 1, 1905. In response to inquiry as to the results, Hon. A. M. Scales, former city attorney of Greensboro, gave out the following statement:

As to the business of the city: The growth of Greensboro has been quite remarkable and has attracted the attention of the whole state, and the prophecies of business ruin made during the campaign have been falsified. We offer two evidences which no one can deny or minimize. These are the postoffice receipts and the bank deposits, which are as follows:

Postoffice Receipts.	
1904 . . . . .	\$51,109.62
1905 . . . . .	57,050.67
1906 . . . . .	70,264.44

The bank deposits as given us by the chamber of commerce are as follows:

1904 . . . . .	\$2,501,128.00
1905 . . . . .	2,719,310.00
1906 . . . . .	3,045,000.00

They have learned that when they don't spend their money for liquor they can begin to save.

**A DRY SUMMER RESORT.**

Kansas City, Mo., will have a liquorless summer resort this year. The city council has just voted down an application for a license for Electric park, one of the famous amusement parks of the west.

**SOLDIERS' HOMES TO BE "DRY".**

The house of representatives on May 6th passed a resolution that will bar canteens from the national soldiers' homes by a vote of 167 to 46. It is clear that the sentiment of congress is in the right direction. This vote may also indicate the sentiment of our congressional law-makers on the general subject of the canteen. It seems that the appropriation to these soldiers' homes is conditioned on the exclusion of all alcoholic drinks.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND TEMPERANCE.**

**An Ardent Agitator Against the Use of Intoxicating Beverages.**

By a recent decision of the United States supreme court, distillers, brewers and liquor dealers are forbidden to use the flag of our country as an advertising medium. Along with this sacrilegious use of "Old Glory" might well be put the use of the name of Abraham Lincoln. A few years ago in a campaign in Atlanta, Ga., for prohibition, when the negroes were allowed to vote, the liquor men used the name of Lincoln to deceive them. The same people who had hated Lincoln because of his emancipation proclamation now had a picture of the great emancipator surrounded by negroes from whose wrists he was removing their shackles, and representing him as declaring that to vote for prohibition was to vote away their liberties.

Mr. Lincoln was a lifelong abstainer. Of that fact there is abundant testimony from his family and his intimate friends, as well as his biographers. It is remarkable that as boy and young man, living among a frontier people and at a time when liquor drinking was almost universal, he never even began the habit. Not only was he an abstainer, but he was also a public advocate of temperance. Mr. Laman in his "Life of Lincoln" says: "For many years Lincoln was an ardent agitator against the use of intoxicating beverages and made speeches far and near in favor of total abstinence. Some of them were printed and of one he was not a little proud." The published speech referred to was given on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1842, at the Second Presbyterian church of Springfield, under the auspices of the Springfield Washingtonian Temperance society. In that eloquent and powerful address he not only favored total abstinence but made a plea for the pledge. He said: "Let us make it as unfashionable to withhold our names from the temperance pledge as for husbands to wear their wives' bonnets to church, and instances will be just as rare in one case as the other." He also said: "Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues, and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts."

**37 Counties or Parishes in Louisiana Have Gone "Dry."**

Calcasieu, the largest parish in Louisiana, voted for no-license June 9 by 1,500 majority. Calcasieu parish is situated in the southwestern part of the state and contains the large city of St. Charles and other thriving towns. It is the 37th parish or county out of 50 to adopt no-license in Louisiana.

**DOOLEY ON THE SALOON'S PASSING.**

**Famous Humorist Writes Novel Obituary of Traffic.**

Mr. Dooley, looking philosophically out of his famous barroom window in Archey road, tells the readers of the American magazine for April some of his current musings on the prospective passing of his long-established business:

"An' I tell ye somethin', Hinnessy—it ain't goin' to be very long before this here wave iv prohibition comes up here an' deluges ye an' me. Anny day ye may look to see boots an' shoes or more probably books in th' windy where ye now see th' stately rows iv bottles that ye think are filled with tempting dhrink, but rally have nawthin' in thim but th' wather I filled thim with th' year afther th' big fire.

"I was cut out be nature to sell people things that they first took because they made thim feel supeeryor to other people an' that later became a necessity to thim."

Braking through his professional attitude, Mr. Dooley voices the better sentiment of his heart in these discerning words:

"I wudden't mind if prohibition did break through. In his heart th' saloon-keeper is th' thurstest prohybitionist. Better thin anny wan else he knows that what's his meat is everybody else's pizen.

"Havin' long associated with th' dhrinking classes, I think less iv thim more an' more ivry year. Th' dhrink makes thim too fond iv thimselfes. As me frind Mulrooney, th' printer, says, 'Th' dhrink knocks th' dot off their little i an' they think they're upper case.' A man comes in here whin I'm about ready to pull down th' blinds, leans on th' cheese an' sings 'My Bonnie Lies Over th' Ocean,' thin says, 'What's that?' whin I suggist that he go home an' finally ends up be weepin' over his troubles. I know what's th' matter with him. He's thinkin' about himself too much. I know that his voice sounds like suds escapin' fr'm th' kitchen sink, an' I can lick him in a minyit with an ice pick, an' I am laughin' mesilf sick over his famly troubles, but he doesn't think so. Divvle th' bit. He's got himself painted like a combynation iv Melba, Jeffreys an' th' two orphans, an' annybody that don't believe he's right is looking fr' trouble.

"Faith, if anny prohybitionist thinks 'tis pleasant presidin' over this here palace iv rum he's welcome to th' job. If I was an insanity expert instead iv being an th' level as I am, I'd commit half me patients to an asylum."

"But can ye iver enforce prohybition?" asked Mr. Hinnessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "Father Kelly says th' best they've done so far is to make dhrink wrong to take, hard to get an' turr'ble bad whin ke git it."

**A STATEMENT.**

"If I could destroy tomorrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England, what changes we should see. We should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see our jails and workhouses empty. We should see more lives saved in 12 months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war."—Joseph Chamberlain, the great English statesman.

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