

decrease from 3,063 to 1,980, a difference of more than 35 per cent.

3. That, on the contrary, and manifestly as the direct result of the improved enforcement of law, the aggregate commitments for liquor-selling increased from 179 in 1896 to 429 in 1906, making an increase of over 58 per cent. in the number of convictions, which marks enforcement at high-water mark for the past two years.

Outside Testimony

The *Evening Post*, of Louisville, a journal which is not avowedly favorable to the policy of prohibition, made an investigation into conditions that exist in Maine, and published the results in an article from which the following paragraphs are clipped:

In the state of Maine there is a law prohibiting all traffic in liquor. It is violated, of course, just as the laws here against homicide are violated. In the city of Louisville we have 750 saloons. Last year we had 900 saloons. If the homicidal mania prevailing in Louisville had prevailed in Maine, Maine instead of having three homicides would have had four times forty-seven, or 188, homicides.

In Boston there are 426 arrests for every 10,000 population. In Portland, Maine, there are 84 arrests. Boston pays \$3 per capita for its police. Portland (Me.) pays \$1.05. Boston pays 29 cents per capita to support its jail. Maine pays 2 cents per capita.

Maine has more school teachers to every 100,000 of her people and more teachers in proportion to her school population than any other of the forty-five states.

Maine has 12.53 insane people to every 10,000 of the population. Massachusetts has 28.85.

Maine has 16.31 to every 10,000 in the almshouse. Massachusetts has 19.73.

In Maine there are 120 prisoners for drunkenness. At the same time there were 2,010 in Massachusetts, or, according to the population, four to one.

Maine's death rate from alcoholism is 2.2 to every 100,000 population. The Massachusetts death rate from alcohol-

ism is 6.8, or three times that of Maine.

Prohibition may not prohibit, but it reduces the evils that Massachusetts is suffering from.

Results of an Investigation

A few months ago the city of Youngstown, Ohio, was about to vote upon the adoption of a Local Option by-law to ascertain whether or not the proposed change would be helpful to the community. Messrs. Myron C. Wick and Thos. Robinson, two prominent and trusted business men of the city, neither of whom was a prohibitionist visited the State of Maine to investigate the conditions that there prevailed, and on their return made to their fellow citizens a fairly full and clear report of what they had discovered. The most important part of their statement has been published in the following condensed form:

We feel constrained to say that as an embodiment of civic decency and cleanliness we have never seen a city which surpasses Portland, Maine. We submit, as the result of our personal investigations, the facts and figures which follow, showing the condition and status of this community. We found no hesitancy on the part of anyone to talk freely on the subject of saloons, and no one refused to permit us to quote him.

Portland has a population of about 60,000. Although not an iron and steel city, it has nevertheless had a rapid growth. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 its population increased 13,700 and in the last nine years has increased even more rapidly. The city now has 243 industrial establishments.

Her People Saving Money

To-day Portland has two large savings banks; one the Portland Savings, with 27,090 depositors and savings deposits of over \$11,000,000 (\$11,828,819.43), and a reserve and profit account of nearly \$1,500,000; the other savings bank, called the Maine Savings Bank, has 30,672 depositors, with