

church, but when you come to average it it looks as if the small church was the only live church.

That is why I assert that these wild exclamations of increase of wages and increase of crime won't stand any test whatever. What are the facts as to wages?

The period covers the last two years of the U. S. Census, and I am quoting from the Anti-Saloon Handbook, 1915, so that Prohibitionists need not think I am faking their case. Total wages paid in 1909 in the nine Prohibition States—Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia—was \$221,742,000.

Total wages paid in the ten licensed States in 1909, viz., Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, was \$1,373,889,000, or over six times as much. That is, there was six times more wages paid in the licensed States than in the Prohibition States.

Now, let us compare a few of these States singly: Kansas (Prohibition), average wage earners, 44,215; total wages paid in 1909, \$25,904,000. Washington (licensed State), average wage earners, 69,190; total wages paid in 1909, \$49,766,000. Oklahoma (Prohibition), average wage earners, 13,143; total wages in 1909, \$7,246,000; Utah (licensed State), average wage earners, 11,785; total wages in 1909, \$8,400,000.

Now take two Prohibition states: Mississippi, average wage population, 50,380, and North Carolina, wage earners, 121,472. Total wages, Mississippi, \$18,768,000; North Carolina, total wages, \$34,355,000. Total \$53,123,000.

My reason for grouping the two states is in order to balance them against a state of about the same number of wage earners. But remember this: these states differ so materially in size, population, conditions of labor, wages paid, and so forth, that it is almost impossible to get a fair basis for com-