

in the matter of deaths from violent and unknown causes, as taken from the records of the health department for 1907, 1908, and part of 1909. This shows a marked decrease in unknown deaths in 1908 under the old prohibition laws, as compared with 1907, when the saloons were in operation, and also a large decrease in the first eight months of 1909 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Dr. R. B. Harkness, health officer, assumes that the larger proportion of those decreases are attributable to prohibition. Here are the figures:

	8 moe.,		
Deaths from—	1907	1908	1909
Gun shot	80	57	19
Stab wounds	12	4	3
Fractured skull	30	19	6
Unknown	127	74	6
Railroad accident ..	91	16	9
Acute alcoholism ..	16	4	1
Poison	8	4	3
Broken back	12	1	0
Total	376	179	47

In 1907, when the saloons were in operation here, the number of arrests in the city was 11,812, and in 1908, when prohibition was in force, the number was 6,280. For the first eight months of 1909 the number of arrests, as nearly as can be compiled at this time, was a little less than for the corresponding period of the previous year, and less than 5,000 when the arrests for the violation of the prohibition laws, which was not an offence in 1907, are subtracted.

Prisoners in Jefferson county jail:

	8 moe.,	
	1907	1908
	3,208	2,111
		1,437

Arrests for drunkenness alone are not available, as many charges are

combined with that of drunkenness, but the decrease is reported to be about in proportion to the above.

Crime Summary Throughout State Shows Effect of Prohibition

Taking nineteen of the cities and towns of Alabama, including all industrial centres, and ranging in population from 1,000 to 120,000, it is shown by the figures from the court dockets and police records that these towns with the total population of more than 200,000 had 6,830 arrests for drunkenness in 1907, when saloons were in operation, and 1,536 in 1908, when saloons were outlawed. It is also shown that for 1907 there were 24,044 arrests for all offences, and for 1908, 12,907. In at least one-half of these towns the proportion of decrease of arrests for drunkenness since the saloons were outlawed was very much larger than is shown by the totals above.

For instance, in Attalla, Alabama, with a population of 2,500, there were 218 arrests for drunkenness in 1907, and only 20 in 1908.

In Fayette, Alabama, with a population of 1,000, there were 80 arrests in 1907 for drunkenness and only four in 1908.

As far as can be gathered from records all over the State, there have not been as many as 25 per cent. of arrests since the saloons were outlawed, as when they were in operation. Under the more drastic and effective laws recently passed, the consumption of liquor will be reduced to scarcely more than 10 per cent. of what it was before the saloons were outlawed.

The New Law

The full text of the new Carmichael law, which has closed up blind tigers all over Alabama, is given in the September issue of *The Citizen*, Birmingham. One of the unique features of the Bill is the comprehensive defini-