

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1922

How Prohibition Is Working

An Acute Observer's Survey and Forecast

(By Chester T. Crowell in the Independent and the Weekly Review.)

During the last twelve months there have been in all but nine or ten of the States, and as prohibition and the lack of it are the principal topics of conversation in all of the States, one comes into possession of a certain amount of information, well diluted with gossip and rumor. Sifting this carefully, I come to these conclusions:

(1) This country still has local option because there are large parts of the most populous States where the people do not desire prohibition and public sentiment is not adequate to make its enforcement possible.

(2) Taking the country as a whole, the progress made towards actual enforcement of prohibition is certainly as good as a sandy optimistic person could expect.

(3) Intoxicants can be obtained in city state in the United States and in the larger cities with comparative ease.

(4) It is still too early to predict whether the general tendency is "dry" or "wet." In some places it appears to be "wet"—in others "dry."

(5) Efforts to launch campaigns for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment have received very little support. However, in this connection one must consider that the traditional American system for repealing a law is not through legislative action, but majority consent to violate it. If all the laws on our statute books were enforced with severity, the country would be in chaos.

Many of the claims made for prohibition by those who advocated it on the stump and in the press during the last quarter of a century have been realized. It does reduce industrial accidents; it does result in fewer bad accounts for the merchants and in more savings accounts; it does result in fewer charity cases, in better clothed and better fed children. The loss of the saloon has not wrecked any city, either in the days of local option or under national prohibition. The effect of prohibition in industrial centres is quite notable. There is less disorder, fewer misdemeanors, but probably no decrease in crime. The workers are more regular. The effect in factories where automatic or semi-automatic machinery is used cannot be overlooked. I can illustrate this point best, perhaps, by telling of a test that I made. Some years ago a court reporter of my acquaintance offered to make a bet with me that after drinking one glass of beer I could not write on typewriter as rapidly or accurately as I could before drinking the one glass of beer. I thought it was absurd. I tried very sincerely and discovered to my astonishment that he was right. He had just tried it himself. I could not write as rapidly and while I made only one error on the first page, I made four errors on one page after drinking one glass of beer. The importance of this fact in industrial plants is obvious.

Workers Want Beer

There is another side to this story, however. Many of these industrial workers live in very unattractive sections. They lead dreary lives. After a day's work they do not feel like reading Shakespeare or hastening away to grand opera. They want rest and beer. They miss their beer and they are discontented. They are giving a great deal more thought than usual to economic theories. Having very little education along these lines, some of them arrive at the most remarkable, weird and fantastic conclusions. If it were not for the motion picture theatre, which has to a large extent filled the void, I am inclined to have been thrown mad perhaps some time ago. This is especially true among the foreign born. Many of these people simply fail to get the idea of prohibition. These are the men that it was put in force by executive decree of President Wilson. I have heard them talk about it for hours and advocate a twenty-four hour national strike in protest, believing that thus they can force President Harding to rescind the decree. People of this type who are otherwise law-abiding and patriotic and well intentioned, protect themselves and otherwise violate the Volstead act with the same faith in the justice of their action that a group of Middle Western Americans would have in evading a law that prohibited them from playing cards.

Among the workers there is much resentment because they believe that every man with money has an enormous wine cellar. This, of course, is not true. They believe it, quite naturally, because they had plenty of money they would have well-filled wine-cellar. They know that the boot-legging industry is well organized and successful and that large stocks of liquor find their way to the consumers who are able to buy. Personally I think that these very workers are still the principal consumers.

If the lack of a drink is severely felt by the workers, however, it is also more missed at social gatherings and in clubs and at the dinner table.

Chemists Make Good Liquor.

The chemist is contributing his little mite toward the overthrow of the Volstead act. It is astonishingly easy to manufacture a good whiskey and good gin, and carpets been shipped abroad and, at first, they were confined to antique. The present exporting business is almost entirely in the hands of local foreign export houses. The rugs are manufactured only by native Chinese who, with the exception of one firm in Peking, do not carry on correspondence in English and are, consequently, unable to deal directly with foreigners. It is generally recognized that rugs made to special designs require the supervision of a competent man on the ground to secure satisfactory results.

Use the Want Ad. Way

and carpets been shipped abroad and, at first, they were confined to antique. The present exporting business is almost entirely in the hands of local foreign export houses. The rugs are manufactured only by native Chinese who, with the exception of one firm in Peking, do not carry on correspondence in English and are, consequently, unable to deal directly with foreigners. It is generally recognized that rugs made to special designs require the supervision of a competent man on the ground to secure satisfactory results.

Use the Want Ad. Way

THE MOST HUMAN STORY.

Montreal Gazette:—The story of Cinderella is the most human story in the world, and so it is universally loved the best. We have met it in a thousand different disguises; in the popular novellette when the mill girl marries her employer's eldest son—there the Cinderella

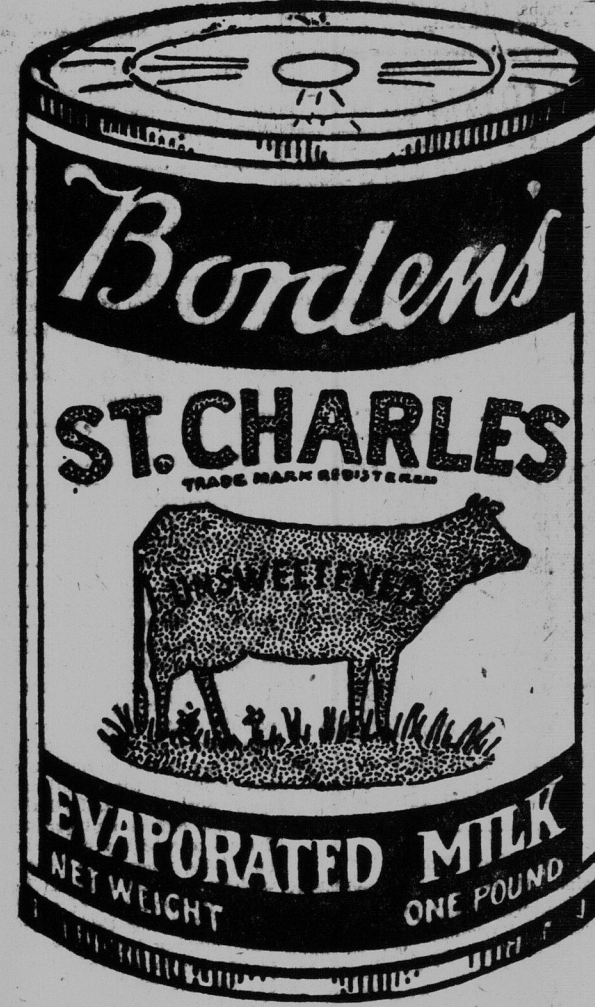
motif is easily recognized. In history we are fascinated by the story of Nell Gwynne and Madame Sans-Gene—one an orange girl and the other a washer-woman. They both ended at court. Indeed, the story of Napoleon himself is only Dick Whittington on a larger scale and what is Whittington but Cinderella

in doublet and hose. "From rags to fortune"—it is a popular dream. It may happen at any moment. Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith may be truthfully added to the list of "possibles."

Use the Want Ad. Way



MILK
as pure, as rich in cream, as nourishing, as if just from the cow



Yes, even richer than it comes from the cow, for most of the natural moisture has been removed from St. Charles Milk which makes it so creamy. Always fresh, pure and sweet, St. Charles Milk should be used every day for every cooking and table use. It is the finest milk you can buy.

Depend upon it—absolutely—for the name St. Charles is our good name. It always stands for the best—the highest quality.

With a few tins of St. Charles on your pantry shelf you are always assured of a plentiful supply of rich, pure milk to use as you need it. Your grocer will gladly supply you.

Recipes worth saving

ONE EGG CAKE—1/4 cupful St. Charles Milk diluted with 1/4 cupful cold water; 1/4 cupful vegetable cooking oil, scant; 2-3 cupful sugar; 1 egg; 1/2 teaspoonful salt; 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; 1 cupful baking flour; 1/2 cupful cornstarch; 1/4 teaspoonful vanilla; 1/2 teaspoonful lemon extract.

Beat the egg light and cream it with the sugar, salt, and flavoring. Combine the milk, diluted with the cooking oil, sift together the dry ingredients and add them alternately to the first mixture with the milk. Beat thoroughly, turn into a lined, medium-sized pan and sprinkle nut meats, chopped raisins or coconut over the top. Bake in a moderate oven, for forty-five minutes.

The Borden Cook-book FREE on request to The Borden Company Limited, Montreal

Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK
"With The Cream Left In"

MUTT AND JEFF—IT SEEMS THAT MUTT HAS NO SENSE OF HUMOR AT ALL

By "BUD" FISHER

