

scattered broadcast among the church people as well as others, claims the failure of the prohibitory laws in the States having them. They insist that the more the traffic is prohibited the more liquor is consumed, and that hypocrisy and disrespect for laws are fostered, and yet the States that have adopted prohibition seem to be very well pleased with their legislation, none of them having surrendered to license, and other States in pretty rapid succession are joining their ranks.

In Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota at the last election, governors were chosen on platforms not only declaring for State-wide prohibition, but for a rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law; while in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Alabama the anti-saloon forces have held their own, preventing legislation which would in any way weaken the State prohibitory laws.

The Economic Argument

No good result can come from a small cause. There are powerful causes that are putting the saloon out of business. More and more the economic argument is influencing voters to abolish the saloon. The man who frequents the saloon is not so strong in body, nor intellectually so keen, nor professionally or industrially so efficient as the man who does not. A man who has no scruples on the subject, but has good common sense soon discovers that he is handicapped in the heated competition of life when he becomes a patron of the saloon.

Railway Action

The New York Central, the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabash, the Rock Island, the Great Northern, and other railroad systems have adopted the following rule: "The use of intoxicants by employees, while on duty, is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

The Michigan State law will not permit a man who is not a total abstainer to have anything to do with the running of trains. The premium

on temperance in railroad circles is so great that 25,000 employees of the Northwestern Railroad signed a pledge of total abstinence at one time.

Drinkers not Wanted

Business houses generally discriminate against the drinker in the employment of men. The United States Commissioner of Labor sent a note of inquiry to 7,000 concerns employing labor; 5,363 of them responded that they took the drink question very much into account in hiring men, and that they had to be the more careful in selecting responsible help because the law held them liable for injuries caused by accident. The young man of ambition and hope who wants to get into a good place and succeed in it knows full well that he must stay away from the saloon. This business argument sends hundreds of thousands of employees into the ranks of those who are fighting the traffic.

A Tremendous Waste

The people paid last year a billion dollars for intoxicating drink, \$108,000,000 more than for all the necessities of life, and it is a protest against this colossal material waste and a desire to divert some of the drink money to better uses that has prompted many to vote no-license in the campaigns. The billion dollars paid over the counter for drink for the year is only about half of the material damage the traffic causes, requiring institutions to be maintained by the public.

It Does not Pay

The large amounts of money paid into the treasuries of States and municipalities by the liquor-dealers are no compensation for the material as well as the moral waste in the community, and while there are many friends of law and order who vote for license because they think the saloon ought to be made to pay a part of the price of its public injury, the people are getting to believe more and more each year that the damage of the saloon is too great, and they are unwilling to tolerate it, voting "no" on the propositions to permit it.