

times of distress and trial that they lose their heads and become guilty of acts of violence and crime."

The view expressed two hundred years ago by Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice of England, has been reiterated over and over again. He said :

"The place of judicature I have long held in this kingdom has given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years, and by due observation I have found that, if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, and riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other outrages that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and products of excessive drinking."

Judge Coleridge, at a more recent date, put the case even more strongly :

"I never knew a case brought before me which was not directly or indirectly connected with intoxicating liquors."

Here we have the opinions of two of England's most eminent jurists, who possessed a thorough knowledge of the subject of crime, asserting most positively the contrary to what Mr. Washington contends for.

Prison Chaplain Eberts, of Brunswick, Germany, says : "I have heard more than 15,000 prisoners declare that drink had been their ruin."

Danish statistics credit about one-tenth of the accidents, one-eighth of the lunacy, over one-third of the pauperism, and 76 per cent. of the arrests to drink.

In America, drink causes three-fourths of the crime. Carroll D. Wright, the well-known United States statistician, says : "Ninety per cent. of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors."

Judge Noah Davis has said : "An experience of more than twenty-five years on the judicial bench warrants me in saying that three-quarters of the crime in our country is the direct or indirect result of liquor."

The Rev. W. Searles, for sixteen years Chaplain of Auburn State Prison, said that 85 per cent. of the incarcerations in that prison were due to drink.

A recent report of the Prison Inspectors for Ontario and Quebec states that : "Out of 28,289 commitments to the gaols for the preceding three years 21,286 were either for drunkenness or for crimes perpetrated under the influence of drink."

Sir Oliver Mowat has asserted that three-fourths of the crime in Ontario is due to the liquor traffic.

The conclusion of Henry Charles Lee, in a contribution to the *Forum*, after giving the annual average of crime in the leading states of Europe, is, "that one of the chief causes at work to produce these disheartening results is the marked increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, which is shown by the statistics of almost every nation."

Neither Protection nor any other economic question is the cause of crime, any more than it is for saplings growing crooked, the rainy season, the drought, or