

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

# In the Temperance Field.

## THE PROBLEM OF LIQUOR

### A Toronto Paper Argues for Regulation and Moral Suasion.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The problem arising out of the excessive use of liquors cannot, according to the report just presented to the General Synod of the Anglican Church, be solved by drastic legislation. The Gothenburg system, from which much was expected, is said to be a failure. There is whole sale drunkenness under the plan which gives the State control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. If the scheme is not satisfactory in its operations elsewhere it does not seem probable that it will work well here. The distribution of liquors by the government of any of the provinces would not be an edifying spectacle, and it is scarcely probable that it would contribute to good morals.

Apparently the dispensary system tried in certain of the European States has not worked well. At all events the attempt is made on behalf of South Carolina that the sale of liquor by the State is demoralizing in its effects. It is producing a generation of political cowards, rum-suckers, drunkards and criminals.

The State dispensary is alleged to be a huge political machine. They influence politics and manufacture a bad sample of humanity. It was thought that the taking over by the State of the authority to sell would limit consumption. That it should have failed in this regard, and that it should have promoted a condition the reverse of that aimed at, is disappointing. It is not safe to say that prohibition where tried has failed of its object, for controversy will as once be provoked. But the syndical reformers that opinion, and mentions Maine, with its dry laws, and its consequent demoralization, as a proof. While legislative experiments have not been successful, it appears that the attempt to substitute model liquor places for the regular saloons has failed.

The other day a nine days' wonder, and when the curiosity had been rubbed off the place was deserted.

Philanthropic and legislative efforts to deal with the subject have not been fruitful of the results desired. In this situation it does seem that the best and most impartial public regulation accompanied by moral suasion. There has been a dearth of change in the drinking habits of the people. While there is too much drunkenness, the practice of excessive drinking is not nearly so common as it is, and socially the evil is frowned upon.

The temperance campaigns of the early days, no doubt, helped to produce this improvement. The new generation is, happily, liberally provided with common sense, and is ready to be taught that education on right lines—example as well as precept—will give us a sober community.

Buying, possessing, accumulating—this is the worst of it. But for this in the law of it, with no love of God paramount—doing it as a thrifty means of getting money, are an intrusion—being it so that one's spirit is sanctified in the process, this is worse than—Herrick Johnson.

Bad luck always follows the man who is continually grumbling about it.

## ARRAIGNED THE BREWERS

### They Are Charged With Adulterating their Liquors—Six Cases.

(Boston Transcript.)

That Dr. Charles O. Harrington of the State Board of Health has not ended his pure food crusade was made evident to five brewers who were arraigned in the supreme criminal court today on charges of adulterating their liquors. In all of the cases except those against one of the dealers the adulterating substance used was a compound of hydrofluoric acid, which was used as an antiseptic. In the case of the other dealer, the adulterant was salicylic acid.

Charged with using the hydrofluoric acid in ale, the Massachusetts Breweries Company was arraigned on six counts, the ale in each instance being purchased from a different dealer. The corporation entered a plea of not guilty.

William Albrecht pleaded guilty on two counts of using the same adulterant in ale, and on one of using it in beer. He pleaded not guilty, and was fined \$500, which he paid.

The Harvard Brewing Company pleaded not guilty on one count of adulterating ale and beer and one count of adulterating ale.

Frank H. Adams pleaded not guilty to one count of adulterating ale and was placed under \$1000 bonds.

Alonso G. Van Nostrand was charged with using salicylic acid in ale, for which he was arraigned on nine counts, and also in porter, for which one other count was brought against him. To all of these charges he pleaded not guilty and was placed under \$1000 bonds.

The Wadding Brewing Company was arraigned at yesterday afternoon's session, one count of using hydrofluoric acid in beer being brought against it. The company pleaded guilty and paid \$100 fine.

When the four continued cases will be brought to trial is not yet known. With interest in the cases was created because these companies pleaded not guilty to the charges, for in all of the cases of alleged adulteration of liquor hitherto brought before the court during the board of health's campaign the defendants have pleaded guilty and promptly paid their fines.

## CONFECTIONERY AN INTOXICANT

### The Increasing Manufacture of Sweets Containing Alcohol.

Sweets in which liquids are impregnated have been a puzzle to many people; they have wondered why the sugar did not dissolve. The answer, of course, is, says the Lancet, of London, England, that the liquid, whatever it may be, is first of all saturated with sugar, so that it is incapable of taking up more sugar.

A simple solution of sugar in water for this purpose does not answer, for a saturated solution of sugar is apt to crystallize, while if it is not saturated it will dissolve the sugar coating when placed in it. A most convenient vehicle for the purpose is alcohol, in which sugar is far less soluble than in water.

Until quite recently sweets containing a liquid prepared on these lines were fairly extensively manufactured. But the sale of alcohol of a strength exceeding two per cent is, of course, illegal, unless a license is held by the manufacturer. In consequence the sale of alcohol in the surreptitious way in England was practically stopped, and we believe that sweets with liquid contents are now made which are free from alcohol.

Evidently another vehicle has been chosen which serves the same purpose. Some recondite source, however, of the sale of alcohol in sweets is reported to have taken place recently in the form of "liqueur chocolates." The chocolates were found to contain a sufficient quantity of alcohol to be quickly suppressed by the excise authorities, who, in regard to the excise duties of the revenue, check at the same time the spread of what might easily be a demoralizing traffic.

## COMMENT ON THE "SUBWAY"

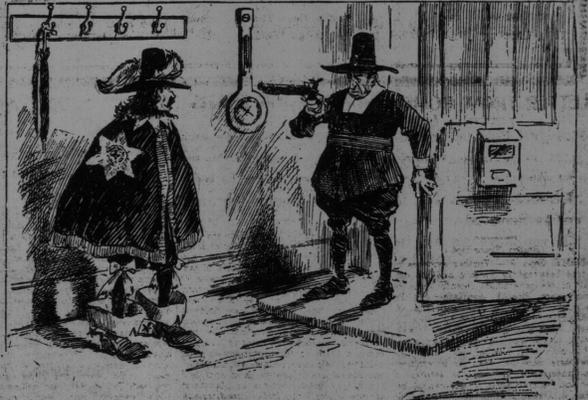
### Bishop Potter Not Downcast—New York Sun is Caustic on the Subject.

The Subway Tavern, which was dedicated by Bishop Potter a year ago with prayer and hymns, has ceased to exist as a philanthropic institution. Henceforth it will be run as an ordinary grogshop. All those who bitterly denounced the Bishop for perpetrating what they chose to call this outrage of "mixing whiskey and religion," are now expressing their gratification at the failure. On the other hand, says the New York Times, "most people who have considered the temperance question seriously will regard with regret the news of the failure of this novel sociological experiment."

There seem to be many causes which contributed to the defeat of Bishop Potter's scheme to establish a decent and law-abiding saloon in the slums of New York. "It was impossible to follow God and chase the devil," said the proprietor in venturing his scheme, and the regulations which forbid him to cater to the low elements of society, or to sell drinks to anyone after the last liquor was sold, were therefore, perhaps, the most serious obstacle. But however the proprietor found that the men who would drink, while the act of quenching his thirst later to be "rubbed" by a delegation of W. C. T. U. women, or a group of sociologists at a student or citizens' meeting, were taking in the sights in a "Seeing New York" automobile. They were therefore, therefore, perhaps, the most serious obstacle. But the novelty of it had worn off, it became a deserted hole in the ground.

Bishop Potter, however, is not downcast. He still believes that his "idea is a good one" and is reported as saying that "the success or failure of a single institution which attempted to carry out the idea does not detract from its merit." But the New York Sun thinks that the Bishop's idea is impracticable and declares that "the notion that under any circumstances or without any sort of surrounding religious association and influence, provoked only amusement among people accustomed to such places, however serious it may have appeared to the laity of sentiment and whimsical philanthropists. If a saloon was a religious institution the proper place for it would be in a church as a feature of evangelism."

## HUMORS OF HISTORY---145



Arrest of Charles I. The Civil War which followed as the result of Charles's attempt to usurp the supreme power proved disastrous to his cause. The Puritans, or Roundheads, as they were called, soon had matters all their own way, and Charles was arrested at Holby House by one Cornet Joyce. After being lodged, practically a prisoner, in various houses, he was tried on a charge of high treason in Westminster Hall, condemned to death, and executed 30 Jan. 1649.

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## PROHIBITION IN NEW ZEALAND

### Dr. Rutherford Says It Will Come Within Ten Years.

Dr. Rutherford, professor of physics in McGill University, who is a native of New Zealand, has just returned from a four months' trip to the Antipodes. In the course of an interview Dr. Rutherford declared that the extension of the political franchise to women had not had the disturbing effect in politics that had been predicted of it, and its effect, in so far as the cause of temperance was concerned, had been strongly felt on the side of the reformers. He believed that the next election would show a large extension of the franchise to women in New Zealand, and that the people voted upon the liquor license question when they voted for the members of the legislature. If the temperance movement continued its present rate of progress the probability was that the whole country would be in ten years in prohibition. In that case it would be an ideal place for the demonstration of the efficacy of the principle in the people separated as they were from those of other states, would be able to give it a better trial than most countries could give.

Where there's a will there's a way for the lawyers to get some of it.

## A LEGAL DECISION

### A State May Prohibit Absolutely or in Part, Says U. S. Supreme Court.

The supreme court of the United States held, in the case of State ex rel. Lloyd vs. Dollison, that the power of a state over the liquor traffic is such that the traffic may be absolutely prohibited, or prohibited conditionally, and that the fact that a local option law makes it a crime to sell liquor in a certain territory and not in other territory does not necessarily amount to a denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws; that it is not necessarily a deprivation of liberty or property within the meaning of the constitution to the judgment of a court in the manner provided by a statute of Ohio the amount of punishment to be meted for the local selling; that the judgment of a state court will not be anticipated by the United States Supreme Court by deciding in advance of trial what persons are qualified to act as jurors, and that one who is so made to suffer, and that the Ohio local option law for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors was not unconstitutional on the ground that it deprived one attempting to sell liquor within territory to which the law had been made to apply of his liberty or property without due process of law.

## IT WORKED BOTH WAYS

Here's another one, brought over by a visitor to the other side: A member of parliament, while electing, visited a workingman's home in which he saw a picture of King William facing a portrait of the Pope. He asked the owner of the picture if he was a Roman Catholic, while her husband had not only a poster of the queen, but an Orisgrammat, too. "How do you get on together?" asked the astonished politician. "Very well, indeed," answered the wife. "My husband goes out with the Orange procession and comes home drunk. Then he always takes the Pope down and jumps on him, and then goes straight to bed. The next morning I get up early, before he is awake, and take down King William and pawn him and buy a new Pope with the money. Then I give the old man the ticket to get King William out."

Better a human old Than a calm Christian god Who never hath suffered street! Henry Austin.

## Take a Friend's Advice

"THAT'S A BAD COLD YOU HAVE"  
"Yes; and getting worse"  
"Going to keep it?"  
"Hope not. Can't seem to get rid of it though"  
"Cough too?"  
"Bad. All night"  
"Well, listen to me. I've cured five men this week, and the advice is free. Do as I tell you. Get a bottle of HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU AND WILD CHERRY. It's the real thing nowadays."

## The Inches of Eminent Men

In a discussion of the Napoleonic idea that the greatest men of the world have been small in stature the Strand Magazine this month publishes some interesting figures regarding the height of the leading men of the day. An examination of the figures given in a study of the characteristics of fact, height and brains stand in no relation whatever to each other.

In the line of European sovereigns we find the King of Italy the smallest, standing a trifle over 5 feet 2 inches; the Emperor of Japan next, 5 feet 6; the Emperor of the Kaiser, 5 feet 7; Edward VII, 5 feet 8; the King of Portugal, 6 feet; Leopold of Belgium 5 feet 6 inches; and the statesman of England Lord Rosebery is the shortest, being 5 feet 6 inches, with Joseph Chamberlain an inch taller. Mr. Asquith is 5 feet 7 inches; John Morley, 5 feet 8; Mr. Balfour, 6 feet; and the Duke of Devonshire, 6 feet 1 inch.

In the British army we find Lord Kitchener standing 6 feet 2 inches; Gen. Baden-Powell, 5 feet 9 inches; Lord Wolseley, 5 feet 7; and Lord Roberts, a little man, 5 feet 6 inches.

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## WORK FOR EVERYBODY

(Congregationalist and Christian World.)

The world today is sensitive to the sympathetic touch of any one who wants to guide it toward higher moral levels. In whatever direction we turn our eyes we may see nations and races ready to be helped or ready to help others. In every corner our fellow-citizens are at work to hold forth Christian ideals and to bring the whole world to accept the leadership of Christ and all parts of the world are brought into such close relations that what influences one part affects the whole.

Those who believe that through prayer we work with God, who bear the call to give what we can to establish his kingdom, who are able to follow ourselves as to what is needed in all these lands surely do not lack opportunity to make our contribution to the good of the world. It is not a matter of degree, but of direction. It is not a matter of how much, but of how we use what we have. It is not a matter of how long we labor, but of how we labor. It is not a matter of how many we make peace lasting. In these any one anywhere who cannot have a share in this world work.

## CHURCH AND COLLEGE

(From the Congregationalist and Christian World.)

This month will witness the departure of many young men and women from church circles to begin their college career. No part of the church's life should be more fruitful than its cooperation with educational institutions to exalt their spiritual ends and increase their influence. Let the church by frequent references in speech and prayer keep in mind where these youthful representatives are and what they are doing. Why does not the pastor in public petition name the schools and colleges where the absent ones are preparing to represent it in larger fields? And why should not the particular churches be mentioned in groups of students assembled for worship and religious conference? Closer fraternity between church and college would promote the spiritual welfare of both institutions.

Which would you rather lose, Jack—me or my money?  
"Oh, my money."  
"But I would. Because, don't you see, dear, if I lost my I have the best start you ever used, that we will send you a large reward for your recovery, and get you back again."  
Write today.

## THERE WAS A REASON

(Scottish American.)

They were sitting by the fire one stormy night. The husband was reading extracts from the newspaper, while his wife sewed. "There has just died in Leicester," he read, "a man who may be considered a model husband. During his fifty-three years of married life he never spent an evening out of the house." "Look at that, now!" exclaimed the lady. "Nothing could tempt him away from his fireside at night. He was never detained late at the office; he never had an important engagement at eight o'clock. He didn't go to clubs; he—"  
"Never spent an evening out of the house," continued her husband. "He was paralyzed."

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