

soldiers and sailors whom he saw, there was but one soldier intoxicated, and no sailors. To reduce the consumption by the general public and to preserve the grain for food, an order has been issued fixing a 50 per cent reduction in the production of beer.

On the other hand, when the German soldier "prepared" as he was, invaded Belgium, and committed the acts of which we know, alcohol had its place and its influence. The following extract from the Pioneer describes the effect of alcohol upon the German soldiers:

When the German armies invaded Belgium they raided the wine cellars and drink shops of the cities and towns which they occupied, and gave rein to their almost invariably strong drinking proclivities. It was largely because of the heavy drinking that the German soldiers gave themselves up to the wildest orgies of brutal outrage that will be a disgrace to the name of their nation for all time. Bestiality and slaughter, such as we never before heard of, have been proven by witnesses of the highest character and reputation. Every conceivable crime against God and humanity was perpetrated by alcohol-maddened creatures who could not even be called brutes without slander on the lower animals. The utter submersion in these fiends in human form of every vestige of manhood has opened the eyes of the nations to the appalling possibilities of infamy that can be attained only through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

I have said enough on that point, I believe, to convince all those who are open to conviction that prohibition is a good thing, viewed from that standpoint. Let us see now the situation in the large cities where the prohibition problem is probably the most difficult of solution, where liquor has its stronghold, and where great work will have to be done to bring home the lesson of the actual experience of workingmen. The Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States consulted some of the largest employers of labour in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, as to how liquor affected their workmen and how they treated the heavy drinker, the moderate drinker, and the total abstainer. I will quote some of the answers given by these great employers of labour:

The efficiency of a man is reduced in exact proportion to the amount of alcohol he drinks. The total abstainer ranks above the moderate drinker in reliability and efficiency in all classes of work nearly as much as the moderate drinker does above the heavy regular drinker.—The Follansbee Furnace Company, Follansbee, West Virginia.

We give bonuses to abstainers among our foremen. Our aim is to keep our organization free from liquor, and we base this upon its commercial value to us.—The Delaware River Steel Company, Chester, Penna.

Moderate drinking is detrimental to efficiency and reliability.—The Penn Steel Castings and Machine Company, Chester, Penna.

Drinking, even moderately, interferes with efficiency and reliability.—The Nicetown Plate Washer Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Penna.

No one remains a moderate drinker. They either stop altogether or become heavy drinkers. We discharge without mercy men who report for work under the influence of liquor.—The Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe-Bending Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

We use every moral force to keep men out of saloons, and we never advance any man who drinks.—The Wyoming Shovel Works, Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

In advancing men the abstainer always gets the preference. We would prevent the use of liquors entirely if we could. The man who does not drink at all stands his work better as a general rule.—The Union Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

We are opposed to the frequenting of saloons and the drinking of alcoholic beverages, but it is, of course, difficult to dictate what a person shall do after working hours. When promotions are made men are examined physically, and when signs of liquor are noted on their breath they are rejected, even if otherwise O. K. We know from general observation that a man's efficiency is reduced 30 to 50 per cent through the use of alcohol.—The David Bradley Manufacturing Works, Bradley, Illinois.

Any amount of alcohol is injurious. We do not utterly prohibit the use of such beverages outside of working hours, but hope to be able to do so some day. The day will come when no drinker will even expect to get a job.—The American Manganese Manufacturing Company, Dunbar, Pennsylvania.

The men who drink alcoholic liquors, even if they are not known to become drunk, are not advanced to responsible positions.—The A. M. Byers Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In our work we cannot use a man who drinks liquor. Men who use it at all are not in a condition to work anywhere in it with the man who lets it alone. We hope the traffic in liquors will soon be voted out of existence.—The McInnes Steel Company, Ltd., Corry, Pennsylvania.

We object to drinking and to the frequenting of saloons at any time, but do not attempt to prohibit it. Alcohol should be cut out entirely. Its moderate use has a bad effect.—The American Steel Foundries, Alliance, Ohio.

We try to encourage abstinence by furnishing oatmeal water, milk during the noon hour, and good running cold water throughout the plant. We have made headway by so doing.—The Chicago Malleable Castings Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors increases both the efficiency and reliability of employees. In our safety and welfare work among employees attention is called to this fact.—The Illinois Steel Company and the Indiana Steel Company, both of Chicago, Illinois.

The total abstainer produces more work, recovers from accidents quicker and is more regular. We are unable to ascertain whether our employees frequent saloons outside of working hours, but we carry on a temperance propaganda in connection with our safety first movement.—The Upson Nut Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

We employ no drinking men when enough abstainers are available.—The DeForest Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Niles, Ohio.