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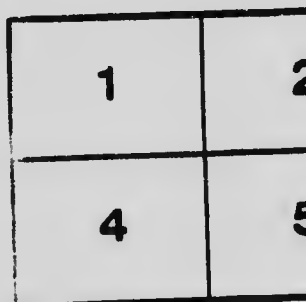
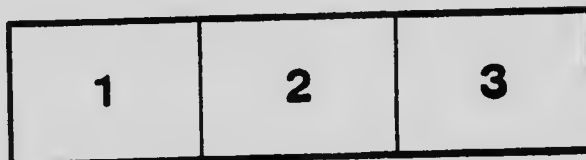
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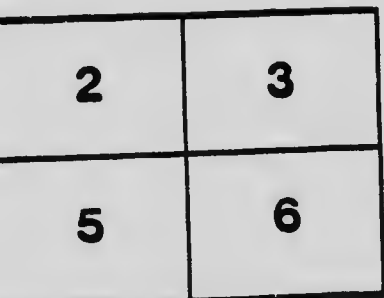
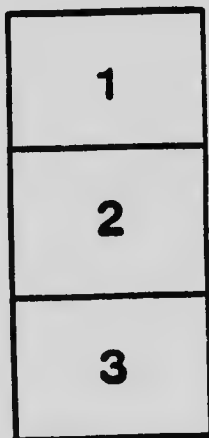
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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From the first settlement of the city in 1630 to the present time, the history of Boston is a record of the growth of a great city, and of the development of a great Commonwealth. The city was founded by a group of Puritan settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life, and who were determined to build a city that should be a model of Christian civilization. The city grew rapidly, and by the middle of the seventeenth century it had become one of the most important cities in the colonies. It was the seat of the Massachusetts government, and it was the center of the intellectual and cultural life of the colonies. It was the city that gave birth to the American Revolution, and it was the city that was the first to declare its independence from Great Britain. The city has since that time continued to grow and to develop, and it has become one of the most important cities in the world. It is a city of great beauty, and it is a city of great history. It is a city that has given birth to many of the great men and women of the world, and it is a city that has been the center of many of the great events of the world. It is a city that has been the cradle of the American Republic, and it is a city that has been the birthplace of the American dream.

FACTS SUPPRESSED BY PROHIBITIONISTS

The Greater the Prohibition Area,
the Greater the Sale and
Consumption of Hard
Intoxicants

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN NATIVE-
MADE AND IMPORTED HARD LIQ-
UORS SHOWN BY OFFICIAL RE-
TURNS—SMUGGLING OF LIQUORS A
PROFESSION AND "HOME MANU-
FACTURE" A SCIENCE—HUGE IN-
CREASE IN ILLICIT SELLING,
DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

If there is any one boast which the Do-
minion Alliance and other prohibition organi-
zations in Canada effusively make, it is that
the prohibition area in Canada has been con-
stantly extended. This fact they apparently
use as an argument to prove that the prohi-
bition movement is succeeding in minimizing

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the consumption of intoxicating liquors. It has been frequently remarked that they never go further than making this bare statement; that they cautiously, timorously avoid giving any official figures or other data to prove their claims. This omission is significant. One would reasonably suppose that if they were so sure of their position they would not hesitate to make the specific facts public.

There is good reason, however, why they shun the facts. Dominion Government returns show that along with the extension of the prohibition area, the importation and home manufacture of hard intoxicants have enormously increased—an increase far beyond the growth of the population.

The 1913 "Canada Year Book" issued by the Dominion Government, reveals that prohibition has been accompanied by an amazingly greater sale and consumption of hard liquors.

GREAT INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF LIQUORS.

This is shown, first of all, by the annual increase in imports during the last few years. The statistics in the 1913 "Canada Year Book" disclose the following striking facts as to imports:

Imports of brandy increased from 388,179 gallons in 1908 to 479,145 gallons in the year 1912.

During the same years imports of gin increased from 805,039 gallons in 1908 to 1,021,573 gallons in 1912.

Imports of rum increased from 149,752 gallons in 1908 to 205,149 gallons in 1912.

And what of imports of whiskey? They increased from 716,777 gallons in 1908 to 1,204,205 gallons in 1912.

Including these and other hard intoxicants, the total imports of such liquors increased

from 2,172,490 gallons in 1908 to 3,102,732 gallons in 1912.

Here is a truly astounding increase in imports alone. If there was any weight in the contentions of the prohibitionists that prohibitory laws banish hard liquor, then the imports ought to have shown a steady reduction. But the contrary is the case. Prohibitory or local option laws cover various parts of Ontario, sixteen counties in Quebec, nine counties in New Brunswick, the whole of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, about one-half of Manitoba and other territory in Canada. Yet the annual importation of hard liquors into Canada is nearly one-third more in quantity than what it was five years ago. Certainly no one will be so rash as to say that the population of Canada has increased one-third or anything near it in five years.

These official facts are enough to show that although prohibitory laws are in force in various Provinces, there is unquestionably more and wider drinking of hard liquors than ever before.

BIG INCREASE IN WHISKEY PRODUCTION, TOO.

However, these are not the only facts proving this condition. The 1913 Dominion Inland Revenue Report shows that there has been a steady and enormous increase in the production of whiskey by the distilleries in Canada. In the fiscal year 1912-1913 the distilleries in Canada produced 1,674,052 more gallons of whiskey than in the previous year. The increase in the quantities of spirituous liquors taken out of bond for consumption in Canada since 1908 have been:

1908—	3,918,657	gallons.
1909—	3,627,266	gallons.
1910—	3,777,156	gallons.
1911—	4,146,452	gallons.
1912—	4,562,382	gallons.

The annual amounts of spirituous liquors taken out of bond for consumption in Canada are now nearly double what they were in 1900.

MORE IS BEING CONSUMED IN CANADA.

Not only are vastly more hard liquors being imported into Canada and manufactured in Canada but the exports of Canadian whiskey have decreased to a marked extent. These exports decreased from 397,007 gallons in 1908 to 298,434 gallons in 1912. This is a trenchant fact full of significance. It means that less whiskey is being exported because more is being consumed in Canada.

After consulting these facts no one need be astonished to learn that the per capita consumption of spirituous liquors in Canada is now higher than at any time during the last twenty-seven years.

The Dominion Inland Revenue returns show that in 1886 the per capita consumption of spirits in Canada was 0.711 gallons a year. In 1906 it was 0.898 gallons a year. In the fiscal year 1912-1913 the per capita consumption of spirituous liquors was 1.030 gallons a year—the highest in more than a quarter of a century.

PROHIBITION ACTIVITY AND INCREASED DRINKING.

This increase has taken place during the very time when the prohibition agitation has been the strongest and most aggressive, and in the very face of the fact that large parts of Canada were put under so-called prohibitory laws. Could any facts more graphically and eloquently expose the self-evident utter futility and ignominious failure of prohibition experimenting? Here was a movement that loudly announced that it was going to do away with the liquor traffic by passing prohibitory or local option laws, and yet the

more such laws it caused to be passed the greater amount of hard intoxicants has been consumed!

One thing the prohibition forces have succeeded in doing. The direct result of their campaign has been to drive mild beers and wines out of "dry" areas, and provoke the people into drinking hard liquors—usually the very worst brand of liquor. The bulky manner in which beer is put up makes its concealment quite impossible. Beer cannot be smuggled like hard liquors. Nobody wants it when it is warm and unpalatable. It has to be properly cooled before it is served. All of these and other factors tend to banish it from prohibition regions. But what is substituted? Hard liquors. Unlike beer, whiskey can be peddled from the pockets or from suit cases or other receptacles. These facts explain the presence of thousands of pocket peddlers and blind piggers in prohibition territory. This very element finds the traffic so profitable that it often votes to continue local option or prohibition.

SMUGGLING OF LIQUOR INTO CANADIAN PORTS.

But the figures presented above do not by any means give the full total of the enormous increase in the importation, manufacture and consumption of spirituous liquors. A considerable additional quantity of liquor is smuggled constantly into the ports of the Maritime Provinces. These provinces are largely under the Scott Act or other prohibitory laws. The whole of Nova Scotia, except the City of Halifax, is under prohibition laws. Likewise the whole of Prince Edward Island and many counties in New Brunswick.

The fact that quantities of hard liquors are smuggled in, and therefore never appear in the inland revenue returns, is no guesswork. It is a fact. To prove how the smug-

gling is done, it is only necessary to give one of the many instances related in the Nova Scotia newspapers. The following account recently appeared in the Port Hood (N.S.) "Greetings," a newspaper published at that port:

"A small schooner sailed into Port Hood harbor a few weeks ago, anchored near the Island. She was entered by her skipper at the custom house as a schooner buying fish for a firm in Sydney or Halifax. Suspicion began to fall about the strange craft as signs of a quantity of liquor were shown shortly after her arrival, and complaints were made at the customs house, but no move was made to ascertain whether liquor was on board the craft or not. She was settled down in the water, and gradually each night was being lightened up. A motor-boat which was on board was heard motoring around this harbor after dark and before daylight in the mornings, until a few days ago when all at once the vessel was noticed to be very light. Her cargo evidently having been completely removed she sailed next day. The story told by the captain that he was buying fish proved to be a hoax. Although large lots of fish were for sale here, he bought very little, about enough to feed the four men on board. Those who were close to the vessel and watching her daily are convinced that she landed a cargo of liquor somewhere along the shore."

This affords a nice picture of what is happening under prohibition, doesn't it?

EXTRACTS FOR "HOME MANUFACTURE" OF LIQUORS.

There are, however, still other facts revealing the reprehensible and nauseating conditions wherever prohibitory laws, so-called, are in force. The official figures enumerated in the foregoing pages of the

vast increase in the consumption of hard intoxicants are impressive enough.

The tricks of the professional liquor smuggler are not pleasant to consider. But in addition to these, tens of thousands of bottles of certain "extracts" for the making of hard intoxicants at home are sold throughout prohibition and local option districts.

To illustrate this fact we shall describe some of the seizures recently made by the Liquor License Bureau of the Province of Ontario. And here it may be said that similar seizures have been made in the so-styled "dry" sections of other provinces, although the seizures are inconsequential compared to the enormous number of cases in which the sale of the stuff escapes detection.

GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION GIVEN.

There are a number of these concerns making "extracts" for the home concoction of hard liquors, and there is more than ample evidence that they are doing the brisker kind of business in Canada and the United States.

One of these concerns is the Herba Laboratory in New York City which sells "extracts" for the home manufacture of seventy different varieties of liquors, cordials, wines, bitters, etc. A passage in the circular letter it sends out to agents or prospective agents in Canada reads:—"A great number of the County agents have already been given out, and the agents in their respective fields are reaping big profits, as their sales are enormous. This you will more readily understand after you have tried Herba Extracts and read the enclosed booklet." On the cover of this booklet are the inscriptions: "Revealed Secrets—Know What You Drink. Make Your Own Liquors and Soft Drinks at Home with Herba Extracts"!

"You can make in the privacy of your own home," the booklet reads, "any standard liquor at less than one-half the dealers' price.

With one bottle of "Herba" you can make one quart of liquor that possesses the same strength, flavor and bouquet of the finest imported goods. Your sideboard or buffet can become the manufacturing place of any liquor or cordial you prefer." Elsewhere the booklet holds forth the soothing assurance that, "Prohibition laws do not in any way prohibit you from making your own liquors at home."

Another such concern is a Cincinnati Company which makes "Zanol Extracts." This concern does a flourishing business in the "dry" regions of Canada. Its circular tells in large type of "The Correct Way of Making

GET THE MONEY



AGENTS we have some choice territory that must be filled at once. There is an opportunity to earn \$50 and upward a week for any ambitious or willing worker. We want men quickly to take orders for ZANOL Concentrated Extracts. **FOR MAKING WHISKIES, LIQUORS or CORDIALS** of all kinds **AT HOME.** The genuine article can be made in a few minutes in any home. Saves over 50%. One of the largest and fastest sellers ever put on the market. Every home a possible user. One taste makes a customer for life. A steady, everyday repeat business. A strictly **LEGAL** and **LEGITIMATE PROPOSITION.** No experience necessary — all or spare time. If \$50 a week or more looks good to you—get busy. Just send a postal today. **Universal Import Co. Dep 3591 Cincinnati O.**

The above is a stock advertisement of "Zanol Extracts" widely published in newspapers. The Liquor License Bureau of the Province of Ontario has made seizures of these "Extracts."

Liquors at Home with 'Zanol' Concentrated Extracts," and gives the fullest and most specific directions as to how, by mixing certain stated quantities of alcohol, granulated sugar and water to certain of its "Extracts" whiskies, brandies, rum, gins and other liquors can be made at home. "You can make any desired strength to suit the taste," the circular suggestively declares. "You will soon become experienced in the making of Liquors at home."

Still another of these concerns is in Montreal. It sells different "Extracts" for the home making of gin, rum, brandy, whiskies, and other liquors.

The precise amount of business in Canada done by these and other concerns no one can give so far as actual figures are concerned, but various kinds of cumulative evidence go to show that it is very large. A beautiful specimen, this; of the type of "enterprise" that is bred by prohibition and thrives under prohibition.

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS? LARGE INCREASE OF CRIMES.

Naturally, there must be some concrete results following this consecutive and formidable increase in the consumption of hard intoxicants. Sure enough, the results are reported in the official statistics. Since 1908 convictions for all offences in Canada increased from 62,559 to 113,260 in 1911. (The report for 1911 is the latest blue book published.) This represents an increase of nearly double. Yet the increase in the population of the whole of Canada from 1901 to 1911 was only 34.17 per cent., the greater part of which increase was in the Western Provinces.

In prohibition Nova Scotia (population 492,000) convictions for all offences increased from 4,618 in 1905 to 5,689 in 1911; al-

though the increase of population in that province in the ten years from 1901 to 1911 was only 7.13 per cent. Of the 5,300 yearly summary convictions in Nova Scotia nearly 4,000 are for drunkenness, and other convictions are for offences committed when drunk.

In prohibition Prince Edward Island with a population of only 93,000, convictions for all offences have increased from 368 in 1905 to 396 in 1911, notwithstanding the fact that from 1901 to 1911 the population decreased 9.23 per cent.

In New Brunswick with a population of 351,889, many of the principal counties of which province are under Scott Act prohibition, convictions for all offences increased from 2,606 in 1905 to 2,912 in 1911. The rate of increase in population from 1901 to 1911 was 6.27 per cent.

Notwithstanding the fact that large parts of the Province of Ontario have been under prohibition or local option laws, convictions for all offences in this province (population 2,182,947) have increased from 24,870 in 1905 to 40,782 in 1911. From 1901 to 1911 the rate of increase in Ontario population was 15.58 per cent.

In the Province of Quebec (population 1,648,898) with its large areas under prohibition, convictions for all offences increased from 13,798 in 1905 to 19,773 in 1911. In the decade from 1901 to 1911 the rate of increase in population in the Province of Quebec was 21.49 per cent.

The prohibitionists harp upon the fact that 859 of the 1,168 parishes in the Province of Quebec "are free from the legalized liquor traffic." Those places may be free from the "legalized liquor traffic" but they are anything but free from the illicit liquor traffic. In a recently published interview, Judge Langelier disclosed what is actually happening in so-called "dry" territory in Quebec. Judge Langelier's jurisdiction ex-

tends over the judicial district of Quebec, which comprises the City of Quebec and six counties, nearly all of which territory is under prohibition.

“‘Although not a prohibitionist,’ says Judge Langelier, ‘I am a temperance man. From the large number of cases coming before me, it must be admitted that the selling of illicit whiskey is going on to a much more considerable extent than before prohibition was introduced generally. I would say that we have at least a third more cases. All through the rural districts there are men running what are apparently ‘ginger beer’ or ‘ginger ale’ places, but what they really sell is strong liquor, and very bad liquor at that. Every small town has one or more of these illicit places.

“‘We have also discovered much fraud. Under the pretence of selling temperance beer, these illicit vendors use the same bottles and fill them with whiskey or with a mixture of beer and whiskey.

“‘In a single month now there are thirty actions in this court, coming from the rural and town districts around the city of Quebec, for selling whiskey without a license. In the one district over which the jurisdiction of this court extends, there are at least two hundred illicit sellers of liquor. The liquor that they sell is gin, whiskey and ‘white whiskey.’ I need not explain that ‘white whiskey’ is home-made stuff, composed almost wholly of raw alcohol, made usually from the refuse of sugar factories. It is one of the most vicious and demoralizing drinks known.

“‘There are hundreds of these ‘blind pigs’ and ‘kitchen bars’ in the prohibition districts throughout the province of Quebec. Many of them are in shops and stores.

“‘Prohibition cannot be said to be a success here. Evidently the same is the case

elsewhere. Recently I went on a tour through Maine and was told by many respectable people there, that if they had to vote again on prohibition they would vote against it."

DRUNKENNESS GROWS UNDER PROHIBITION.

Convictions for drunkenness in the last four years have yearly increased in Canada from 31,089 to 41,379. Also—and let this fact be noted—the convictions of blind piggers, pocket peddlers and other illegitimate sellers of liquor in Canada now total nearly 5,000 a year. If this number are convicted, it is a fair question to ask: How many more escape detection, arrest and conviction? Their noxious traffic is so slyly and surreptitiously carried on, and so carefully guarded by ingenious precautions that it can be well assumed that many thousands more escape the law's clutches. More than a thousand of the 5,000 convicted blind piggers, etc., are convicted every year in the Province of Quebec, and nearly 2,000 a year in the Province of Ontario.

These are some of the conditions that have come in the wake of prohibition. Do you relish them?

In the one hundred years which have elapsed since the first prohibition laws were enacted, there have been at least two hundred million gallons of liquor sold in the United States. I need not explain that this liquor was not wholly of our own manufacture, but that it was largely imported from the most vicious and demoralizing lands known.

There are hundreds of these blind piggers and still-better ones in the prohibition districts throughout the province of Quebec. Many of them are in shape and state.

Prohibition cannot be said to be a success here. Without the same in the case

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