

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1996

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes technique et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☒ Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de
la marge intérieure.
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restorations may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines
pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration
apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était
possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modifications dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☐ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached / Pages détachées
- ☐ Showthrough / Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- ☐ Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleur image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/

Ce doc. est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

A horizontal number line with 24 equal segments, each representing 2 units. The line is labeled with multiples of 2x at the top and bottom. The top labels are 10x, 14x, 18x, 22x, 26x, and 30x. The bottom labels are 12x, 16x, 20x, 24x, 28x, and 32x. A checkmark is placed in the 7th segment from the left, which corresponds to the value 16x.

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

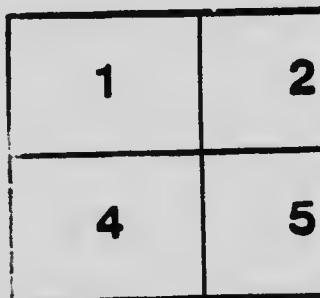
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \longrightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemple filmé fut reproduit grâce à la
générosité de:

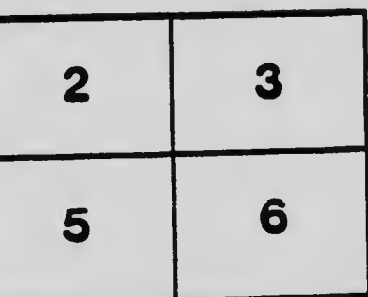
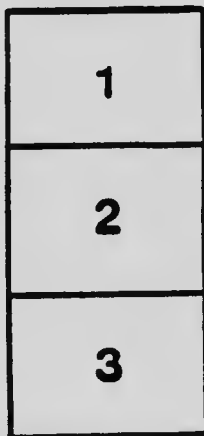
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le
plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et
de la netteté de l'exemple filmé, et en
conformité avec les conditions du contrat de
filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en
papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant
par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la
dernière page qui comporte une empreinte
d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second
plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires
originaux sont filmés en commençant par la
première page qui comporte une empreinte
d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par
la dernière page qui comporte une telle
empreinte.

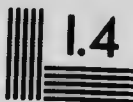
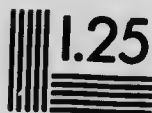
Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la
dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le
cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le
symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être
filmés à des taux de réduction différents.
Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être
reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir
de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite,
et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre
d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants
illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

1. Prohibit in an admitted failure.
2. Facts suppressed by Prohibitionists

PROHIBITION AN ADMITTED FAILURE

**THE FACTS HERE GIVEN REVEAL ITS
CONSEQUENCES IN PROVINCES
WHERE THE SCOTT ACT HAS
LONG BEEN UNDER
RIGID TRIAL**

**Blind Pigs, Kitchen Bars, Dives, Vile Liquor,
Perjury, A Huge Increase In Drunken-
ness, Immorality and Other Vicious
Conditions Are Its Results.**

The following summary of conditions under prohibition in the Maritime Provinces was recently published under the title "The Liquor Laws and the Illicit Traffic of the Maritime Provinces" in the Toronto "World."

In these three special articles are given facts which ought to be given the widest circulation. It is to be noted that the prohibitionists have not ventured to make specific denials of specific facts. All that they have done has been to make general denials which have been easily exposed by the presentation of still further facts from the official records.

The publication of conditions as they actually exist in the prohibition Provinces has made a deep impression, and has created a general conviction among the people of Ontario that they want no such mischievous laws and disastrous results here.

1914 227000

CONDITIONS IN PROHIBITION NOVA SCOTIA

(From The Toronto "World," June 21, 1913.)

Article No. I.

Special to The World.

Sydney, N.S., June 20.—In the course of his travels through the Maritime Provinces on other matters, it occurred to a World correspondent that in view of the approaching possibility of an attempt being made to introduce the Scott Act in Ontario, a summary of the working out of the prohibition laws in Nova Scotia and elsewhere would be of timely interest to the people of Ontario.

Of the eighteen counties in Nova Scotia, seventeen are under prohibition and have long been so. The whole of this Province, in fact, is prohibition, except the City of Halifax. If the mechanism of the most severe laws could abolish the bar and drinking, then prohibition here ought to be a signal success. For, be it said, prohibition laws in Nova Scotia are a double-barreled affair. The Scott Act has been in force for more than thirty years. To provide against its probable repeal, the prohibitionists caused an act to be passed by the Legislature in 1910, by which wherever the Scott Act did not exist or was repealed, the Nova Scotia Temperance Act was to come automatically and instantly into force. This last-named law is much more rigid and drastic than the Scott Act, even forbidding shipment of liquors to individuals for personal use.

Hence, prohibition here has the backing of two powerful laws—one a Dominion Act, the other a Provincial Act. Ten counties are under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, and seven under the Scott Act, including that part of Halifax County not comprised in the City of Halifax.

If prohibition were a new factor in Nova Scotia, it would perhaps be an unfair prejudging of the case to assemble its results. But it has been in force for a generation, and has therefore had the benefits of a long trial. To go into full and extensive details in the course of this brief series of articles will be an impossibility, but a resume of some of the large results can be given, and these will be of value in throwing new light upon the practical effects of this much-debated question.

Illicit Bars.

In Ontario, a small but insistent political sect is agitating for the abolition of the bar, confidently proclaiming that if that were done, the drinking of liquor would cease. The bar here has been legally abolished for thirty years, yet at a conservative estimate it may be said that there are fully 500 illicit bars in the prohibition regions of Nova Scotia, and nearly 4,000 convictions a year for drunkenness. In fact, the 4,000 convictions for intoxications constitute more than three-fourths of all of the summary convictions which in Nova Scotia average 5,300 a year.

Official statistics show that Nova Scotia, with a population less than a sixth of that of Ontario, has one-third proportionately more convictions for drunkenness. In the last five years convictions for drunkenness in Nova Scotia have increased from 2,975 to nearly 4,000, and these convictions are only a part of the total arrests. In the last decade the rate of drunkenness has increased more than 175 per cent. in Nova Scotia.

Pocket Peddlers.

The 500 illicit bars do not include the wagon vendors, who go their regular rounds delivering whiskey, or the innumerable pocket peddlers. Rev. H. R. Grant, general secretary

of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, admits that Sydney is full of barrooms; that in New Waterford there are at least ten of these places, and that Glace Bay has 50 liquor resorts. Mr. Grant is a thoroughly sincere man, but either his knowledge of the situation is imperfect or else he does not care to face the full truth. As a matter of fact, there are at least 110 blind pigs in Sydney, 55 in Glace Bay, 12 in Sydney Mines and 40 in New Waterford. Of these nearly 50 are conducted by women in private houses or in boarding houses and the remainder by men in restaurants, cafes, shops, drug stores, fruit stores, shacks and in other places. The population here is largely Canadian, with a certain infusion of aliens.

The police returns show that in Sydney alone, with its 18,000 population, there have been 2,395 arrests in the last three and a half years, of which number 1,600 have been arrests for drunkenness and 349 arrests of blind piggers and pocket peddlers. In the Town of Glace Bay, with a smaller population, there have been 2,982 arrests in three years. Of these, 1,777 were arrests for drunkenness or for offences committed when drunk, and about 400 arrests for selling liquor. In the nearby towns of New Waterford, Sydney Mines and other places in Cape Breton County the arrests have been similarly enormous. And this county is under the drastic Nova Scotia Temperance Act.

Licenses Favored.

Nowhere in the world, even in places where the most unrestricted latitude is allowed upon liquor licenses, can anything be seen even remotely approaching in licentiousness and demoralization the conditions in the various Nova Scotia prohibition counties. Two plebiscites in Cape Breton have declared against prohibition. The first brought on

by prohibition forces in 1907, declared by a majority of 800 in favor of the repeal of the Scott Act. Frightened by this display and by other evidences of public opinion, the prohibitionists later caused the passage of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. Fearing that they would be badly defeated, the prohibitionists opposed the taking of a plebiscite in Sydney a few months ago. The plebiscite, however, was taken, and resulted in a majority of 792 in favor of license. This plebiscite was without legal effects and was merely a method of ascertaining public opinion.

Public opinion has manifested itself in unexpected quarters. The League of the Cross, the largest and most influential men's Roman Catholic society in Cape Breton, which had originally favored prohibition, passed a resolution condemning existing conditions in Nova Scotia and asking for a measure of legitimate license to rectify conditions there. The Rev. Father D. M. McAdam of the Sacred Heart Church, the most prominent Catholic clergyman in Cape Breton, recently preached powerful sermon, in which he declared that prohibition did away with temperance and was the cause of many murders among the foreigners in Sydney.

Knives and Guns.

"These people," he said, "have been accustomed to their glass of wine or beer in their own countries, where nothing but the best liquors are sold, and where little drunkenness is in evidence, but here they are handed out the poisonous concoction which is on sale around the coke ovens and which sets them crazy. The result is that they turn upon each other with knives and guns. Over and above this, prohibition is the cause of men perjuring themselves day after day in the police courts. Instead of this being a

'dry' town, any man, woman or child can secure liquor at any time and without walking a half mile. A drunken father can send his little girl to the illicit saloon, and she can secure liquor. These are the conditions existing, and what are you going to do about it? 'I favor license, and believe in granting as many as would supply the demand.'

The Rev. W. Bullock, rector of St. Alban's (Anglican), Church at Sydney, declared similarly in a recent sermon. "It seems to me," he said, "if the prohibition law is ever enforced here, we will need 5,000 inspectors, with all of the powers the one has at present. For you can see the dives everywhere, and you can not only see them, but smell them. If the dives are put down in one place, they only spring up in another.

Rankest Poison.

"Under the present law liquor is sold. No one will deny that. And that liquor is the rankest poison, for there is no one to see that it is good. If I had seen the prohibition system worked anywhere, I would say let's have it. But I never have, and I think that under high license things must improve. First, under high license, the bar would be open for all to see. It would have to close at a certain hour. Liquor could not be sold to a drunken man, and lastly, good liquor would be sold, and inspectors would be appointed to see that the liquor was good."

Crown Prosecutor D. A. Hearn, K.C., declared that the vilest kind of liquor was being illicitly manufactured in Cape Breton. "Let the present law be repealed," he urges, "and something that will prevent the abuse of liquor be substituted. With good men selling liquor under good law, the evils of the traffic could be reduced. Under license, we will know where liquor is sold." Mayor Gunn, himself a total abstainer, declared in

an address to the people: "I believe that if we had a license law under which the man who sold to minors or sold after hours could be imprisoned, things would be better than they are now."

Notwithstanding these and other expressions of public opinion, the Legislature two months ago defeated a bill to allow licenses in Sydney. It was on this occasion that Hon. R. M. McGregor, member for New Glasgow, made the remarkable statement that it was "better morally to have liquor sold illegally than to have the law broadened." This was an extremely edifying comment from this prominent member of the government. Considering, as we shall see in a further article, that his own home town and other towns are rampant with liquor dives and drunkenness.

(From The Toronto "World," June 24, 1913.)

Article No. II.

Special to The World.

New Glasgow, N.S., June 21.—This city is the home town of the Rev. H. R. Grant, general secretary of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance. It might be casually supposed that under his vigilant eye it would be a highly moral town. Likewise so the adjacent towns of Trenton, Westville, Stellarton, Pictou and other Pictou County places, all of which are under the Scott Act.

The reverse is the case. In New Glasgow there are at least 15 blind pigs and as many in Stellarton and Westville each. Within a radius of four and a half miles there are fully 60 known blind pigs in the guise of temperance drink places, restaurants and shops, all selling the worst grade of whiskey. No legitimate place is allowed to sell beer containing only a little more than one per cent. of alcohol, but there is no difficulty in

getting in the drug stores patent medicines containing from 20 to 40 per cent. alcohol, or buying whiskey from the blind pigs or from the hundreds of the pocket peddlers.

In the last four and a half years alone, not counting the previous period, there have been 1,282 drunks arrested in New Glasgow, and 218 arrests of blind piggers and pocket peddlers. A large number of these were convicted. Several hundred of these arrests were of boys or young men between the ages of 15 and 22.

These are the figures for New Glasgow only, as entered on the books of the stipendiary magistrate, and do not include the arrests in the adjacent towns. A considerable number of the blind piggers have been and are married women and widows. Of these 1,282 arrests for drunkenness in New Glasgow, 148 were of men who came from prohibition Prince Edward Island. The total number of arrests for all offences in New Glasgow during the last four and a half years has been 1,798.

Prohibition and Crime.

Prohibition and crime flourish together in this city of 7,000 people, as well as in the contiguous towns. The population here is largely Scotch-Canadian; of the miners only a small percentage are Belgians, Norwegians and other nationalities.

"The illicit vendors," said Chief of Police Daniel Chisholm of New Glasgow, "are peddling the cheapest stuff they can get. They buy this vile liquor, supposed to be Scotch whiskey, at \$6 a case, and sell it at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bottle. It comes here in disguise in every conceivable form—in flour barrels, groceries, packing boxes and numerous other guises.

"There are at least twenty young fellows in the business of regularly peddling this

poisonous stuff, largely alcohol. Yet under the law anyone can be fined for selling beer containing only a little more than one per cent. of alcohol. The consequence has been that the people cannot get a real temperance drink. The stuff sold here is poison. The law is well enforced, but the vile stuff is continually secretly sold, and 499 out of every 500 people will perjure themselves rather than tell where they got it. Arrest, fine, jail or other measures can't break the system. Apart from the peddlers, there are four or five organized clubs in town and the young and old in them get all the whiskey they want. You've been under the Scott Act for more than twenty years, and this is the result. In addition, the drug stores here sell patent medicines full of alcohol. There is no doubt that the majority of people favor licenses."

Bad Stuff Sold.

Without an exception, the chiefs of police in all of the prohibition cities complain that it is not the liquor that does the harm; it is the atrociously bad quality of liquor sold. As the Sydney chief of police expressed it, "The liquor sold is bad liquor, which does infinite harm. The dealers have to pay so many fines that they have to recoup themselves, and therefore sell bad stuff, much of it practically poison."

So notorious are these conditions that Dr. George W. MacKeen, a leading physician of Westville and one of the most prominent prohibitionists in Nova Scotia, has issued a signed statement denouncing existing prohibition law as "a blot on our statute books, a cumberer of the ground, a breeder of liars, perjurers and slanderers, a breaker of homes and a maker of more mischief in any community in which its farcical enforcement has been tried than even, I had almost said, the

evil business it so impotently tries to suppress."

Sydney, Glace Bay, New Glasgow and certain other Nova Scotia cities and towns are mining and steel manufacturing places. But conditions elsewhere throughout Nova Scotia are identical.

The Sale Continues.

Colchester County, for example, where the Nova Scotia Temperance Act prevails, is an agricultural and manufacturing county. In Truro, its principal town, the convictions for drunkenness have been an average of 135 per year for years.

The convictions for drunkenness in this town of 6,000 people numbered more than three-quarters of the total convictions, and the convictions of blind piggers and pocket peddlers go on steadily at the rate of 30 to 35 a year. Yet the illicit sale of vile whiskey continues without diminution. So flagrant is perjury that the license commissioners in a recent report denounced this evil at length; and as to morality, Dr. Smith L. Walker, town physician to the poor, has some strong comments in his current report touching on the looseness of morals whereby so large a number of children are born out of wedlock.

The vault in the Truro Town Hall is now crowded with 240 bottles of whiskey and a barrel of rum, seized in the last two months from pocket peddlers. It can be stated on good authority that there are 32 blind pigs or kitchen bars in Truro, and about 20 boot-legs or pocket peddlers.

A Typical Instance.

Amherst, in Cumberland County, is another typical instance. This county is under the Scott Act. Amherst is an industrial city

with a population of 10,500. In the last three years alone, the arrests for offences in this city have been 1,444, of which the enormous proportion of 622 were for drunkenness and 118 were arrests of blind piggers and pocket peddlers. Of the arrests for other offences, many were due to drink. Notwithstanding these arrests, the blind piggers and pocket peddlers flourish in Amherst, as elsewhere.

Mr. J. A. Knight, provincial inspector-in-chief for the enforcement of both the Scott Act and the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, who was appointed upon the express recommendation of the prohibitionists, insists that the law is being well enforced. Complaints of lack of effective enforcement, he says, came from five or six places only, and that wherever inspectors are displaced, the new appointments are upon the recommendation of the prohibition organizations, "but apparently without any material change in the conditions."

Summing up the situation in Nova Scotia, it can be said on good authority that 500 cases or 6,000 bottles of whiskey are going into Sydney every week; 50 to 100 cases weekly into Yarmouth; 200 to 300 cases of whiskey a week into Glace Bay and similar amounts in to North Sydney and Sydney. Each case contains a dozen bottles. Much of the whiskey going into these and other places comes direct from Scotland, and it is believed, and not without reason, that no little smuggling is done. From Halifax at least 500 gallons of whiskey every week is shipped, often under fictitious names, to customers in the eastern and western counties. As for the rural population, they get their supplies both from Halifax and from New Brunswick, much of which province is itself under prohibition laws.

THE RESULTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. I.

(From The Toronto "World," June 27, 1913.)

Article No. III.

Special to The World.

Moncton, N.B., June 24.—The Scott Act is in operation in nine New Brunswick counties, including the City of Fredericton. Prohibitionists sadly admit that the results are by no means what they had predicted and hoped for. Convictions for drunkenness are going on at the rate of about 2,000 a year, which, considering New Brunswick's population of only 360,000, is a truly enormous proportion. With one-seventh the population of Ontario, New Brunswick's convictions for drunkenness are relatively far higher than the yearly number in Ontario. The rate of increase for convictions for drunkenness in New Brunswick has been about 40 per cent. during the last decade. As for convictions of blind piggers and pocket peddlers in New Brunswick, they number about 237 a year.

There is not a prohibition city or town in New Brunswick in which drunkenness is not increasing, and in which blind piggers and pocket peddlers do not profitably ply their traffic. Moncton is the seat of Westmoreland County, a Scott Act county. With a population of about 12,000, Moncton is a city in which nearly all the residents, including the working class, own their own homes. It is an attractive place, considering that it is a railroad centre and its people are disposed to be peaceful and law-abiding in every respect but one. This one exception is the operation of the Liquor Act.

Instead of decreasing drunkenness and abolishing liquor, prohibition has increased

both, and with this increase has come an increase of other crimes. During the last three years alone there have been 633 arrests for drunkenness in Moncton—the number rising from 158 in 1910 to 293 last year. The total number of arrests for all offences in these three years has been 1,244, including no less than the large number of 249 convictions of blind piggers and bootleggers for violation of the Scott Act.

Arrests Increase.

Moncton has a good chief of police, who has enforced the law rigidly, and doubtless it is this circumstance that accounts for the great and increasing number of arrests. Yet it is admitted that these arrests for drunkenness comprise those only of persons making themselves offensive on the streets. They do not include the "home drunks." As for the blind piggers and pocket peddlers, they are necessarily hard to detect; the arrests manifestly do not cover the whole of those engaged in the traffic.

Chief of Police George Rideout is one of those officials who try to do their duty honestly and conceal nothing. "Notwithstanding the Scott Act," he said, "there were 23 open bars and 400 drunks in Moncton some years ago. We began to enforce the act sternly, and have continued to do so. There are now no open bars, but blind pigs and pocket peddling are industriously going on in restaurants, private houses, kitchens, shops and stores. You'd be surprised at the extent of the traffic. Shoemakers, butchers, grocers, livery stable men, drug stores, poolroom proprietors and others make profit out of illicit liquor selling, and drygoods and other delivery drivers do a regular business peddling liquor, while on their routes. We have found liquor being peddled in baby carriages.

Many Blind Pigs.

"There are at least ten blind pigs here that we know about, and there are undoubtedly many more of which we have no knowledge. The liquor sold here is largely gin. All of the mild drinks, such as beer and light wines, have been completely driven out, and the cheapest and most intoxicating kind of gin is sold. The blind piggers and pocket peddlers buy it for 40 cents the bottle, and sell it at \$1 the bottle. Fully 65 per cent. of our drunks come from the Scott Act rural districts where there are open bars in the towns."

In the Town of Shediac, 18 miles west of Moncton, in Westmoreland County, there are eight wide-open bars, and this in a population of 2,000, making an illicit bar for every 250 inhabitants. In license Toronto, it may here be parenthetically explained, the law at present allows one bar for every 3,750 inhabitants. In the Town of Sackville, 38 miles east of Moncton, in Westmoreland County, there are five or six illicit wide-open bars. Sackville has a population of 3,000, and, it may be remarked, is a college town.

All of these and other conditions prevail in the Scott Act County of Westmoreland. Along the north shore, in Northumberland County, also under the Scott Act, conditions are still worse. The north shore region is a lumbering and pulp and paper manufacturing district.

Dozen Open Bars.

In both the towns of Chatham and Newcastle the principal places in Northumberland County, there are open bars, fully a dozen in both places, it is authoritatively reported. Both places swarm with blind piggers and pocket pedlars. Of the 165 convictions for drunkenness a year and the 51 convictions

for illicitly selling liquor in Northumberland County nearly all come from the north shore and they represent only a fraction of the total traffic. Much of the drunkenness and liquor selling takes place in the sparsely settled lumbering districts, out of sight of enforcing officials, and consequently seldom figure in the arrests.

"Whiskey drinking is bad enough," said a pulp and paper manufacturer, "but good whiskey would not do a modicum of the injury that is done by the vile stuff sold here. My foreman took two drinks of this concoction the other day. Ordinarily liquor would not affect him, but this evil stuff stupefied him for hours."

While a rank quality of gin is the general drink in Moncton, fully as rank a brand of whiskey is the liquor sold in Fredericton, which has been under the Scott Act for many years. There are at least six bars and twenty blind pigs and scores of pocket peddlers in Fredericton. Of the eight drug stores, all, or nearly all, are selling liquor. The average number of arrests for drunkenness every year in Fredericton is 285 in a population of 7,000, and these 285 drunks are admittedly only a part of the whole. The 237 convictions for drunkenness a year in York County (of which Fredericton is the seat) are largely convictions in Fredericton, but many of the prisoners are rurals. In Woodstock, a town of about 4,000 population in Carleton County, another Scott Act county, there are eight illicit open bars and a large number of blind piggers and bootleggers.

These are some typical facts of the workings of the Scott Act in New Brunswick.

On the Island.

But what of Prince Edward Island, long acclaimed by prohibitionists as pre-eminently

the place where prohibition has succeeded?

Two facts at once impress the visitor. One is a standing advertisement for the edification of tourists that Prince Edward Island is the healthiest place in the world; that vital statistics reveal that of the great proportion of deaths on that island nearly all have lived to an unusually ripe old age. This being so, as it is, it seems very strange to find everywhere so large a number of drug stores far out of proportion to the needs of the population.

The reason is soon discovered. There is not a steamerboat leaving Picton for Prince Edward Island that does not carry from 100 to 200 cases of whiskey and also supplies of gin, rum and brandy. From 300 to 500 cases of whiskey and other liquors are going into Prince Edward Island every week by various routes. These known shipments comprise liquor from other provinces and from Europe.

Much of this whiskey reaches the town populations via the drug stores. In the towns Scotch whiskey is the liquor called for, and in the rural districts the choice is either rum, gin or brandy, or all three. In addition to the regular shipments, considerable smuggling in of liquor is carried on. About forty-five men and women on the island are convicted yearly of illicit liquor selling and nearly 200 for drunkenness. These figures do not seem impressive, but it is to be remembered that 80 per cent. of the 93,000 population is agricultural, and it is impossible to find out what goes on in every barn in the province.

NOVA SCOTIA'S DRY BELT

The Mayor of Truro Resents a World Correspondent's Account of That Town— The Real Facts Restated.

(From The Toronto "World," July 8, 1913.)

Editor World: I am informed that you published in a late issue that there were 32 kitchen bars and about 20 pocket peddlers selling liquor in town. This is absolutely untrue and we wish to emphatically contradict. There is not a bar open in the town or any place where liquor is sold by the glass that is known by the authorities. It may be possible some small quantity of liquor is sold by pocket peddlers. The town authorities are constantly on the watch for these peddlers, and each week sees less of this kind of business. The citizens demand a clean town and the council are using every effort to meet their wishes, and with grand results.

T. S. Paltillo,
Acting Mayor.

Truro, N.S., July 5.

Acting Mayor T. S. Paltillo of Truro, N.S., hastens to assure The World that a statement recently published in this newspaper, that there were 32 kitchen bars and 20 pocket peddlers selling liquor in Truro is "absolutely untrue." After making this sweeping denial Mr. Paltillo curiously admits in the next sentence of his communication that there may be some liquor sold in Truro. "There is not a bar open in the town," he says, "or any place where liquor is sold by the glass that is known by the authorities; it may be possible some small quantity of liquor is sold by pocket peddlers."

Here is a distinct admission that there are pocket peddlers in Truro. It is to be noted that Mr. Paltillo makes no denial of the statement in *The World* that the vault in the Truro City Hall is filled with bottles of whiskey seized in the past few months. This fact of itself is proof that the illicit vendors are doing business.

The *World* made no statement that there are open bars in Truro. It did make the statement that there are blind pigs or kitchen bars. Between open bars and kitchen bars there is a decided distinction—a distinction familiar to those conversant with conditions in prohibition places. An open bar is a definitely known establishment, accessible to all varieties of the initiated, where liquor is sold promiscuously by the glass or bottle. A kitchen bar, often called in Canada a blind pig, designates, as the term implies, a surreptitious household place where liquor is sold either in some room in the home or on the premises. The difference between the two methods is precisely the difference that prohibition invariably introduces—that of driving the sale of liquor to the home.

The authorities, as Mr. Paltillo admits, may not know of all or even part of the illicit liquor traffic, but because they do not know is by no means proof that the evil does not exist, nor does lack of knowledge justify any sweeping denial of a statement as being "absolutely untrue." It is easy to locate open bars, but to detect kitchen bars is a vastly different matter. Continuous domiciliary visits would be necessary, and even these might not produce the evidence, so surrounded with secrecy and precautions is the traffic in homes.

If a commission were appointed by the Nova Scotia Government with a real aim to get at the facts, it would doubtless find, from an examination of certain wholesale whiskey jobbers, that the shipments of that liquor to

Truro coincide with the figures stated in The World of the number of places where whiskey is illicitly sold.

As for the whiskey peddlers Mr. Paltillo's communication concludes: "The town authorities are constantly on the watch for these peddlers, and each week sees less of this kind of business. The citizens demand a clean town, and the council are using every effort to meet their wishes, and with grand results."

This has been an oft heard story. When in 1909, there were 24 convictions in Truro for violation of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, it was boasted that the town was being rid of the illicit vendors. But in the very next year there were 52 such convictions. It was likewise then assumed that by these 52 convictions the town had been cleaned up. In 1911, there were additional convictions and last year there were 33 more. The same old assumption is now again advanced.

By turning to pages 43 and 44 of the 1913 annual report of the Town of Truro, we note that it is repeatedly admitted by the town officials that it is very difficult and costly to secure convictions for second and subsequent offences, and that the prosecutions are therefore mostly for so-called first offences. In other words, here is the official admission that despite arrest, fine and imprisonment the illicit liquor vendors resume the traffic. Seeing that this is so, what ground is there for the assumption that because a certain number have been fined or sent to jail, the traffic has been broken up? Somebody must be selling the whiskey to the average of 135 drunks convicted every year for years in Truro.

According to the last published annual report of the Truro license inspector, the great majority of those arrested for drunkenness, and questioned as to where they got the liquor, commit deliberate perjury by refusing

to tell where they bought it, taking refuge in the stock reply: "I do not remember."

Touching the "grand results" of years of prohibition mentioned by Acting Mayor Paltillo, we need only cite some sentences from the report of Dr. Smith L. Walker, town physician to the poor in Truro. On page 40 of the 1913 annual report of Truro, Dr. Walker says of the children in the home for the poor:

"The presence of such a large proportion of children appears to be due to the fact that there is too little regard to the presence in certain classes for the sanctity of marriage vows. Loose morals will tend to place upon the town an ever-increasing number of children who must be provided with a home and care that their parents are not able or willing to give. . . . A number of years ago I called attention to the frequency of illegitimate births in the town as a source of further cost to the community, and that prediction is proven by a number of the inmates at the home at the present time."

Although Truro has been under "dry" laws for many years, morality does not seem to have accompanied prohibition.

**THE DOMINION ALLIANCE CHARACTER-
IZED AS "THE GREATEST HUMBUG,
THE MOST HOLLOW AND HYPO-
CRITICAL SHAM ON THE
CONTINENT."**

(From The Toronto "Daily Star," July 21,
1918.)

**EDITOR DONLY ROASTS THE ROWELL
POLICY.**

Simcoe Reformer Declares It Will Irremedi-
ably Disrupt Party.

ALLIANCE "A HUMBUG."

For the Dominion Alliance There is No
Excuse, It Says.

The Simcoe Reformer (Liberal) says edi-
torially in its issue of Thursday:

"The result of the North Grey election for the Ontario Legislature should surprise no one save the blindest partizan. The Reformer has never admitted the right of Mr. Rowell and those who acted with him to commit the Liberal party of the Province of Ontario to a crusade on behalf of the Dominion Alliance, and to-day we are confirmed in the opinion we have held from the beginning, that, if persisted in, it will irremediably disrupt the party.

The Rowell Policy.

"East Middlesex and North Grey, both won by Liberals in the general election, are now represented by Conservatives. If a general election were held to-morrow it is doubt-

ful if a single seat could be retained by a Liberal candidate. We feel sure that North Norfolk cannot be won by a man known to be genuinely in sympathy with Rowell's policy. The one practical thing to do is the calling at as early a date as feasible of a Provincial convention of a thoroughly representative character.

Alliance a Humbug.

"The Dominion Alliance is the greatest humbug, the most hollow and hypocritical sham, on the continent. It cannot shake one per cent. of the Tory prohibition vote from party lines in any election that ever takes place. It might do a trifle better in the case of prohibition Liberals, but not much. Whatever we may think of the wisdom or unwisdom of Mr. Rowell's course, for the Dominion Alliance there is no excuse. The figures in North Grey should cause it to lose itself somewhere north of the Hudson Bay. The time appears ripe for a leader and a party to call the bluff of the whole coterie of clerical bosses who are trying to tie the country up in swaddling clothes and reform everybody and everything by Acts of Parliament."

Hal. B. Donly, proprietor of the Reformer, was the Liberal candidate for Norfolk in the Federal general elections of 1904 and 1908. He is president of the Canadian Press Association.

NO PUBLIC RESPECT FOR THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

(Editorial, Montreal "Gazette," Aug. 7, 1913.)

"The free speaking out in meeting that has since the North Grey election been heard, may be taken to indicate that the Liberal party as a whole is far from being prohibitionist. One western paper, (The Simcoe Reformer) has advocated the calling of a provincial party election, practically in order that the present seeming connection between the leadership and the Dominion Alliance may be cut. Another (The Windsor Record) suggests that the party should stand by the guns that have been given it till the next general election, adding: "It is safe to say the Liberals will be beaten and badly beaten, and will be in a position to throw off forever the millstone of the Dominion Alliance and proceed with the real policies of Liberalism." There is more of the same kind, leading up to a declaration by The Record, that the license system, honestly administered and providing for the separation of the sale of mild stimulants from that of hard intoxicants, is the proper policy for the province. Possibly most Liberals and surely most Conservatives will agree that The Record's views are those that in application will bring best results. The Dominion Alliance, whatever it may have once been, is now without influence, and possesses so little of the general public's respect, that its enmity may almost be considered a benefit to the party it opposes. Mr. Rowell might cut away from it without fear of losing anything."



