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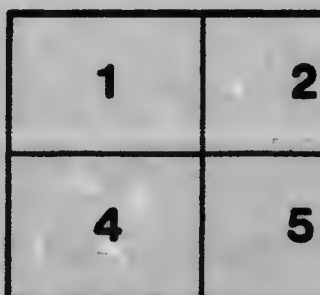
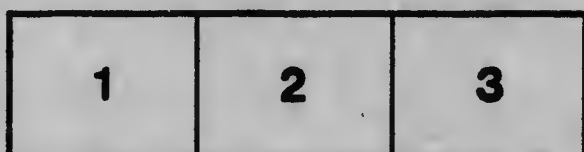
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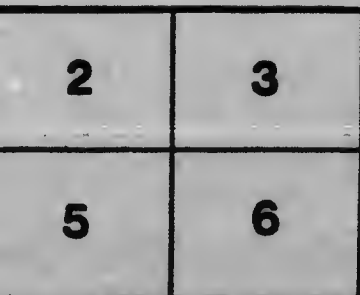
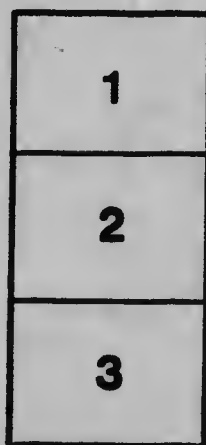
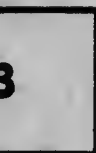
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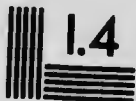
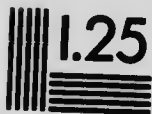
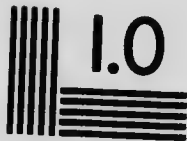
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AGAINST

Prohibition

A handy book of reference on the question of Prohibition, giving definition of terms, facts and figures, which will help the reader to decide

:: :: HOW TO VOTE :: ::

Compiled and Edited by

ALFRED LEWIS

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PREFACE

Please do not judge this booklet without giving its contents a fair and unprejudiced reading.

You can read it through in about two hours, and after reading the arguments for yourself with an open mind, I am sure that you will have only one opinion, viz that Prohibition will not aid the wheels of Progress in any particular.

The Author.

1.—DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Prohibition.

The Prohibition in its present form is an American movement. The first step toward a Prohibition Party took place at Oswego, New York, on May 25th, 1869. A committee was there formed and a convention called Sept. 1st, 1869, at Chicago. It was there the National Prohibition Reform Party was formed. The first National Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22nd, 1872.

In 1854 the convention declared for women suffrage in favor of demanding the abolition of the collection of revenue from alcohol and tobacco; it also demanded that no new state be admitted to the Union unless its Constitution prohibited polygamy and the manufacture and sale of liquor.

In 1896 the party split. There were the broad gauge people who wanted to include the above and other reforms, and the narrow gauge party, who wanted to throw everything overboard but prohibition of liquor. The split took place in May at Pennsylvania.

The following is the main features of the Constitution of the party as it is today. This platform was adopted in 1913 at Columbus, Ohio. The object of the league is the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic. It avoids affiliating with any political party as such, and maintains strict neutrality on questions of public policy not directly concerned with the traffic in strong drink.

Through the extermination of the liquor traffic as a beverage is the avowed object of the party, it has not, so far as we know, been able to accomplish this in any state whatever.

In Kansas and Maine Prohibition has been tried for many years, but the extermination of liquor is as far away as the moon.

The question therefore naturally arises: Why attempt the impossible? It is like old King Canute

trying to stop the incoming tide? Would it not be far wiser and more economical to put our energies together to regulate the trade in the best possible manner and in the interests of the individual and the community?

2. Alcohol.

"Alcohol is a transparent, colorless liquid obtained from the distillation of fermented saccharine material. For use in medicine, whisky should be at least two years old. Wine is made by fermentation without distillation. Malt liquors—ale, beer, porter—are produced by fermentation of malt and hops and contain nutritive material."—Home Encyclopedia of Health, University Medical Society, 1906.

Coffee.

Coffee is the seed or berry of the coffee Arabica. It is one of the sources of caffeine. It is a stimulant to the nervous system. It increases the capacity for intellectual effort. When taken in excess, it is the cause of headaches.

Tea.

This represents an infusion made from the dried leaves of the Chinese tea plant *camellia thea*. It contains substance known as theine. Tea is a stimulant removing a sense of fatigue. While this is the ordinary effect of the use of tea there are some, particularly those of a nervous temperament, who cannot partake of it without ill effects.

Tobacco.

The leaves of the tobacco plant represent the part used. The tobacco plant is indigenous to the Southern States. It was carried to Lisbon by the Spaniards and from there to France by Nicot in 1560. When persons not accustomed to tobacco indulge in it, emesis or vomiting, with great muscular relaxation results. It is a stimulant to the salivary and intestinal secretions. Nicotine, however, is a rapidly acting poison resembling hydrocyanic acid in its fatal effects. The power of increasing secretions along the alimentary canal, the stimulation of penstalsis, and the function of the kidney are proper arguments, in favor of moderate use of tobacco.

Observations.

I have given the foregoing definitions and descriptions from a standard work on medicology, in order for you to draw your own conclusions.

This talk about alcohol being a poison, and so forth, is not in accordance with the latest and best scientific facts. Alcohol in forms is useful, nourishing, healing, and stimulating. It can be abused. So can tea, so can coffee, so can tobacco; that is my reason for giving definitions of these articles above.

An Anti-Tea, Anti-Coffee, Anti-Tabacco League would be as reasonable in effect as an Anti-Alcohol League.

CHAPTER II.

The Case For and Against Prohibition of Liquor.

It would be foolish for me or anyone else to argue that there was no good in Prohibition. The movement would not have gained the ground it has in the States if it had no good points. No movement yet, which has been endorsed by a number of people cannot be said to have some good points. Every so-called fad or fancy has some merit.

Prohibition, though a fad, has some good points. In the first place, it makes it harder for the booze artist to get liquor than under ordinary regulations. It helps the diseased and unbalanced mind to be sober. That is one good thing. Another good thing, it aids the community to keep its unbalanced members from abusing a privilege or a liberty. It shuts the door against the man who hasn't got strength enough to keep out or to shut the door himself. That is another benefit. When I mentioned these two items, I honestly believe I have covered the entire field, for every wrong arising from the sale of liquor, arises from the foregoing abuses.

Every argument brought forward by the Prohibitionists is an argument against the ABUSE of liquor. There is no argument against the proper use of liquor. The use of liquor is world old, and has been enjoyed by the world's best men and women.

What we should do today, is to try and reduce the abuse of this old-world custom, and not prohibit

the enjoyment which comes to us from its proper use.

1. Prohibition denies me my right to this moderate and social enjoyment, which, I claim, no man has a right to do. You have a right as a community or a society to prevent anything that hurts or injures the welfare of the community at large. No one disputes our right to regulate for the benefit and progress of the whole, but we do deny the right of king or state to deprive the individual of his personal enjoyment and social amusement, when his enjoyment and amusement does not interfere with anybody else. If you as a society have a right to interfere with my personal liberty as to how I shall entertain and amuse and enjoy myself, when I do not interfere or injure or molest another soul, then you may claim the right to come into my bedroom, and into my bathroom, and into my study, and into my dining room, and Prohibit me from sleeping, excepting for "work" purposes from bathing, excepting for "appearances"; from reading and studying, excepting for "utility objects," and from eating, excepting for "strength purposes." I must not eat because I like, because I relish, because it suits my palate; I must only eat to gain strength.

If you have the right to stop me drink for pleasure, and enjoyment and sociability, you have the right to do the above.

But surely, this is carrying social rights and authority too far. There surely must be a limit to the rights and authority over personal liberty of even the King and country.

And this is the limit. Abraham Lincoln laid down a wise law when he said: "I am for the people of the whole nation doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for that of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concerns no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters which concerns no one else."

This is the line. When my drinking and eating and sleeping and reading and walking does interfere with some one else, then my liberty becomes a license, and the state can step in. That is ABUSE. Now you have a right to interfere with my liberty

in drinking, if I abuse my liberty—but not otherwise—and I claim that Prohibition does interfere with my liberty as a temperance man, as a moderate drinker, when you close the bar against me, because there are some people who abuse the privilege. Because John overeats, that is no reason why you should close the dining room against me.

Because John oversleeps and is lazy, that is no reason why you should kick me out of bed. I want to emphasize this point of the argument, for it has not been faced by the Prohibitionists. They keep talking about drunkards and those wasting their money in saloons and so forth, but they have not yet said why the moderate man should be deprived of his enjoyment because there are some who abuse the right.

I know the religious Prohibitionist brings forward the moral or altruistic argument, and says that I should prohibit liquor because it will help to save my drunken brother. I should deny myself for his sake. But denying myself is not Prohibition. Prohibition is compulsion; it is my brother forcing me to that which I don't want to do, and that is not moral. If I wish to deny myself and if all Christians wish to deny themselves for the sake of others, there is no law to prevent them. That would be a very beautiful moral example. But that is not Prohibition. Prohibition is to compel me to be a total abstainer, which in itself, is unchristian. The gospel of Jesus nowhere teaches physical or legal compulsion. It is Moral always. It appeals to the volition of the heart; it makes a new man of one, and leaves him make his own laws.

2. In the next place: Prohibition robs the country of a good and substantial revenue. This assertion opens up the entire economic question. The country derives a big revenue from the liquor trade, and it is money secured without being a burden on anyone. You buy a glass of beer, or a glass of wine, and you are none the poorer. You have secured a personal pleasure and an hour's sociability for your five cents. You have received value for your money, and yet, you have been a

benefactor to your country, for out of that five cents your country gets about one cent, and the rest goes in wages, interest, material, taxes, and improvements. Now why rob the country of this revenue? Why deprive the country of this industry? The country needs the money, and if it does not get it from this source, it must get it from other sources; and ultimately it must come from you anyhow.

At present about 5,000,000 of us contribute this revenue, and if you bring about Prohibition then this revenue will have to come out of direct taxation from about half this number. This will increase taxation enormously. Why should we remove this burden from the shoulders of the 5,000,000 and put it on the shoulders of the two millions.

You say: "But the revenue from the liquor business is more than devoured by the injury it causes—by asylums, prisons, hospitals, poorhouses, etc. Cut out the booze, and the cost of running the State or Province will be reduced by more than the revenue we get from it."

That statement is often made, and many good people think that drink is the cause of all civic and provincial expenses.

But it is not so. I need not quote figures, but here are a few facts: The cost of running a Prohibition town or state, both civically, criminally, judicially, is on a par with the cost of running a town or state where liquor is legally sold. That is a statement which statistics prove. Consequently by prohibiting the sale of liquor, you are increasing the burden of taxation on the people. You are not reducing the cost of government, but you are increasing the burden of taxation. So I will conclude by saying that Prohibition is really and radically unconstitutional and is a most obnoxious legislation. It benefits nobody, while it hurts many.

CHAPTER III. Compensation.

I saw in the papers a remark made by a certain Rev. gentleman at one of the Prohibition meetings.

to the effect that he did not believe in compensating the liquor traffic. "It is a gamblers' trade," he said, "and why should we compensate a gambler?"

I refer to this remark because it is typical of the unwise, unfair, unjust, and extreme views of some people. These people may be well meaning enough in a way, but they are carried off their sound common sense balance by a desire to say something that will be popular with a certain extreme faction.

Now I don't believe that any fair-minded British Columbian can, for one minute, consider such a position. We demand British justice; and I am sure that no one who studies the question, even superficially, will for one minute argue against giving fair, equitable compensation to all licensed victuallers should Prohibition carry in this Province.

Let us look at a few facts. The liquor trade is a legal trade today, and has always been so in this Province.

The Province, and by the Province I mean, not a few legislators at Victoria but the people as a whole, or the majority of the people. The few legislators at Victoria simply carry out the wishes of the people as expressed at election times.

Now what has been the situation here in British Columbia?

Did our breweries erect their plants, spend their money and manufacture a commodity against the law, and against the wishes of the people? Did those men who invested their hundreds of thousands in magnificent hotel structures, buying materials, paying huge amounts in wages, and for licenses, did they do all this against the law and against our municipal regulations; or did they comply in every particular with the demands of organized society? For the moment I am not arguing the merits of right or wrong; I am not arguing the merits or demerits of the liquor trade. But I, and I want you to notice this, the people wanted it, the people sanctioned it, the people made laws to regulate it, they demanded money to license it.

In the face of this, will you now take this privilege away, render their buildings useless; will you make paupers of the men who invested their all in what you once sanctioned and bonused?

A great deal is being made in this campaign of the Prohibitionists, of the so-called moral argument. They say that the demands of the weak should compel the strong to give up their rights.

We will grant you this. But you must make the moral law complete. The master moralist said: "Do unto others as you would be done by." That is moral law, is it not?

Now, if you had \$100,000 invested in good faith, in what your country legalized, protected, boosted, derived a big revenue and benefit from, and regulated; if you had \$100,000 invested in such a business which the public by their patronage showed their approval of; if you had invested your all in such a business, would you be willing to be made a pauper, or to be ruined by freak legislation, or by people who refused to act fair and just and honorable with you?

It is no argument to say, as I heard one man say: "Well, if I were fool enough to put my money into such a bad business I would deserve to be cut off without compensation." That is no argument. He had no money invested, and it is easy for those who have no money or property at stake to talk in this manner.

Human nature is the same all the world over, and I want you to bring forward a man who has \$100,000, more or less, invested in this business who says, that it would serve him right to be closed up, without any recompense or compensation or any recognition whatever.

What would our church folk say if the Germans won this war, came over to B. C. and said to our pastors and congregations: "We are going to close you up. You cannot hold any more free church services. We have no use for your doctrines or methods or language. We are Lutherans, and

we are going to open Lutheran churches. Consequently we will have no use for your fine churches, buildings, halls, etc. We will close them all up, and you can turn them into warehouses if you want to, but you cannot use them for worshipping. What would you say?

Is not this war waged in Europe today in order to maintain our legal and traditional liberties? Why, therefore, will you dare suggest that you will destroy our legal and vested and traditional rights, and not grant us any compensation whatever? Is this Moral? If this conduct of yours is moral, then what Germany has done in Belgium is moral. We only want justice; and will you, and do you, and dare you blame us for requesting that you deal fairly by us and do unto us as you would be done by.

But there is another principle which Britishers have always recognized as inalienable under any circumstances or conditions, and that is the sacred right of personal property. We have always maintained, and the law has always upheld, that no person or number of persons have a right to abuse or harm or in any way depreciate or injure that which is mine. The law has always granted full compensation for injury to my property or to my business.

Shall we now deviate from this ancient and sacred principle? What kind of people, and what can be the moral quality and legal honor of a class of people who want to hurt another man's property and business and not give him full compensation and recompense?

Surely the majority of the fair-minded, law-abiding citizens of this province of ours won't stand for one minute to even consider such an action.

I believe that the public should secure from every candidate for the Provincial Legislature a declaration that he is in favor of an equitable compensation to all bona-fide holders of licenses, should Prohibition become law.

CHAPTER IV.

Money Spent on Liquor in B. C.

The Prohibitionists say that approximately \$11,000,000 was spent in B. C. on alcoholic liquors. They don't say when this money was spent. It is an approximate estimate of what has been spent sometime. Perhaps when the boom was on—we cannot say. Now notice this approximate report says what has been spent on liquor, but the compilers failed to give even an approximate estimate in this wonderful report of theirs, of how much the liquor people have spent out of this \$11,000,000 on wages, improvements, investments, interests, material, benefactions, insurance, taxes, licenses and revenues.

"Look," they say, "you people of B. C. have spent \$11,000,000 on booze. This \$11,000,000 has been practically thrown into the sea. It has been an enormous waste. The only benefit you have derived from it, is a paltry little sum which these liquor people paid for licenses. In Vancouver, they say, you spent \$4,500,000 on booze, and you get a paltry \$100,000 in licenses, that is all. That means, that you have thrown into Burrard inlet practically \$4,400,000." That is the way these Prohibitionists put this question, and I claim that it is most unjust, untruthful, one-sided, and purposely deceptive. In fighting an enemy, let us be fair. In the name of fair play I plead, be correct, and above board, and don't try to deceive the public for once your one-sidedness is exposed, you lose more friends than you make.

So let us take the figures for Vancouver. Here the Prohibitionists claim that we spent \$4,500,000 on liquor. Out of this the liquor people, we are told, spent \$100,000 on licenses, leaving the impression on the mind that the liquor people made a clear profit of \$4,400,000.

But every man and woman knows this to be ridiculous. What about wages? What about buildings? What about taxes, stock, and numerous other things, some of which I have already mentioned?

How much of this \$4,400,000, do you think, was paid by the liquor men, in Vancouver alone, in wages? Something like \$1,016,713. That item in itself is worthy of serious consideration. An industry that has a payroll in Vancouver alone of over one million dollars is not to be despised or talked lightly of.

And remember this: You are not called upon to help pay this payroll unless you want to. No man or woman is bound to spend money in liquor, so why do you howl? You need not spend a cent of this \$4,000,000, and therefore none of your money need go into the business, so why do you kick at the other fellows?

Again, remember that there is \$19,000,000 invested in real estate and buildings by the liquor business in Vancouver alone, and the interest on this nineteen million at 5 per cent. is nine hundred and fifty thousand—nearly another million dollars—and there are widows and orphans and cripples who live on this interest.

Our Prohibition friends forget these two vital items. So this brings our four million down to two million, and we are not half through yet. Insurance on \$11,000,000 worth of property at 2 per cent. is \$220,000, the taxes amount to \$119,000, the rentals amount to \$853,000, the materials, liquors, etc., come to \$995,000. This makes a total of \$4,613,000 expended. So instead of the four million four hundred thousand dollars going into Burrard Inlet and into wastefulness, we find it very usefully spent, and instead of these liquor men making a huge rake-off of four million four hundred thousand dollars, we find them losing two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, that is if the approximate figure of our Prohibition friends is correct, and the Vancouver liquor business contributed \$222,000 toward the city as revenue—a no mean item.

Now why did not our Prohibition friends mention all these facts? Surely some of them are business men, and they ought to know that a business must not be judged by its total receipts. There

are expenses to every business, and these expenses surely should be considered.

The same is true of the eleven million dollars the people of B. C. are supposed to have spent on liquor. You will find that out of that supposed eleven million dollars, 100 per cent. of it has gone in wages and other legitimate expenses and investments, as enumerated above. So don't run away with the idea, for one minute, that the \$11,000,000 has been wasted. It has not been wasted any more, than the money you spent on tobacco or drugs or shoes or clothes or rents or insurance, has been wasted.

CHAPTER V.

Prohibition and Church Membership.

In further proof of my contention that Prohibition is no cure of the evils of modern society, I will here give statistics to show that Prohibition does not improve the moral or spiritual tone of a community. I assume that my readers will grant the premises that church-going is a criterion of the moral and spiritual tone of a city or country. Church-going people, as a rule, are law-abiding, respectable people, and a proportion of them are devout or spiritually minded. I don't suppose there are many who will dispute this assumption.

This being the case, if the bar in B. C. is such an enemy to morality and the church, you would naturally expect church attendance and the prayer meetings to be worse off where the bar is open, and beer sold.

"Close the bars, prohibit drink," says one Prohibition enthusiast, "and our churches will be filled with sober men."

But the fact is that in dry cities and towns less people attend church than in wet districts.

It is shown in other parts of this booklet that there are as many suicides, paupers, and criminals in Dry States as in Wet States, and I will now prove to you, from actual figures, that there is as much

godlessness in Dry States as there is in Wet States. The conclusion, therefore, is that Prohibition is not the cure-all. I want you to study this question impartially and without prejudice, for I myself started out as an ardent Prohibitionist; but the deeper I studied the question, the further I went away from Prohibition as a cure. I am convinced, and I know you will be convinced, if you study this question thoroughly, that the only cure to all human ills is the cure of the Gospel. The root of all evil is in man's own mind, in his heart, and until MAN realizes this fact you may prohibit this, that, and the other thing to him, but as long as he himself has a corrupt mind, he will remain corrupt. It has been proved that if you take away beer from him he will take to drugs, physical abuse, nicotine or some other evil.

Philosophy and Science and Theology are opposed to

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition party today is not being lead by our first rate Thinkers and Scientists. The Giant Thinkers of modern and ancient times are, and have been, on the side of personal liberty. Our great jurists tell us over and over again that we should interfere with the liberty of the subject as little as possible. Persuasion, Conviction, Enlightenment, Education, are the Royal Road to all permanent reforms.

Now for Statistics.

These figures are taken from the last census. The percentage is to the total of population.

	Dry.	Wet.
Kansas	28.4	
New Hampshire		44.
Maine	29.8	
Rhode Island		54.

There are a total of 29 wet states that show a larger percentage of church members than Dry Kansas, while there are only two states that show a lower percentage, viz., Wyoming 25.1, and Oregon 25.3. No Prohibitionist can deny these figures.

So I want to ask you in all earnestness to study this question from all angles, and don't shout for Prohibition because some one else shouts, for I am sure if you study this question you will come to the same conclusion as I have come. Prohibition is no cure.

CHAPTER VI.

Half Truths.

At a recent meeting of the Prohibitionists certain individuals made rash and one-sided statements, with the evident motive of trying to mislead their hearers. Nothing antagonizes a fair-minded man like seeing others deliberately misrepresenting facts.

At this Prohibition meeting a speaker said that 452,000 people were sacrificed every year to the drink traffic. He also stated that the per capita assessment of Kansas, a dry state, was \$1,750, while the per capita assessment of Missouri, a wet state, was \$300.00

The impression such statements have on the public mind is to the effect that drink is the parent of all crime, and poverty. All we have to do, in order to abolish insanity, suicides, poverty, is to abolish the bar, the licensed hotel and the breweries.

Now what are the facts? It will be impossible for me here to go into detail, but I will endeavor to be fair and I won't try to mislead. Let us take suicides. Most suicides are caused by some worry or anxiety or "temporary insanity" as our coroners put it. Our Prohibition friends would have us believe that the majority of such cases, in fact nearly all of them, are caused by drink.

But what are the facts? Bulletin 112, of the United States Census Bureau, gives the following statistics. I cannot here quote them all. The Bulletin gives the record of **thirty-eight** states. Now notice; **twenty states** show a lower average death rate from suicide where liquor is

legally sold and controlled, than Kansas, where liquor is prohibited. Kansas had an average 22.0 suicides per 100,000 of its population. South Carolina, a wet state, was as low as 5.1 per 100,000. Now, in my opinion, and I base my opinion on figures, I don't believe the liquor traffic is the cause of 99 per cent. of the evils attributed to it. How easy it is to even men in authority to attribute mysterious deaths to causes which the public are trained to accept as feasible. It is a dictum among the knowing ones. "If you don't know the cause of death, say: "Drink or insanity." How easy! How plausible! How feasible! Yet years of investigation have proved to the writer that drink and insanity are not the demons to be blamed for ninety-nine of our suicides and miseries.

North Carolina is a Prohibition state, and yet there the average deaths from suicide was 7.1 per 100,000, while South Carolina, as I stated before, a wet state, had an average of 5.1 per 100,000 of its population. And don't forget that out of thirty-eight states investigated, twenty of these wet states have a LOWER RECORD than the model dry state of Kansas.

I have only space for one more fact. You could imagine by what the Prohibition speaker said, that the wet states were paupers, while the residents of dry states, like Kansas, are well off. What are the facts here again?

These facts are from the figures of the secretary of the Treasury for the year 1913, page 460. I cannot quote all the figures, but here is the fact. In twenty-seven states in which liquor is lawfully sold, the average savings of depositors is higher than the average savings of depositors in Kansas. In Kansas the average saving per depositor is \$231.69. while in New Hampshire, a wet state, the average savings is \$463.18, and in Nevada, another wet state, the average savings per depositor goes up to \$781.39. In North Carolina, a dry state, the average savings per depositor is \$171.56, while in South Carolina, a wet state, the average is \$278.75. So in the name of truth, let me appeal to all advocates

of reform to be just and not try to mislead the public with half truths.

CHAPTER VII.

A Few Facts.

In the interests of science or correct knowledge, we beg to submit the following facts or figures. While we do not make any comment on the facts, we believe every intelligent reader will acknowledge that Prohibition is not the universal nostrum that is going to cure all our ills. In fact, and I say this conscientiously, I do not believe that Prohibition will remove any of the burdens which lie so heavily on our shoulders today.

The social evil, or curse, the burden of woe today, is not the drink traffic. The evil is an economic evil, and Prohibition does not and will not help to solve it.

What the Prohibitionists should do is to prove scientifically that alcoholic liquors are absolutely bad in any quantity.

After proving that to the satisfaction of intelligent men, they should prohibit absolutely the manufacture of a bad article.

But where is the scientific or enlightened Prohibitionist who will legislate against the manufacture of alcoholic liquors absolutely?

Now, if the thing is not utterly bad, and you dare not try to stop the manufacture of it universally, why try to stop the sale of it locally. The Prohibitionist cry is an anti-bar cry and not an anti-brewery cry; which on the face of it is illogical and absurd. As liquors are not in themselves bad, and indeed in certain quantities are proved to be both food and medicine and stimulating, no intelligent person objects to the manufacture of it.

Prohibition does not cure. I want to quote to you from the Anti-Saloon Handbook, the authority of Prohibitionists. The editor of the handbook

argues that the health, happiness and prosperity of a people are measured by the occupants of penitentiaries, insane asylums and poorhouses, etc. Now, while this may be true, I do not see how it can help Prohibition, if this handbook's own figures are correct. Kansas is a dry state; Nebraska and Arkansas are put down as very wet places. Now, if you measure the health and happiness of a community by the inmates of its penitentiaries, etc., etc., then, surely wet Arkansas and Nebraska are away healthier and happier than Kansas. These figures are from the Anti-Saloon Handbook, so you must not accuse me of partiality or of being unfair.

	Kansas. Dry.	Nebraska. Wet.	Arkansas Wet.
Prisoners per 100,000 of population . . .	85.4	55.2	84.5
Paupers per 100,000 of population	43.5	46.2	32.9
Insane per 100,000 of population	172.2	167.0	69.4
Number of Children to 100 families	427.3	449.0	472.2

This last item refers to the number of children born, which the anti-saloon editor says is evidence against race suicide. So even in this respect the wet states show less race suicide than the dry state of Kansas. In other words there are more children born in the one hundred families in the wet states than the model dry states.

The figures are significant. Less prisoners in the wet states, less paupers, less insane, and more children born.

Now, whatever conclusions you care to deduct from the facts or figures, I want to emphasize the following:

1. Prohibition does not cure.
2. The Drink Traffic is not the cause of poverty, crime, insanity, and race suicide; for these very evils are in states and countries where there is no drinking.

This, then, is evident, that the Prohibitionists' figures when analysed, prove conclusively that Prohibition is valueless.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wages and Prohibition.

I heard a Prohibition speaker rattle off a speech in favor of Prohibition the other night. I like to attend some of their representative meetings in order to have a line on what they say. In the middle of his address he paused, and then shouted: "Workingmen, you don't know what you are opposing; by opposing Prohibition you are opposing the biggest friend of big wages and more wages than exists today."

"Wages in Prohibition states have increased 103 per cent., while wages in licensed states have only increased 75 per cent." (Thundering cheers). I thought there was something wrong somewhere, and as I knew those Prohibition speakers got most of their data from the Anti-Saloon Handbook for 1915, I sat home and looked it up, and lo, to my surprise, there was the item. Under the heading, "The Economic Aspects of Prohibition," it first deals with wages. Now let me preface my remarks with a few assertions. Figures, like the Bible, if you will allow their use in any capacity and in any connection, can be made to prove almost anything.

Further, if you grant the truth of any kind of assumption, you can prove that Jesus Christ is a thief, a murderer, and a vagabond.

In the first place the basis of comparison in this handbook is wrong. It compares nine small Prohibition States, with a total population of only 554,280, with ten large licensed States, with a total population of 2,564,280, or over four times as many.

Now, an increase of fifty members in a small church of 100 members would sound big, and look large. Fifty per cent. increase! Wonderful! While an increase of 100 members in a church four times as large would look small—only 25 per cent.

Yet, the fact of the matter would be that the 400 church had doubled the increase of the small

church, but when you come to average it it looks as if the small church was the only live church.

That is why I assert that these wild exclamations of increase of wages and increase of crime won't stand any test whatever. What are the facts as to wages?

The period covers the last two years of the U. S. Census, and I am quoting from the Anti-Saloon Handbook, 1915, so that Prohibitionists need not think I am faking their case. Total wages paid in 1909 in the nine Prohibition States—Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia—was \$221,742,000.

Total wages paid in the ten licensed States in 1909, viz., Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, was \$1,373,889,000, or over six times as much. That is, there was six times more wages paid in the licensed States than in the Prohibition States.

Now, let us compare a few of these States singly: Kansas (Prohibition), average wage earners, 44,215; total wages paid in 1909, \$25,904,000. Washington (licensed State), average wage earners, 69,190; total wages paid in 1909, \$49,766,000. Oklahoma (Prohibition), average wage earners, 13,143; total wages in 1909, \$7,246,000; Utah (licensed State), average wage earners, 11,785; total wages in 1909, \$8,400,000.

Now take two Prohibition states: Mississippi, average wage population, 50,380, and North Carolina, wage earners, 121,472. Total wages, Mississippi, \$18,768,000; North Carolina, total wages, \$34,355,000. Total \$53,123,000.

My reason for grouping the two states is in order to balance them against a state of about the same number of wage earners. But remember this: these states differ so materially in size, population, conditions of labor, wages paid, and so forth, that it is almost impossible to get a fair basis for com-

parison, but as the Anti-Saloonists have started the game we must keep it up and answer them in their own words.

So against these two states place Wisconsin, average wage earners 182,583, nearly balancing the last two states with an average of 171,000, but Wisconsin had a total wage roll in 1900 of \$93,905,000, nearly twice as large.

It would be useless comparing any more. But this is my assertion: Place a license state alongside a Prohibition state of the same size, or nearly and you will find the licensed state in better economic shape in every sense, than the Prohibition state.

CHAPTER IX.

Prohibition and Crime.

I am going to prove to you that Prohibition is not a preventative to crime. While Prohibition may dam one of the little streams of crime which flow from the well of human corruption, this stream will gush forth with renewed energy in some other direction, and with greater violence, if the well itself is not properly controlled and piped.

Prevention is no cure. Any doctor or lawyer or chemist will corroborate this statement. To prevent the stream from running down your backyard, does not dry up the stream. To prevent a fire from spreading to your neighbor's house does not save your own.

The best Prohibition can do, is to prevent a few individuals to secure liquor, but Prohibition cannot prevent everyone from getting liquor, and it cannot prevent these few from getting other stimulants, drugs, and so forth, which according to statistics, do them more harm and lead to more crime than their indulgence in strong drink.

Now, don't misunderstand me, and run away with a false idea of my position. My claim is this: Prohibition is not the cure for human crimes. Pro-

hibition is not the cure for anything. The only cure for corrupt human nature is the old-world cure of enlightenment or a new mind; but some modern reformers are bringing in Caesar to help Christ, which is a sad acknowledgement on their part that Christ has failed. But in my opinion, and I know what I am talking about, the real Gospel of the real Christ has never had a chance since the Apostolic age. Men have switched away from the glorious liberty of the Nazarene to Caesar, and countless fads and fancies and theories and dogmas and doctrines without number.

I have spent several days looking up and comparing statistics on this issue, because I felt it was the crux of the whole debate. Prohibitionists claim that if we got Prohibition in British Columbia it would reduce crime to a minimum, and that the revenue we derive from liquor would be more than made up by the reduction in the cost of criminal prosecutions. But after a very careful and complete examination of the evidence produced, I declare emphatically that this is wrong. I have compared very carefully the criminal statistics of Prohibition states and licensed states, comparing them according to population as near as I could, in order to be fair. And yet, to be frank, I must acknowledge that it is almost impossible to make anything like a scientific deduction from the data at hand, because laws vary in various states; conditions vary; the vigilance of the police vary; the enforcement of the law also varies to such an extent that, as I said, it is impossible to make anything like scientific deductions. But the Prohibitionists are forced to make comparisons on this point, for if Prohibition does not lessen the stream of crime, of what good is it? So, in order to keep up the agitation and keep the organization flourishing, they pick out a Prohibition state here and there and compare the number of criminals therein with the number of criminals in licensed states of twice and three times the population of the former. This is evidently unfair, for the larger the population the greater the number of criminals in proportion. So I have compared the states according to population, as near as they can be. To save space (P.

stands for Prohibition and (L) for licensed states.

	No. of population	No. of state prisoners	per 100,000
Georgia (P)	2,609,121	6,816	261.
Indiana (L)	2,700,876	2,870	106.
New Jersey (L)	2,537,167	2,978	117.4
Kansas (P)	1,590,949	1,444	85.4
Arkansas (L)	1,574,449	1,330	84.5
N. Carolina (P)	2,206,287	1,398	65.4
Iowa (L)	2,224,771	1,354	60.9
N. Dakota (P)	577,056	367	63.6
S. Dakota (L)	583,888	282	48.3
Oklahoma (P)	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
Nebraska (L)	1,192,214	657	55.2
W. Virginia (P)	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Minnesota (L)	2,075,718	1,632	78.6
Maine (P)	742,871	730	98.
Oregon (L)	672,765	623	93.
Mississippi (P)	1,797,114	2,281	127.
S. Carolina (L)	1,515,400	1,746	115.
Tennessee (P)	2,134,784	2,753	126.
Kentucky (L)	2,289,965	2,739	120.

The foregoing figures speak for themselves. I have given the population of each state also, in order that the reader may see that I am not comparing a small state with a large one.

I may also remark that I have included all the Prohibition states in the foregoing schedule, so you can see that the licensed states not only compare favorably with the Prohibition states as to the number of criminals, but the licensed states show LESS CRIME in proportion than the Prohibition states. So if these figures can and do prove anything, they most emphatically prove that Prohibition is no cure for crime.

CHAPTER X.

Temperance Instruction in School Books.

Ex-President Taft made the following statement some time ago while opening a College in Philadelphia:

"Criticism might well be directed to many text books that seek to circulate aversion to the use of intoxicating liquors. The unwise extremity to which legislators have gone in the requirement for such teaching has stimulated a class of books which dwell on the results of the use of alcohol in such an exaggerated way that they are grotesque exaggerations and therefore they become sceptical in respect to the whole matter."

This pronouncement is in fact only a reflection of the pronouncement ten years ago, of the famous committee of fifty which included in its body some of the ablest ministers, chemists, doctors and physiologists of the age. The committee was organized to study the question of alcohol in all its phases and after years of investigation this is their pronouncement.

"Under the name of Scientific Temperance Instruction, there has been grafted upon the public school system, of nearly all our states, an educational scheme relating to alcohol, which is neither scientific nor temperate nor instructive."

Science is another name for accepted truth. It is evident therefore that these so-called Educational Temperance books are not scientific nor accepted as facts by scientists. These books contain such sentences as "We can find nothing about it (alcohol) that gives us any idea that it is a food. . . . Alcohol is not in any sense a food" and so forth through the entire series.

Sir Michael Foster laid this entire matter before the International Physiological Congress, and more than 60 of the American Public School Text Books.

Their statement in fact is as follows: "The results of careful experiments show that alcohol, so taken in diluted form and in small doses, is oxidized within the body and so supplies energy, like common articles of food, and that it is physiologically incorrect to designate it as a poison, that is, a substance that can only do harm, and never good to the body."

One of the authors of these text books was interrogated by the committee of fifty and this is

what he told them: "I have studied physiology and I do not wish you to suppose that I have fallen so low as to believe all of the things that I have put into these books.

To show the duplicity of these authors here are two paragraphs from two books written by the same author. One book is written for children and is "authorized," the other is written for medical students and is unauthorized.

Here is the paragraph from the authorized children's book: "Has alcohol a just claim to be called a food? Is alcohol a tissue forming food? To this the answer is certainly NO. Is alcohol a strengthening food? To this the answer is NO."

From the unauthorized medical students' book: "Alcohol . . . according to circumstances, alcohol may be a poison or may be useful; when useful it may be regarded either as a force regulator or as a force generator. If the facts lead us to conclude, against the extremists, that it is to a certain extent a food, it is nevertheless a dangerous one."

From another so-called text book, written by a person who does not claim to be a physician, we glean the following paragraph: "Neither whisky nor bear is of much value in curing diseases."

But Prof. Osler, who is looked upon as a great authority by medical men, and one of the most conservative persons in the use of drugs, recommends the use of alcohol in the treatment of twenty different classes of disease, to say nothing of special conditions, and adds: "I should be sorry to give up its use (alcohol) in the severe forms of enteric (typhoid) and pneumonia." He also recommends it particularly in cases of collapse.

CHAPTER XI.

Prohibition From the Business Man's Point of View Under Present Conditions in B. C.

Every citizen looks at the various propositions brought for his consideration more or less from

how that proposition, if carried into effect, is going to affect his own interests. This view point is natural, and we cannot find fault with it. It is more potent in human affairs than any other consideration. So it behooves us to briefly review the effect on our interest should Prohibition be brought about at present in B. C. How would it practically leave the STATUS QUO as it is? Let us, for the sake of argument, brevity and conciseness, suppose that Prohibition became the rule of the Province tomorrow what would be the immediate results?

1. In the first place, it would put a number of men out of work. There are approximately 5,000 men directly employed in the liquor business in British Columbia today. This does not include allied trades and industries which are deriving considerable business and employment from the liquor industry, such as glass workers, hack men, restaurants, box and cork factories and so forth. These 5,000 men draw approximately about \$120,000 weekly in wages, which goes to the support of, let us say, about 16,000 persons dependent on the 5000 direct employees.

Here then, is one evident result. It is going to put these 5000 out of work, and these 16,000 out of support, and it is going to reduce the wage roll in B. C., which is already small enough, by \$120,000 weekly. All this is a loss! Direct and immediate; for Prohibition does not create any new industry to replace the liquor industry which it kills. Of course, the friends of Prohibition may argue that it does not and will not reduce the money in circulation, for the money spent now on the liquor business will still be spent in other channels, or it will be saved up!

True, the money will be here, but the point I wish to emphasize is this: that the \$1.00 John Doe spends per week on liquor now goes to maintain an industry in which are employed 5,000 hands and to whom are paid \$120,000 a week in wages, but when John Doe keeps that dollar in his pocket or puts it in a bank that industry perishes, that labor is lost, those wages are no longer in circulation,

and 5,000 men are out of work, and 16,000 people are suffering! But you say: "John Doe, may spend his \$1.00 extra in the grocery store, or in the meat market! He may, but that won't create a new industry; it won't give any more employment, and 40 per cent. of that \$1.00, in fact, may be exported out of British Columbia. In fact, no one is directly benefitted, while at least 5,000 men are put out of employment.

So it is evident that Prohibition will be a great hinderance, a great burden, a great loss to the Province. It destroys one legitimate business and industry, and does not create another to replace it.

2. In the next place, it will depreciate property. Our present hotels, which have been remodelled to meet with the requirements of the splendid "Bowser Act" have been erected or remodelled at a tremendous expense.

There is approximately \$20,000,000 invested in the hotel business alone in British Columbia, all in good faith. There is no denying the fact that if Prohibition came into force that the bulk of this investment would become useless. We can very easily say that the buildings could be converted into rooming houses and stores; talk is always cheap. But supposing this could be done, would it not be done at a sacrifice? Besides, we must not lose sight of the fact that a large number of our hotels have been bought under lease, and a large number of those men got their all invested in these leases, and if Prohibition came about, it would ruin these people, for they could not afford to remodel these places under their present leases.

Then consider present conditions in B. C. While the present rooming houses and stores are not paying normal rents, would a man be justified in spending thousands of dollars to make his place suitable for a store? So there is no denying the fact that Prohibition would greatly depreciate property—ruin many good, honest men and women, and practically render incomeless many widows and orphans who are now depending upon the income from these investments. This is no sentiment, but a hard and serious fact.

Surely we cannot but greatly sympathize with this point of view, and I don't see how we can conscientiously support any movement which will have this effect on property, unless we are prepared to pay full compensation.

3. Another immediate effect of Prohibition in British Columbia would be the increase of taxation. The revenue at present derived from the liquor business, both Municipal and Provincial, would have to be procured from some other source, and if it does not come through the hotels, it will have to come from other channels, and with the war taxes and voluntary contributions toward various war objects, I sincerely believe that the business community would feel this extra burden most intensely. The loss of one hundred and three thousand dollars in Vancouver alone would have to be placed onto the present taxes, which are already soaring too far skyward.

Why, therefore, should we at present go in for anything that would increase our burdens?

4. Besides, Prohibition would naturally increase the expenses of civic administration. I want you to disabuse your minds at once of the erroneous idea that Prohibition lessens the cost of civic administration. It does not. It always increases it, for you got to increase your detective and private inspectors' forces, if you mean to enforce the regulations, but you do not and cannot reduce any standing factor in the administration. You say there will be less drunkards. May be, but that won't mean less policemen, less magistrates, less court houses, less wardens; so in the final analysis, less drunkards always spell greater cost of administration, for there are less fines.

But does Prohibition mean in the aggregate less transgressors of law and order? Statistics prove no! So here again we do not really derive any benefit, but a serious loss.

5. There is another serious aspect of this question which should appeal to us as business men. With Oregon and Washington dry—at least temporarily, for I don't believe they will remain so more than a year—and with Alberta and Saskat-

chewan nominally dry, does it not afford British Columbia a splendid opportunity to show staple government, and sound, progressive and sane liquor laws and their administration, that would attract trade and business and industries to our coasts? When the men from the Yukon and Alaska come here to buy their supplies of commodities, and spend their money in our stores, will that not mean business? If we are alive to our opportunities, we may get the cargoes which used to be loaded in Portland and Seattle to be loaded here in Vancouver.

For the foregoing reasons, I claim that Prohibition would be a great detriment and loss to this Province, while to remain as we are would be a great gain.

CHAPTER XII.

Shots and Shells.

Bishop Satterlee—"Prohibition in Malne, where it was first enacted and where it has been in force for years, everyone knows is a farce."

Archbishop Messmer—"We cannot reform men by law. Prohibition, according to many observers, is an incentive to crime, illegal selling, illegal holding, illegal manufacture, bad quality, falsehoods, and all manner of other forms of evil."

Jefferson Davis—"The world is governed too much. When God made man he made him a free agent. Prohibition takes this freedom from man, which is not good legislation."

Judge D. E. Bryant—"My experience on the bench for years is that Prohibition is not good legislation. It leads to worse crimes than drunkenness. Perjury and subordination of perjury and it builds up feuds, illegal clubs and all manner of evasions of the law."

Edward Huntington Williams, M.D., of the New York State Hospital—"Prohibition in the south is raising a nation of little drug fiends."

Dr. A. P. Grinnell—"The consumption of stimulants in the form of morphine, paregoric, laudanum, in Prohibition states is appalling. In Ver-

mont there is over 3,300,000 doses of opium consumed monthly."

If you prohibit the sale of liquor it will spell three big words to you: Greater taxation—Less Liberty—More Unemployment.

George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, were not and would not be Prohibitionists. The greatest men of all ages were Temperate men—Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Jesus of Nazareth were Temperate men.

Prohibition does not reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquors. In Saskatchewan, twice as much whiskey has been consumed since Prohibition has been enacted. In the United States, in spite of all the Prohibitory laws in force in many states, there is twice as much liquor consumed as was consumed fifteen years ago.

All Prohibition does, and remember this, is to take the sale of liquor away from legitimate channels and place it in illegitimate hands.

The increase of insanity in the United States during the period of the last census, was 4.4 per 100,000 of the population; but the increase of insanity in Maine, a Prohibition state, during the same period, was 21.2.

The record for homicides is held by Tennessee a Prohibition state which has 64.3 per 100,000, while Philadelphia, a license state, has only 1.44.

Kansas, the ideal Prohibition state, has more insane persons than seventeen of the "wet" states.

Prohibition people say that alcohol carries off 1,662 persons every nine days all the year around. Remember, this a groundless conjecture. It has no foundation in fact.

A number of scientific men made investigations as to the children of alcoholic parents and temperate or sober parents. The report is published as the finding of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics. It asserts the following:

1. "The mean weight and height of the children of alcoholic parents are slightly greater than those of sober parents."

2. "The general health of the children of alcoholic parents appears on the whole slightly better than that of sober parents."

"Parential alcoholism is not the source of mental defect in offspring."

John Bright, an eminent English statesman, and who was an advocate of Temperance Reform, said, that while he believed in reform, he did not believe in any radical and rash measures. "Business," said he, "established by law, should be defended and protected by law." John Bright, who was a Quaker, asserted the principle of compensation.

Remember, Turkey, India and China are Prohibition countries, but how do they compare for virility, strength, wisdom, progress, liberty, wealth, morality, with England, France, America not to mention Germany Italy and Russia.

Force in matters of personal habits, religion, love, morality, is criminal.

Prohibition is a Quack nostrum. It claims to cure everything, while, in fact, it cures nothing but leaves the poor patient worse off in every sense.

Would you want a hotel next door to your house? No; neither would I want a creamery or a laundry!

Do you consider a Brewer and a Distiller to be respectable business?

Nature is the biggest Brewer and Distiller we have; it is perfectly respectable to be natural. Besides, Jesus was a Brewer and so was George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

But the wine Jesus made was not intoxicating! Is that so? Then there was no sugar in it! It must have been horrible stuff! Nature's wines are intoxicating.

Money spent in bars is wasted! Is that so? Then money you spend in grocery stores and drug stores is wasted too. I find that the money I spend

in bars goes to pay for stock, wages, interest, rents, taxes, revenue, etc.

Why should women favor Prohibition? It is not going to help them one iota. They do not drink and spend their wages at the bar. Yet, they are the poorest paid of all workers.

Which is the most helpful economically to a town: to buy your liquors locally and thus employ local labor and spend your money at home and help build up your own city, or to spend your money i noutside towns and provinces and thus encourage the mail order business and help build up the next town?

Don't be a dog in the manger. If you don't want to drink yourself, don't try to stop the other fellow.

The so-called Prohibition wave failed to cover several states that voted on the issue recently. These states are California, Texas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Ohio, Vermont, each of which vetoed Prohibition with a big majority.

If Prohibition prohibits, how is, or why is it that the consumption of alcohol is on the increase?

In 1850 the consumption of wine, beer and whisky, per capita, in the United States, was 4.08 gallons; in 1914 the consumption was 22.50 gallons per capita. This fact in itself is sufficient to prove that Prohibition is a farce.

Mr. Clarence Gibbony, President Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, speaking on Frohibition and Compensation, said: "The only effective plan, it seems to me, by which we can permanently get rid of the liquor business is to pass a Prohibition amendment to the constitution—appropriate a sum of money sufficiently large to meet the requirements—provide for the appointment of some sort of commission, with authority to appraise all liquor establishments at their actual value, and in some such manner compensate the licensed dealers for some part of the actual cash lost, following the dissolution of the partnership, thereby enabling them to engage in some other business. . . . I cannot understand how any good citizen, if he com-

prehends the facts, can approve a partnership which gives both partners part of the profits, but charges one of the partners with all the losses at the time of dissolution. This is neither just nor equitable. So it cannot be the right way out. The only course open for us is to support a square deal abolition of the liquor traffic."

The assertion that liquor is the cause of 75 per cent. of the crimes committed is absolutely false. Drink is not a cause, it is an effect. Judge John A. Perry says: "Idleness and not intoxicating liquor is the greatest cause of crime."

It has been said that if you cut out the booze that you will reduce the cost of criminal government. But the facts declare otherwise. There are more policemen and detectives in Prohibition cities and states than in licensed ones. Minneapolis, a licensed city, has one policeman for every 981 of its population, while Prohibition Nashville has one policeman for every 800 of its population.

Dry Memphis had 64 murders for every 100,000 of its population in 1912, while wet Milwaukee had only four murders.

Prohibitionists do not want absolute Prohibition. Notice how their Prohibition bills read: "That the sale, manufacture, or sale, transportation for sale, importation, or sale of liquors for beverage purposes be prohibited."

That is a very clever clause. You see it does not prohibit the manufacture, importation, etc., for USE. Any number of men can club together and manufacture for use. They can also manufacture, etc., for medicinal, scientific, religious, mechanical and other purposes. The act prevents manufacturing for sale and for beverage purposes.

Is it any wonder that blind pigs, and thousands of private distilleries jump into being in Prohibition places?

Which is the best for the health and safety of a city: to have your liquors sold under supervision or to have anybody manufacture liquors secretly, and thus supply you with poisonous stuff? Is it any

wonder that there is more insanity in dry districts?

Should B. C. go dry, don't forget that your druggist can supply you with big doses of alcohol in the following patent medicines:

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.....	65	per cent.	Alcohol
Hall's Great Discovery.....	43	"	"
Hamlin's Remedy	22	"	"
Paine's Celery Compound....	20	"	"
Wine of Cardin.....	20	"	"
Peruna	18	"	"
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable			
Compound	18	"	"
Rexall's Rheumatic Remedy..	18	"	"
Electric Brand Bitters.....	18	"	"
Buchu Juniper Compound....	16	"	"
Carter's Physical Extract....	22	"	"
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic.....	20.7	"	"
Liebig Company's Coca Beef			
Tonic	23.2	"	"
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25	"	"
Hop Bitters	12	"	"

Samuel Gompers, the great Labor leader, pronounced against Prohibition thus: "I am frank enough to say that I am out of harmony with the Prohibition movement."





