

Signs of the Times

PROHIBITION SPECIAL



LET us say to the liquor demon: We are going to protect the American home, the mother and the child; are going to rescue the lost manhood of our fallen brothers; to remove the strong arm of protection which you have enjoyed since we legalized your infamous traffic; we are determined to drive you out not only from a few cities and counties and states, but out of the grandest republic beneath the shining sun. Our ballots will end your iniquitous life.



12 INCHES OF GOOD STUFF

The Despoiler of Childhood



What is dearer to the hearts of all true and loyal parents than the well-being of their boys and girls? And it is because the drink demon is the great robber of the children's birthright, because the mailed fist of King Alcohol strikes hardest at childhood's cradle, because it is the "ravisher of girls," and the "corrupter of boys," and the "despoiler of homes," that we present this phase of the mighty American issue first.

EDITOR.



Photographs of toys filled with liquor, and given to children by the liquor men, in their efforts to create the drink thirst among the youth. These receptacles are in the possession of Mr. Earle Albert Rowell. See "The Devil's Siamese Twins" on next page.

A Baby's Rights

EVERY baby has a right to be born with a sound mind and a sound body, free from the degeneracy of alcoholism, such as idiocy, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance; free from the physical weaknesses that manifest themselves in an increased death rate; free from the environment that logically leads to reformatories and penitentiaries, in the budding of their manhood and womanhood; free from the industrial child slavery that so often rules the drunkard's home; free from the blighting stigma that "papa was a drunkard"; free from every taint of the curse of drink — the nation's and childhood's foe.

The Trail of the Serpent

MARY ALICE HARE LOPER

THERE is no crime too diabolical to be committed by King Alcohol, the satanic tyrant who holds in his relentless grasp the keys of juvenile reformatories, jails, penitentiaries, and infenal brothels.

In this twentieth century, under the blazing light of Christianity, our own beloved Golden State is wet with liquor mildew, which blights its fairest flowers — our promising sons and daughters — and leaves them to suffer premature death, and to occupy unnumbered graves. How long must this vile curse continue to rob our commonwealth of intellect, of genius and ability — how long?

Think of it — one hundred thousand drinking men in California alone! Picture to yourself the multiplied thousands of dependent women and helpless children suffering poverty, disgrace, and shame as the result. Many of these men seem as powerless to release themselves from the giant octopus of intoxicating liquor, as is the drunken chauffeur who lies unconscious beneath his overturned motor car. Many men long to be freed from this infamous habit, and would hail with joy the news that California is numbered in the lengthening list of dry states.

The multitudes of widows and orphans, of neglected and deserted mothers and children, afford such an argument against the liquor business as should melt the stoutest heart. Instead, liquor dealers are putting forth most strenuous efforts to educate our children to become drunkards. It has been truthfully asserted that the heathen African who baits with a living infant his trap for the white man, is less inhuman than

the liquor men of this enlightened country who seek to entice the children by stealthily winding about them the deathly coils of the serpent habit, by means of doped candies, nickel treats of wine and beer, and other enticements, that they may become the future patrons of the liquor traffic.

As long as husbands and fathers drink intoxicants, women and children will weep, and poverty and wretchedness will be the common heritage of the drunkard's posterity. The child has a right to be well born, free from hereditary taints of evil habits. He has a right to be well reared, to be properly educated, and to experience parental love and the joys of a happy home.

The trusting bride who kneels at the marriage altar has a right to expect a respectable home and decent support from the man into whose keeping she intrusts her earthly happiness.

But how often, as time goes on, she becomes a drudge, it may be to the extent of supporting her husband, who, because of drink, proves false to his trust, and gives to the greedy monster of the still his meager earnings! She becomes the breadwinner for herself and her helpless children also, and thus struggles for existence, while the wolf of hunger howls at their hovell door, and unrelenting pauperism constantly stares them in the face.

The pallet of straw which serves as a mother's deathbed tells, more loudly than words can express, that the cause of this awful travesty on "home, sweet home" is the accursed liquor traffic. Yet the shivering waif who finds in some secluded cellarway or dry-goods box a pretense of shelter from the wintry blast, may not survive long enough to comprehend fully the injustice of his misery.

Street waifs are a sure product of the liquor traffic. They associate promiscuously in the streets, where, day by day, from babyhood to maturity, they receive an education in sin which fits them to enter the ranks of criminals. They fall an easy prey to evil-doing; for while the mother is compelled to toil early and late because the father spends his time and earnings in the saloon, the children are deprived of their rightful training.

Thousands of promising boys go down to ruin, and thousands of innocent girls are decoyed and thrust into the infernal dens of vice, through the medium of intoxicants. From myriads of living tombs ascend the hopeless cries of helpless victims, while fiends gloat over a spectacle of sin sufficiently appalling and heart-rending to make angels weep.

Myriads of earth's fairest blossoms are doomed to die a lingering death and to sleep in unknown graves, unless an end is put to the liquor traffic. Could our sweatshops and many of our department

stores reveal their revolting secrets, could the sad-hearted, broken-spirited women and girls make known their misery, would not a pitying world have sympathy, and consider an opportunity like that of November 7 a godsend "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free"?

Many a man, transformed by drink into a fiend, murders outright or by inches the woman he has promised before God to love, honor, and cherish. Many a wife sacrifices her life upon the black-mantled altar of despair and loathsome disease, as veritably a martyr to the wicked rum power as is her husband who fills a drunkard's grave. Our hospitals are teeming with wretched victims of sin and debauchery, the result of the fiendish liquor habit. No words can do justice to the sickening details of heredity and crime that result from this nefarious business, which, like a huge boa constrictor, is crushing out the life of the world.

Stand aghast before this awful spectacle, ye voters of the Golden State. Go to the polls on November 7, and help write "Finis" to California's part in this blackened history, and thus permit Old Glory to wave proudly from Mount Shasta to San Diego, over a grateful people emancipated from the accursed thralldom of the liquor traffic.



A little brandy in his milk to soothe him to sleep quickly. Alcohol is also present in the milk of nursing mothers when they use liquor to excess. Alcohol has a greater effect upon cells in proportion to their immaturity. Alcoholic mother's milk is not suited for the building up of a healthy body.

A Bloody Record

Two thousand five hundred little white caskets were required to lay away the babies slain last year by drunken fathers. Each was some mother's child — but those twenty-five hundred sweet rosebud mouths are silent now. How many times more must this bloody record be repeated? The liquor traffic is the "diabolical enemy of American childhood." It transforms

the natural protector of the home into a fiend incarnate. It puts out the love fire upon the hearth of the home.

"THE drunkard's children — robbed of home comforts, education, and training, living in terror of him who should be their pride and protection, thrust into the world, bearing the brand of shame, often with the hereditary curse of the drunkard's thirst."

Increase of Defectives

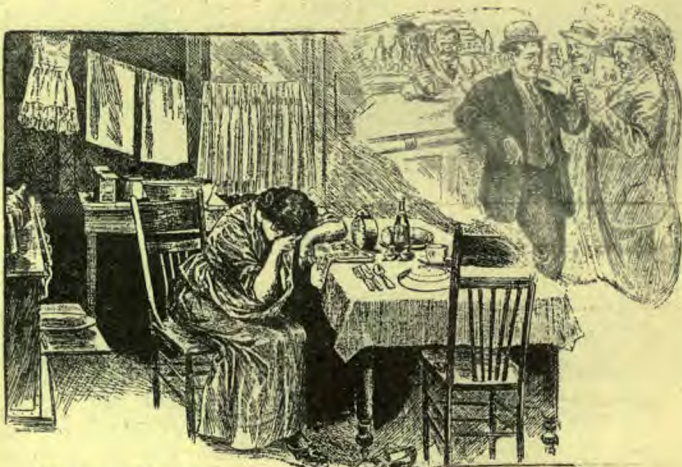
A. VON BUNGE, M. D., of Basel, Switzerland, presents indisputable evidence of the fact that alcoholism and defects of brain and nerves go hand in hand; that defective children increase proportionately to the alcoholization of fathers. These defects are epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, and St. Vitus's dance.

Of the children of occasional drinkers, 2.3% are defective; of regular moderate drinkers, 4.6%. (And by regular moderate drinkers is meant those who drink daily less than two quarts of beer.) Of the children of regular heavy drinkers, 9% are defectives; whereas of the children of drunkards, 19% are defective.

"IN many a household, little children, even in the innocence and helplessness of babyhood, are in daily peril through the neglect, the abuse, the villainy, of drunken mothers."

Drink Multiplies Weaklings

At the international congress against alcoholism in 1909, Prof. Taav. Laitinen, of the University of Helsingfors, presented facts showing that in abstaining families, 1.3% of the children were weaklings; whereas in drinking families, 8.2% were weaklings.



WEeping HER LIFE AWAY

Many a loyal wife is slowly dying of a broken heart, while her husband, a "jolly good fellow," is "treating the boys" in a saloon that your vote might abolish.

Statistics were also presented based upon 19,519 children in 5,736 families. Abstaining families lost 13% of children by death; the families of moderate drinking parents, 23%. (These moderate drinkers drank no more daily than corresponded to one glass of 4% beer.) Immoderate drinking parents lost 32% of their children.

Professor Laitinen also showed, beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, that drinkers' children develop more slowly than the children of abstainers. This fact was based upon the study of 2,125 children from 2,125 families.

It is a noble thing to save a drunkard, but it is a thousand times better to prevent a man from becoming a drunkard.

To Blame for Misery

GERTRUDE H. BRITTAN, superintendent of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, is authority for this statement: "Of children in misery, parents' drink is to blame in at least three cases out of every four." In other words, seventy-five per cent of the burdens of childhood are due to alcohol. Her statement is based upon the study of 1,739 cases of adult delinquency, between January 1 and June 30, 1910.

"It is still the custom of wet communities to pave the streets and roads with fines from vice resorts, while these resorts pave the way to perdition for the young people of the communities."

The Devil's Siamese Twins

EARLE ALBERT ROWELL

A NATION'S youth are its most valuable asset; and any organization that is devoted to corrupting the moral, wrecking the physical, and blasting the mental life of the child, is a declared enemy of national efficiency, conservation, and preparedness.

That a despoliation of childhood is the result of the liquor traffic, is evinced by the increasing tide of crime attributable to young men and women under the influence of liquor.

Personal investigation of conditions in all the large cities of the Pacific coast convinces me that the larger number of persons who become hopeless drunkards or hardened criminals begin drinking before they are of age. Government reports show that there is a gradual lowering, each year, of the average age of the criminal. Indeed, the press teems with accounts of mere children in years who are old in vice.

The liquor traffic realizes the necessity of keeping recruits coming into its huge staggering army. To this end, the youth are treated whenever possible. The accompanying photographs [see top of preceding page] are of liquor receptacles in the possession of the writer. They were filled with liquor, and given by the liquor interests to children, whose curiosity would lead them to imbibe the contents, and thus acquire a thirst for drink.

One of these receptacles, the "ruler," was given by a saloon keeper in Hillsboro, Oregon, to a boy of thirteen, as he passed the saloon on his way to school. He was drinking from it in school when the teacher discovered it and took it from him.

During the Christmas season every year, the liquor interests distribute hundreds of thousands of bottles like those pictured here, to the youth of this country. In one small town in Oregon, a liquor man slipped into a church where the Sunday school Christmas tree of the churches of the town had been prepared, and hung on the tree a china cucumber filled with whisky for every name he found already on the presents. This diabolical attempt to corrupt the youth was fortunately discovered by the superintendent.

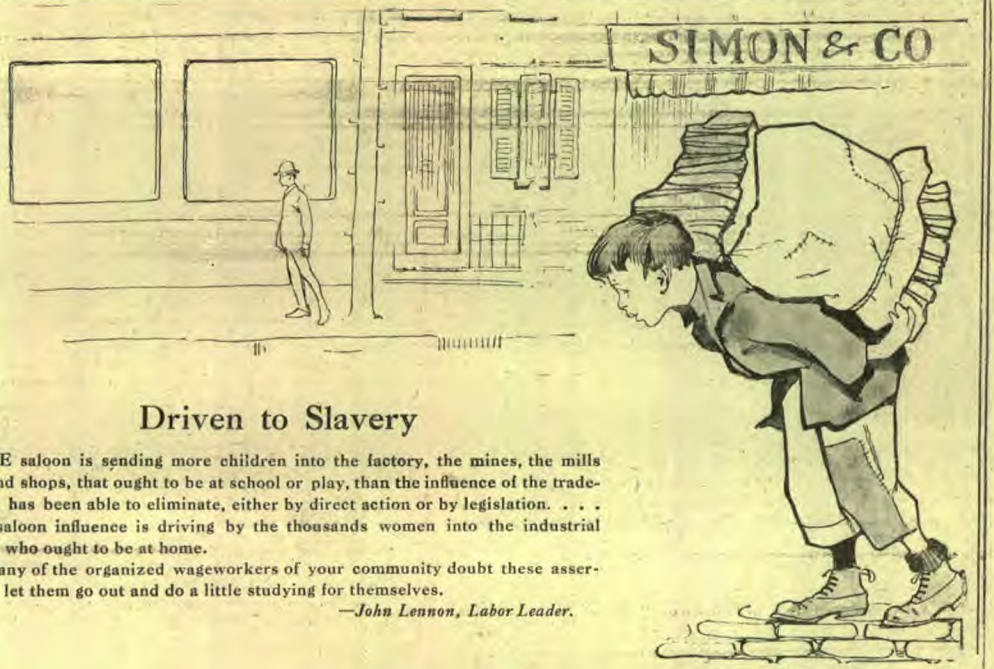
Investigation has convinced me that alcohol is the chief means used to lure girls to ruin. The saloon and white slavery are the devil's Siamese twins. So long as we allow the liquor traffic to exist, we will make little headway against white slavery. Saloons, fallen women, and gambling halls are always found together.

Investigation proves that ninety-five per cent of the fallen women not only drink, but insist on their consorts' drinking. Men use liquor to ruin women, and then these ruined women use liquor to ruin men. Thus vice grows by what it feeds upon.

Few men in their sober senses will consort with the vile and diseased women of the red-light district, but alcohol relaxes the morals while exciting the passions. That is why houses of ill fame are placed as near as possible to sa-



"We do without food and clothes so that papa can help the saloon keeper pay his license fee."



Driven to Slavery

THE saloon is sending more children into the factory, the mines, the mills and shops, that ought to be at school or play, than the influence of the trade-union has been able to eliminate, either by direct action or by legislation. . . . The saloon influence is driving by the thousands women into the industrial world who ought to be at home.

If any of the organized wageworkers of your community doubt these assertions, let them go out and do a little studying for themselves.

—John Lennon, Labor Leader.

loons. Thus diseases of the vilest kind are contracted.

Reliable information from the highest authorities shows that at least seventy per cent of the men of the large cities are diseased by such life, and that seventy-five per cent of all the operations performed on women are made necessary by contamination from these men. The average age of these women is only twenty-four—mere girls. Over fifty thousand girls from twelve to eighteen years old are lured to ruin every year, largely through the use of liquor.

If we are to roll back the increasing tide of vice, we must clean up the cities; for vice increases in the cities much faster than the population. A city of 500,000 commits about ten times as many crimes as a city of 100,000, though it is only five times as large. This is not guesswork, but a fact, and an ominous one, in a country where the cities are growing as fast as they are in the United States.

If we would save our cities, and thus our youth, we must put forth strenuous efforts immediately, before vice becomes so entrenched as to make this impossible. The vote in many states this fall

will determine whether we realize the importance of saving our youth.

"If you would make it easier for the youth to do right, and more difficult for the youth to do wrong, you must destroy the liquor traffic, their greatest tempter from the path of rectitude."

Creating the Thirst

THE sinister activity of the liquor interests in creating the "drink" thirst is evidenced by this statement from one of their organizations:

"We must do as the families in Europe—add a little wine to the glass of water for the children—educate them to use wine at their meals."

THE life of the liquor traffic depends upon the creation of the drink appetite among the youth.

Wanted—Your Boy

IT takes one hundred twenty-five thousand boys a year to keep the liquor business going. The liquor men have plenty of money. They can buy all the grain and hops they want. They can hire all the help they need. But they can't run their business without boys. They don't buy these, so I'm going to ask you for a donation. I want your boy to put on the altar of sacrifice. Better send along your daughter, too; for every drunken man implies a fallen woman or a disgraced wife. Your child, my brother—your son for drunkenness, and your daughter for shame. Come, now, don't refuse. You voted to license. The saloon

Abolish This Destroyer of Childhood!

keeper has paid you the money demanded, and has a legal right to him.

What did you say? "Not your boy, but your neighbor's boy?"

Shame on the man that will sacrifice his neighbor's child and refuse his own! Give to the rum fiend that life you love better than your own. Go home to-night and take those children from their mother's arms. Recall the joy of their childhood and the promise of their youth, and then say to that mother, "I have decided to make an offering to the rum fiend."

Can you do it?—No! No! Well, then, with the children in your arms, and the little wife by your side, on election day put the interests of these children and that loving wife on a white ballot. Get on the firing line and do your duty, and soon it will not be necessary for you, or any other father, to sacrifice his children.—Newton N. Riddell.

PROTECT YOUR BOYS FROM DRINK.

2,000,000 Child Slaves

ACCORDING to the Hon. John J. Lentz, there are in the United States "more than two million children under fourteen years of age who are laborers; or rather—let me call them by their right name—they are child slaves, just as truly and even more cruelly than were our Negro black slaves before the Civil War."



"PAVE to-day the broad highway With something not so white as the souls Of the innocent boys at play. Why can't men pave the business marts With something harder than women's hearts? Is there no gold that will serve their turn, Save the shining gold of the beads that rest Soft on a mother's loving breast? Must these go down to a drunkard's grave, In order that we the streets may pave?"

The Wrecker of



"O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!"

The Enemy of the Workingman

GEORGE W. RINE

THE degree of human progress is largely determined in terms of labor. In both the physical and the intellectual world, there can be no excellence without labor. A progressive society is objectively conditioned upon skill in the cultivation of the soil, in the building of roads and bridges, in the construction of private and public buildings, in the operating of mines, in the multifarious phases of manufacture, in the transportation and distribution of the products of labor, and so on almost indefinitely.

It follows, therefore, that the degree of progress made by civilized society is commensurate with the degree of the efficiency of its individual workers. Hence whatever tends to impair the effectiveness of the toilers, injures society, retards social advancement.

It is a fact of common knowledge that corporations and other employers are everywhere demanding sobriety of not only their office force, but also their manual workers. Captains and other officers of vessels, and even the common sailors, are strictly forbidden to touch alcoholic drink while on duty. Locomotive engineers, firemen, and train conductors can no longer keep their positions if they show the slightest inclination to befog their faculties with grog.

Several months ago, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad made a rule that all its employees must totally abstain from alcoholic drink, not only when on duty, but when off duty as well. This rule was enforced on the ground that it meant life and safety to passengers, and dollars and prestige to the company.

A recent report sent out by the United States Department of Labor informs us that seventy-two per cent of agriculturists, seventy-nine per cent of manufacturers, eighty-eight per cent of "trades" employers, and ninety-eight per cent of transportation companies, rigidly exclude from their employ all persons not known to be habitual abstainers. The Fidelity and Casualty Company testifies concerning the prevention of industrial accidents: "A man whose nerves have been made unsteady by a recent, debauch, or by the habitual use of alcohol, should not be permitted to operate dangerous machinery or to carry on dangerous work. He endangers not only his own life, but the lives of others."

It is because drink leads one to be reckless and foolhardy, and because it dulls the senses by which danger is perceived, impairs one's judgment, and lessens motor control, that it so amazingly increases liability to accident.

Alcohol not only unfits a man for labor, but deprives him of nearly all his chance of engag-

ing in remunerative labor. And since alcohol is the enemy of labor, it is the enemy of all social progress and well-being.

ROM conquered Alexander the Great after he had conquered the world.

Fatal Effects of Alcohol

THE alcohol problem is more important than the tuberculosis problem, as (1) it costs more lives and more money; (2) it costs the United States over \$2,000,000,000 annually; (3) it probably causes, directly and indirectly, at least ten per cent of all the deaths in the United States; (4) it predisposes to infection, destroys acquired immunity, prevents the occurrence of artificial immunity, at least in rabies, lessens resistance, leads to an increased mortality in all infectious diseases and after surgical operations; (5) it lessens the power of the individual to resist the injurious influences of extreme heat and cold; (6) it causes a deterioration of the quality of mental work; (7) it diminishes the power to withstand fatigue, and lessens the general efficiency of the individual; (8) it is a poison, and should be classified as such, instead of as a food or stimulant; (9) when the physicians take hold of the question in the same spirit as they have shown concerning yellow fever, malaria, and smallpox, instead of treating it as a moral question, and leaving it to clergymen, temperance workers, and enthusiastic reformers, we may expect better results; (10) more may be accomplished by teaching the people the truth in regard to the fatal effects of alcohol upon mental and physical efficiency than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking.

We deserve condemnation as a profession when we assume the attitude of sneering contempt for the efforts of clergymen, laymen, enthusiasts, and reformers in their attempts to stamp out this evil, just as we would deserve it if we would assume the same attitude toward them if they attempted to stamp out yellow fever and malaria. Fortunately, the question is receiving new attention from earnest men who have the courage of their convictions, and who see with clear vision, and who will not be deterred by sneers or criticisms.

Public opinion demands, and has a right to demand, in no uncertain tones, that the action and influence of alcohol be determined and settled by the medical profession, and that we then teach the people the truth fully, conscientiously, and fearlessly.—George W. Webster, M. D.

SCIENTIFIC experiments show that even comparatively small amounts of alcohol decrease the amount of work accomplished, and increase the fatigue therefrom.

Impairs Muscular Power

ALCOHOL does not increase strength for muscle work, but distinctly decreases it. The reason that many persons imagine they are working better and with less weariness after taking alcohol is that the alcohol blurs judgment. Thus one judges that he has accomplished more work than he really has done, while the alcohol temporarily covers the feeling of fatigue. This is soon followed by greater depression; but the drinker seldom realizes that this is due to the alcohol, and sometimes he uses more drinks to overcome it.

The learned Dr. Abel says, "Both science and the experience of life have exploded the pernicious theory that alcohol gives any persistent increase of muscular power."

Careful tests with delicate instruments have shown that even a small quantity of alcohol—no more than that in a bottle of claret wine—caused disturbances of the mental faculties. It slowed reaction time—the response of the mind to signals—or if a choice had to be made, the worker answered the signal more quickly but made more mistakes. With larger quantities of alcohol, the reaction was always slower. The alcohol brings on a condition similar to that of fatigue, so that work done is of a lower order than that of which the mind is naturally capable. It impairs the power to memorize, to add, to judge.—Cora Frances Stoddard.

"THAT drink impairs the scholarship of school children is undeniable. High scholarship decreases, and poor scholarship increases, as the use of alcohol is increased.

The Foe of Efficiency

"SCIENCE has demonstrated that alcohol is a poison to the human system. It weakens man's brawn, impoverishes his blood, and injures his brain. The evil effect is proportionate to the extent to which alcohol is used. It lessens the power of the toiling man to do his labor. It makes the burdens of the miner heavier to be borne, and makes it harder for the mason to lift the stone, for the carpenter to wield his hammer, for the engineer to hold the throttle. It diminishes the logic of the lawyer, dims the genius of the writer, makes unsteady the knife of the surgeon, weakens the grasp of the business man over his affairs, quenches the ambition, cools the courage, and clouds the mind of the statesman."



"SCIENCE has shown alcohol to be responsible for a large part of our insanity, imbecility, disease, and degeneracy. And now comes big business showing us that alcohol is responsible for most of our inefficiency."

Dangerous Drug

It is clear, in the light of experience and of recent research work, that alcohol ought to be classed in the list of dangerous drugs, along with morphine, cocaine, and chloral, a drug which may so affect the will power as to gain the complete mastery over a patient, and in the end destroy him. English and German physiologists have demonstrated, beyond a question, that the continued use of alcohol in any quantity is not only useless, but positively harmful; and on the basis of experience, I appeal to my colleagues everywhere to abjure its use.

One of the most alarming effects is that observed in the arterial walls and in the heart muscle, which are weakened. The impairment of nutritive processes is another pronounced factor. All rational surgery and treatment of disease takes into serious account the question of the use of alcohol by the patient. This is science, and not sentiment or theory.—Dr. Howard A. Kelly, professor of diseases of women, Johns Hopkins University.

DR. W. F. BOOS says: "The excessive Monday accidents result from the paralyzing effect of the Saturday night and Sunday debauch—the 'hang over,' which may last for twenty-four hours and longer. The victim is . . . not in complete control of his faculties, and is therefore more liable to have an accident."

Is Beer Injurious?

MODERN scientific research has shown that, contrary to general belief, beer is proportionately much more noxious than are wines or liquors. The Bremen anti-alcohol congress, a conclave of many of the most famous physicians in Europe, concluded that, while liquor makes a man brutal and dulls his judgment, an adequate amount of beer makes him slow-witted and abolishes judgment. While wine or brandy, in



"Every alcoholic is a candidate for tuberculosis."

Brain and Brawn

sufficient quantity, makes a man crazy, beer tends to make him stupid.

As regards the recent claims that lecithin, or "nerve fat," has been discovered in beer, this is interesting, if true. If it has — despite all the painstaking negative analyses of many generations of chemists — it is quite safe to estimate that the total amount contained in four carloads of beer might approximate the quantity concealed about the person of one vigorous fresh egg.— *Edwin F. Bowers, M. D.*

"EVERY DRINK IS A DRINK TOO MUCH."

Does Alcohol Shorten Life?

G. H. HEALD, M. D.

WHEN Professor H., followed by a class of senior medical students, made his rounds from ward to ward of the old City and County Hospital, San Francisco, he was nothing if not dramatic. He evidently believed in delivering his instruction in such a way that it would cling to the gray matter of his auditors. In the effort to leave a lively impress on the mind of the student, he probably left, as a by-product, a more than lively impression on the mind of the patient. We were ranged three or four deep around a cot on which lay a patient half bolstered up, who had that look of apathetic resignation betokening a man who has had more downs than ups. Standing near the head of the cot and facing his audience, the professor said, with an air of omniscience: "Young men, this patient has pneumonia, and he is going to die. Nothing we can do for him will save him, for he is a drinker." He was right. Our next visit to that patient was at the morgue or the autopsy room.

We then learned a fact which has been further impressed upon us, both as students and as practitioners — that the prognosis in a case of pneumonia is bad if the patient is a steady drinker. He need not be a hard drinker, either.

We afterward learned that there is a reason for this unfavorable effect of alcohol. In pneumonia, it is a pretty even fight between the invading germs and the body of defenders, the white blood cells. Every drink of alcohol damages these cells — helps to put them out of commission, as it were, so that the steady drinker is in a worse state of "unpreparedness" than are some governments we know of.

And as a government that is unprepared for the attacks of one nation is similarly unprepared for the attacks of other nations, so the body unprepared to defend itself against pneumonia is also unprepared to defend itself against other diseases.

Perhaps there is no body of men who, from the very nature of their calling, are so interested in the factors that shorten life as are insurance men.

In an address "Can Insurance Experience Be Applied to Lengthen Life?" Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, said: "Nothing has been more conclusively proved than that a steady free use of alcoholic beverages, or occasional excesses, are detrimental to the individual. . . . It is certain that abstainers live longer than persons who use alcoholic beverages."

The following is from a folder prepared by the medical director of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company, and sent out to their policy holders:

"Published statistics relating to the mortality among immoderate drinkers are meager, but the effect of alcohol has in a broad way been measured by the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, covering the period from 1866 to 1905. This company aimed to take none but total abstainers and temperate drinkers.

"On analyzing the experience in these two groups, it was found that for every one hundred deaths among the total abstainers, there were

one hundred and thirty-one deaths among the temperate drinkers, showing a difference of thirty-one per cent in favor of the abstainers.

"Taking the experience of the same company for sixty-one years prior to 1901, and considering the mortality at the different age periods, we find that from age thirty-five to thirty-nine, the mortality in the general group was eighty-three per cent in excess of that among the total abstainers."

Should not this drug, capable of so much harm, be restricted in its sales, as are other dangerous drugs? And should not you, Mr. Voter or Mrs. Voter, do your share at the polls to effect its restriction?

DRINKING IMPAIRS THE MEMORY.

Recommended by Drink

"Go to the best friend you have, and ask him for a recommendation. Tell him to make it as strong as possible. After he has said all the good

he can of you, let him write at the end of the recommendation three words, and write them in red ink, so they will be sure to be seen — 'And he drinks.' Then take the recommendation to any man who has money enough to employ another, and watch his face when he reads the recommendation — and then wait for a job."

"ALCOHOL impairs muscle work. It makes the drinker expend more energy. It increases his fatigue. It decreases the amount of muscle work done in a given time. It compels him to work longer to do a given amount of work."

Puts the Ban on Drinking

THE Standard Oil Company has issued the following notice to all employees:

"Everywhere the use of intoxicating liquors is being regarded with increasing disfavor, and many large corporations have recently issued circulars to their employees on the subject. The habit, as we all know, greatly reduces a man's efficiency, and makes him unreliable.

"A great many of our men are sober and industrious, and we desire that their influence be exerted to induce the drinking minority to follow their example.

"It has been decided that hereafter promotions will be made only from the ranks of the non-drinkers, and continuance of the drinking habit by employees will be cause for dismissal."

MERCHANTS display their products in their show windows. Not so with the saloon. It buries its products in the potter's field.

Candidates for Tuberculosis

ESPINA Y CAPO declared before the Paris congress on tuberculosis, in 1905, that alcoholism and tuberculosis form the worst possible combination; that every alcoholic is a candidate for tuberculosis. Reynier has been struck by the



OUT OF A JOB

"Knowledge that drink impairs working ability, increases liability to accident, and interferes with the system in operation, is fast putting up bars of industry against the drinker who wants a position worth while."

observation that in external tuberculosis occurring after the fortieth year of life, the abuse of alcohol is frequently the only predisposing factor which can be ascertained, and that in such cases, all history of family taint is generally absent. Crothers quite recently demonstrated, in a study of one hundred cases of alcoholism, that it lowers the vitality and resistance, and predisposes to consumption; and Cornet explains the favoring influence of alcohol on the development of pulmonary phthisis thus, — that the ciliated epithelial cells are, by alcohol, temporarily weakened and paralyzed, so that one important defensive provision against the inhalation of tubercle bacilli is rendered inactive. Another harmful consequence he sees in the weakening of the heart muscle.

The general conviction thus prevails that alcoholism is distinctly a predisposing factor for the acquirement of tuberculosis, by virtue of its enfeebling, paralyzing effect on the defensive apparatus of the organism and the general systemic resistance to infectious diseases.— *H. J. Achard, M. D.*

SEVENTY-FIVE insurance companies carried on an investigation running back through fifty years, and reached the conclusion that the man who takes two beers or one whisky a day increases his death risk eighteen per cent.

Abbreviates Longevity

THE following questions were sent out to several American insurance companies by a New York paper:

"As a rule, other things being equal, do you consider the habitual user of intoxicating beverages as good an insurance risk as the total abstainer? If not, why not?"

Extracts from replies are given below:

- "No; drink diseases the system."
- "No; drink is destructive to health."
- "No; less vitality and recuperative power."
- "No; use tends to shorten life."
- "No; drink shortens life."
- "No; drink cuts short life expectations."
- "No; drink is dangerous to health and longevity."
- "No; predisposes to disease."
- "No; reduces expectation of life nearly two thirds."



"There is no man whose interest the liquor traffic does not imperil. There is no man who should not, for his own safeguard, set himself to destroy it."



Outlaw This Wrecker of Brain and Brawn!



DISCHARGED BECAUSE OF DRINK

"One cannot climb the ladder of success with one foot on a bar rail."

The Decay of the Nation

CARLYLE B. HAYNES

BY careful breeding, a thoroughbred race of horses has been produced; likewise a thoroughbred race of corn; also a thoroughbred race of dogs; similarly a thoroughbred race of flowers and fruit.

It is time we were producing a thoroughbred race of men. And the first step in the process would be to destroy alcohol, for alcohol is destructive to manhood.

It has now been scientifically demonstrated that alcohol is a toxin—poison. A toxin is the excretion of some form of life. It will poison the form of life producing it, and all other more highly organized life. This is a universal law, which stands unchallenged and undisputed.

Alcohol is produced by the lowest form of life known, the yeast germ. It will therefore act only as a poison on all forms of life more highly organized than the yeast germ. It is because of this that nothing living can get into any organic matter placed in alcohol.

By cultivation, there can be developed in a plant certain colors that were not in it by nature. Apply alcohol to the plant, and color will at once stop developing.

By domestication and breeding, a wolf can be evolved into a gentle, faithful dog. Give him alcohol, and he will develop again the nature of a wolf. The most highly civilized and educated man can be changed into a besotted, stupid lump of flesh by alcohol. This is not guesswork. These things are absolutely scientific in their results. They can be watched and measured, and the result never fails.

Sixteen thousand men in the United States last year deserted their children. Three thousand men murdered their wives. Twenty-five hundred fathers killed their own children. No other race of animals has fallen so low as to make such a record. Alcohol is the cause.

The processes of nature, when acting normally, build up and strengthen. Alcohol reverses nature's processes by tearing down, by degenerating. And when the processes of degeneracy set in and are not checked, nature herself assists the progress of degeneracy, and proceeds to exterminate. Nature does this in the case of the user of alcohol by shortening his own life and blighting his offspring.

Take fifty thousand young men who are total abstainers, and they will live to an average age of sixty-five years. Turn them into moderate drinkers, and they will live but fifty-one years. If they become heavy drinkers, they will live but thirty-five years. The cost of being a moderate drinker is fourteen years of life. The cost of being a heavy drinker is thirty years of life.



The rise and fall of crime in Chicago has been found to correspond to the privileges accorded the all-night saloon.

The Anarchist of

must be destroyed. You will soon have an opportunity to help destroy it. A campaign, "the stakes of which are the existence of the nation and the race," is on.

VOTE DRY.

If you would reduce crime to the minimum, destroy the liquor traffic, the chief cause of crime.

The Company It Keeps

ALCOHOL is a cause of crime; first because many commit crimes in order to obtain drink; further because men sometimes seek in drink the courage necessary to commit crime; again because, by the aid of drink, young men are drawn into crime, and young women led into prostitution; lastly because the saloon is the meeting place of criminals, where they not only plan their crime, but also squander their gains. — August Vollmer.

"THE black flag of the legalized saloon stands for poverty, misery, and crime, for destruction, death, and damnation." It must be supplanted by the white ribbon of the Stars and Stripes.

Jeopardizing the Foundations

SOCIETY can only exist by virtue of a full and normal recognition, on the part of each individual, of the mutual rights of one another. One of the early effects of alcohol upon the novice is a lessening of that appreciation of the right relation of things which makes him a normal being. When a large number of individuals, through the influence of a drug environment, begin to have a lessening of the perception of right and wrong, then the real foundations of society are in jeopardy. — De Witt G. Wilcox, M. D.

ALCOHOL benumbs the higher controlling faculties of the mind, and obliterates, to a large degree, the sense of responsibility and discretion, stimulating the animal passions, and creating a desire for sensual things.

Cause of National Inefficiency

ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, after reviewing the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, from 1849 onward, in which the recorded experience concerned 31,776 whole life policies of non-abstainers, passing through a period of 466,942 years of life, and 29,094 whole life policies of abstainers, passing through 398,010 years of life, and after showing the greater life expectancy of the latter, says:

"In alcoholism we have to deal with a chief cause of national inefficiency. This inefficiency is partly caused by the sickness and mortality due to alcoholism, and the numerous diseases which it favors, or actually produces, including insanity. Alcoholism is a chief cause, if not actually the chief cause, of poverty. The evil really wrought by alcoholism is much greater than any official figures reveal."

"ALCOHOL is one of the most dreadful and insidious of all corrupting agents known to men, in debauching legislatures, and robbing our citizens of the results of their labors at the ballot box, making a government of the people, by the people, for the people a farcical phrase, while King Alcohol sits enthroned in the legislative hall."

Alcohol and Heredity

H. N. SISCO, M. D.

THE evils of alcoholism are apparent enough in the drinker himself, but often the children and even the children's children, though abstainers, must pay a heavier toll than the parents who indulge. The immutable laws of heredity here operate.

These paragraphs propose to discuss briefly alcoholism and heredity from the viewpoint of degeneracy, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, and insanity.

Prof. J. G. Adami, a pathologist of world-wide reputation, from McGill University, Montreal, in the London *Lancet* of November 2, 1912, states that "intoxicants have a deleterious effect on the offspring," and that "they cause instability and imperfect development of the nervous system, showing itself in convul-

sions, epilepsy, imbecility, and insanity." As the years pass, evidence corroborating this testimony is constantly increasing.

DEGENERACY.—Dr. Stockard, of Cornell University, reporting in the *Archives of Internal Medicine*, October, 1912, shows that of thirty-two young born of alcoholized guinea pigs, twenty-five soon died; but that of seventeen young born of normal animals, all lived and were vigorous. What is true of animals in this case, proves to be true of men. Professor Laitinen, of Finland, declares that in 3,600 families studied, thirteen per cent of the children of abstainers died; twenty-three per cent of those from moderate drinking families died; and that thirty-two per cent of the children in heavy drinking families died. Professor Demme, of Switzerland, says that of fifty-seven children born of ten alcoholic families, ten were deformed, six idiotic, six choreic or epileptic, and twenty-five were born dead. Only seventeen were normal; while of the children of ten temperate families, eighty-eight per cent were normal. These facts are found in the report of the International Congress of Alcoholism, 1909.

EPILEPSY AND IDIOCY.—The following is quoted from *McClure's Magazine*, October, 1908:

"In examining into the histories of 2,554 idiotic, epileptic, and weak-minded children in the institution at Bicetre, France, Bournville found that forty-one per cent had alcoholic parents." In the same article, it is stated that at the Craig colony for epileptics at Sonyea, New York, 313 cases out of 960 had a history of alcoholism in the parents. The lesson from these facts cannot be ignored.



In the Marriage and Divorce Special Report of the United States Census Bureau for 1909 the following significant fact is given: Alcoholic drinks helped to break up 184,568 homes in the

INSANITY.—Census Bulletin No. 119, compiling facts for the year 1910, shows that the rate of commitment to insane hospitals for a given number of inhabitants is, in the whole United States, sixty-six; in license states, seventy; and in prohibition states, forty-four. And since prohibition does not wholly prohibit where wet states border the dry, under absolute prohibition the figures would doubtless be more striking still. These reports certainly furnish food for thought.

DEFECTS TRANSMITTED.—Dr. H. H. Goddard, of the training school for feeble-minded, Vineland, New Jersey, writing in the *Journal of Heredity*, December, 1915, shows that of 337 cases investigated, the parents of about fifty per cent were feeble-minded or epileptic. Dr. M. W. Barr, the superintendent of a similar training school near Philadelphia, states, in the same journal, that of about four thousand cases studied, fifty-five per cent had a family history of idiocy. And what is here shown of epilepsy and feeble-mindedness is also true of insanity and degenerative diseases of the nervous system in general. They are conditions very frequently passed on by heredity. And, too, while many of these defective individuals are confined in institutions, probably a far greater number are at large in society, having defects of a lesser degree, it is true, but nevertheless equally potent to transmit to their children the major defects as well as the minor ones.

Alcohol, therefore, not only too often blights the life of the drinker, but is also notorious for exacting a heavy toll of misery from his offspring. Alcohol sets in motion a stream of degeneracy which, when once started, continues its destructive course even "to the third and fourth generation."



It is estimated that three fourths of the fallen women were lured from the path of chastity while under the influence of drink.

Americans are consuming alcoholic liquors at the rate of twenty-two gallons every year for each man, woman, and child in the country. As a result, alcohol kills between six hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand citizens every year—about two thousand a day. Very nearly one half of the deaths in America—forty-four per cent, to be exact—are premature, due to alcohol.

But far worse than the shortening of the drinker's life is the blighting of his children. For both parents to be moderate drinkers means an increase of infant mortality under the age of one year, of nearly eighty per cent. On the same basis—moderate drinking by both parents—the disturbances of the processes of reproduction, the dangers of maternity, and the chances of accident are increased more than four hundred per cent. With both parents alcoholics, one child in seven will be born incurably deformed; one child in five of those who live will become insane; every third child will become either epileptic or hysterical; and only one child in six will be normal.

One of the objects of the United States constitution is to protect life. To do this, alcohol



Law and Society

From Drink to Immorality

ONE of the first effects of alcohol is to impair the power of self-control, to relax the self-restraint that normally preserves modesty of thought and action in both men and women. As Jane Addams says: "Even a slight exhilaration from alcohol throws a sentimental or adventurous glamour over an aspect of life from which a decent young man would ordinarily recoil." "The lower tendencies and desires that have been held in check then run their course." Dr. Shaller declares that "it is impossible to lead many women astray without the use of liquors."

Many young men and young women first step aside from the path of chastity when under the influence of wine or other alcoholic drink, which has temporarily narcotized judgment and self-restraint. Forel reports on 211 cases of diseases of vice, that seventy-five per cent were infected while more or less under the influence of drink. Forty-six and nine tenths per cent were merely in "a state of slight exhilaration" from drink when they contracted the disease.

Many a girl, ignorantly brought into white slavery under the influence of drink, in sheer shame remains in it.

The drink habit also opens the paths to immorality which the victim pursues step by step. The drink habit leads eventually to loss of her social status, then to loss of her own self-respect, and to the formation of bad companionship. All this ends in the "don't care" attitude, a "self-abandonment and surrender to a life that seems to offer the best chance of obtaining alcohol and the greatest amount of excitement and attraction."

Another path from drink to immorality is the economic. The drinking woman becomes inefficient, unsuitable for decent occupations; consequently there is loss of employment, employers refuse work, friends get tired of supporting her, and as a result, faced with the prospect of starvation, the woman turns to the life of immorality for self-support.—Cora Frances Stoddard.

If you would reduce the number of divorces, and maintain happy homes, you must destroy the liquor traffic, the great crusher of homes.

Clasps Hands with Divorce

MORE than seven times as much alcoholic liquor was consumed in 1906 as in 1870, while divorces increased in almost exactly the same proportion. In the city of Chicago, drink is the cause of almost as many divorces as all other causes combined, or, to be explicit, forty-six per cent. Drink is playing a leading part in the wrecking of an average of one home a day in that one city. Thus one more link is formed in the long chain of evidence against this terrible curse, which leaves nothing but disgrace and degradation in its wake.

ALCOHOL IS THE WORST ENEMY OF THE HOME.

An Opiate to Morality

M. ELLSWORTH OLSEN

AT least one half (some estimate it at three fourths) of the crime of this country, and a very large portion of its poverty and disease,



undoubtedly are the outcome of indulgence in alcoholic drinks. In fact, crime and alcohol have been vitally connected for so very long a period that they seem almost inseparable. Who ever knew a band of desperadoes who didn't screw up their courage with liberal potations of alcohol? Where is the red-light district to-day that can exist without liquor? How are the young of both sexes lured into sin? Is it not by means of this potent ally of all evil? But these general statements have been made so many times that they don't mean very much to the average reader. Let us consider a few tangible examples.

A public house (saloon) in London, England, was watched one Saturday night for an hour and a half. This is what the watchers saw, as reported in a London daily:

During that short period of time, 795 persons entered the doors. Of these, 209 were men, 380 women, 83 youths and girls, and 123 very young children and babies in arms. [England now has a law prohibiting children from entering a public house.] Seven perambulators were taken in, some of which had in them two children. Outside there was scarcely an uneventful moment. Three women were turned out, and five men. There were six disturbances and one very bad fight. Three girls about seventeen came out quite drunk. Twenty-four men, including a footman in livery, and nineteen women left the house helplessly drunk. Two of the women had babies in their arms. At 10:50 the house had to be closed, with the exception of one small door, on account of a frightful row. A policeman had to stay outside after that until closing time.

Such were the activities of one saloon in the short period of an hour and a half. Would these things happen in connection with a grocery store, or at an ordinary restaurant, or even at a public market thronged by far greater crowds of people than any one saloon? The answer is an emphatic No. It is only in connection with saloons that this utter demoralization occurs, and the reason is plain. The alcoholic drinks dispensed at such places dethrone the reason and self-control in men, and at the same time excite the baser passions.

But this public house scene is a mild picture compared with some of the things drink has wrought. The man under the influence of alcohol is really not himself at all. He is under the control of a fiend. For all practical purposes, he is insane.

John B. Gough tells of a man who underwent one of those "awful surprises" that come to the victims of the drink fiend. He was considered a very respectable sort of man except for an occasional fit of intoxication. He went into a saloon and took a drink, then another, and another. At last he staggered home, and in the madness of drink, inflicted on his wife, whom in his right mind he dearly loved, blows that killed her. He was arrested, and spent the night in jail. In the morning, on being awakened from his drunken stupor, he was astounded.

"This is a jail, isn't it?" he asked of the keeper.

"Yes," was the reply, "you are in jail."

"What have you got me in jail for?"

"Don't you know?"

"Don't I know? I know I was never in jail before in my life; and this is an awful disgrace. But what have you got me in jail for?"

"You are in jail for murder."

"What! You don't mean it!"

"Yes, I do."

"You are joking!"

"No, I am not."

"For murder? Have I killed somebody?"

"You have."

"Oh, my God! What will become of me? Tell me, does my wife know of it?"

"Your wife! Why, don't you know? It is your wife you have killed."

At these words, the poor victim of the licensed saloon fell as one dead.

Just such things are happening to-day; but where one woman is killed in this comparatively merciful manner, hundreds—yes, thousands—die a slower, more painful death, die by



Many a hand has been inspired by drink to slay even a friend.

inches, we may say, of neglect and want arising solely from the fact that the husband drinks.

Look at another picture: The night is bitterly cold, and the wind cuts like a knife. A little girl, covered with only one thin garment, is on her way to the public house, with a blacking bottle in one hand and a piece of silver in the other. She is fetching gin to satisfy the insane thirst of her drink-ridden father, while back in the hovel she has come from lies her half-starved mother on the floor, with a newborn babe crying at her side. Yet the drink-cursed man who could be guilty of this infamy was a tender father and loving husband when sober. Alcohol made him, for the time, a fiend.

Perhaps the saddest thing about the awful immorality wrought by drink is the helplessness of the victim of the

habit. He is utterly unnerved morally and physically. He has no will power. Humanly speaking, there is no hope for the confirmed drunkard. "Gentlemen," said one such man to a group of friends, "you ask me to give up the drink. Ask me to sever my right hand from my wrist, and I can do it; but to give up the drink—never!" Six days later, the poor man stabbed himself to death in a hotel.

The gospel alone has power to lift the drunkard out of the gutter and once more put him on his feet. But God expects men to cooperate with Him; and it is the privilege and duty of men who believe the gospel and love their fellow men, not only to labor for the succor of the lost and fallen, but to do everything in their power to banish the saloon—to root the liquor traffic out of this fair land of ours.

If conditions in a "dry" town are bad, what is needed is not more whisky, but less whisky.

The Producer of Insanity

THE fact is generally admitted that the use of alcohol is the sole cause in upwards of one fourth of the cases of insanity, according to diagnosis on admission to asylums. Statistics gathered from all parts of the civilized world exhibit remarkable uniformity on this point. Taking men and women together, this is the result; but taking them separately, the per cent of women insane on account of alcohol is generally a mere fraction—one fourth, or such a matter—of the general average. Thus it appears that the predominance of males in the insane population is chiefly due to alcohol.

The statement of these facts does not take into account a large number of cases where alcohol as a partial cause was the real determining factor, without which other causes would probably not have been sufficient to produce derangement. It leaves out of consideration all the hereditary mental disorders—idiocy, deficiency, and epilepsy—which are caused or accentuated by the influence of alcohol.

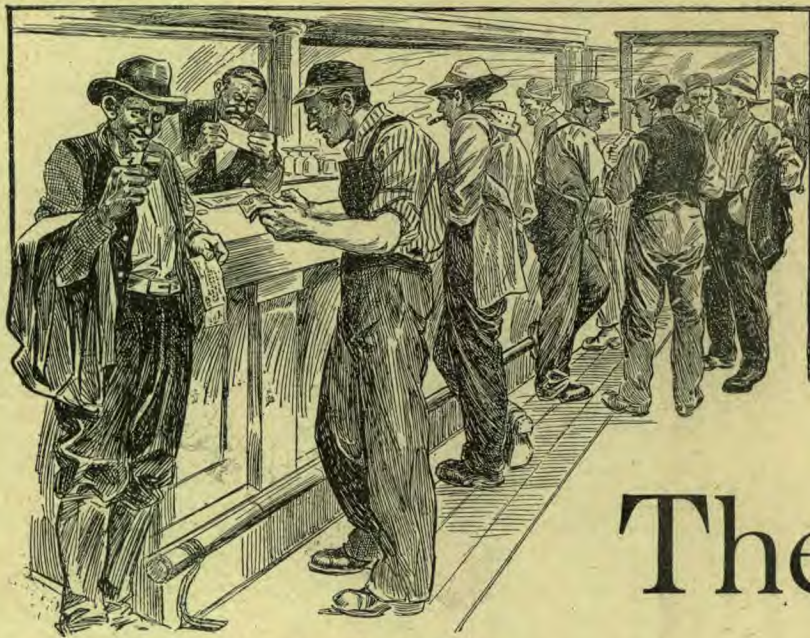
Not all the insane are in asylums or under surveillance. It is probable that a number equal to those confined are constantly at large in the world, consisting of the various individuals more or less deranged temporarily by the use of liquor. About half of the 7,500 murders estimated to have been committed in the United States in 1915 were committed by this class of insane. This prevalent temporary dementia was also the cause of thousands of other crimes of violence, of suicides, and disastrous failures of mind under responsibility of various kinds. It costs over \$5,000,000 each year to care for these alcoholic insane in the United States, and the voters pay the bill.

ONE insane person in every four owes his insanity to drink. According to Dr. Rosanoff, there are 48,605 insane in the United States whose insanity is chargeable to drink.

Drive Out This Anarchist of Law and Society!



Drink and immorality go hand in hand. Liquor is the indispensable ally of the vice traffic.



A firm in Massachusetts marked 700 \$10 bills before giving them to its employees on pay day. Before the following Tuesday, 400 of the marked bills were deposited in the banks by saloon keepers.

Alcohol: Does It Pay?

B. G. WILKINSON

A MAN plunged one day into a doctor's office, all excited. "Doctor," he cried, "look down my throat." "Yes," said the doctor. "I don't see anything." "Don't you see, don't you see anything?" cried the man. "No, nothing," said the physician. "What's the matter?" "Doctor, look closer. I've swallowed a house and lot."

We know that gasoline pays. This fluid is sold everywhere, in all countries, is in great demand, and is netting those who control it, some of the greatest fortunes ever amassed in the history of the world. But alcohol, that fluid, does it pay? Let's look at its record and see. It caused that man to swallow his house and lot; it caused Alexander to surrender the scepter of his world empire, just when he had won it; Babylon the great passed away in a night of drunken revelry; and the Roman Empire slowly sank to ruins, the harvest it reaped from its investment in the pleasures of alcohol.

"Between sixty and seventy per cent of all prisoners in penal institutions," says the warden of the Minnesota state penitentiary, "come there as the result of liquor." A high medical authority says, "Drinking mothers lose twice as many babies as those who are sober." But the change in condition produced when alcohol is thrown out the back door, is seen in the fact that at East Tilton, New Hampshire, the jail was sold at auction, because the town went dry, and had had no arrests for two years. The purchaser turned it into a hen house. Hen houses pay.

THE BEAR-HUG PARTNERSHIP

Does the saloon pay? — Yes, it pays; but no man can live on its pay, for "the wages of sin is death." Over fifty years ago, Uncle Sam went into partnership with the saloon. But it was the partnership of the bear-hug. Uncle Sam was the man, the saloon the bear. And now Uncle Sam is striving with all his might to get loose from the firm. The saloon turns him over revenue, as it promised. But for every \$500,000 annual tax that the debaucher of man pays the American government as its bribe to live, it takes \$2,000,000,000 out of the pockets of the people. Then it turns over to Uncle Sam the criminals it produces, to be cared for; it turns over the paupers it creates, for him to feed; it turns over the insane whose minds it shatters, for him to house. And all this annually costs the man who doesn't drink, \$2,000,000,000 more. Yet the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, in Washington assembled, said: "Tell the American people that if they think that prohibition has won the fight, they are mistaken. The fight is not ended; it has just begun." Evi-



When the saloons go, the bank deposits increase.

THAT the drunkard is not a good citizen is manifest. That the "steady" drinker stands in danger of becoming a drunkard admits of no denial. That the drunkard is not to be trusted in a place of responsibility, that his services are neither sought nor retained, is the business side of the question. Present-day efficiency demands sobriety.

The Robber of the

dently the saloon knows that Uncle Sam doesn't have the paying end of the bargain.

"Give me," says Senator Lamazelle, of the French Senate, "the sums offered up annually by the workingman to intoxication, and I will, in twenty years, buy all the industries, and deliver the laborer from the capitalist. The four million workmen of France, who annually spend more than \$20 per capita for strong drink, could, if they put that money aside, in sixteen years buy the majority of shares in the great manufacturing and industrial plants, and become the directors thereof." Americans consume 22½ gallons of liquor per capita annually.

Read the following headlines from seven different newspapers — and these are only samples of what are appearing daily — and ask if this kind of business pays: "Drunken Pop Corn Vender Shoots Wife and Sends Bullet into Own Head"; "Drunken Auto Drivers Face Prison Term"; "Mine Boss Wounded by Drunken Employee"; "Motorist Took Four Highballs Before Tragedy"; "Five Stabbed in Riot at 'Beer Keg Jubilee'"; "Touring Car Hits Carriage and Hurls Man from Machine"; "For Assault and Drink — Pays \$13 for His Sunday Experience."

It is the loftiest insult imaginable to the intelligence of the American people to tell them that the abolition of alcohol is a violation of personal liberty. The saloon stands indicted before the outraged face of society by every count a jury can summon. England saw herself compelled to strip for this war, and alcohol was the first encumbrance to be cast aside. France turned upon the terrible foe within her own borders, and crushed absinth, the national drink, before she marched to meet the Germans.

Russia astonished the world by abolishing vodka and all intoxicating drinks. Has it paid? Out in the villages, you will now find no policemen, where once they were as thick as the milky way. The newspaper has come to stay, and eager crowds gather around when there is one to read, where once the only reading done was the name on the rum bottle. Schools are springing up, and saving accounts are written up in thousands of rubles to the ordinary pillar of state, whose account was once a blank page. The only thing about alcohol that pays is its abolition.

ARE WE BEING MOCKED?

For the American nation, the problem is soon going to be a more serious one than "Does it pay?" With complacent look and satisfied step, we repeat the story: "About 60,000,000 in the United States living in dry territory, or eighty per cent of American soil. Prohibition gaining. The United States will be dry by 1920."

There is, however, a serious side to this prospect. In 1850, the people under the Stars and Stripes consumed per capita 4.08 gallons of intoxicating liquors; in 1870, twenty years later, this had risen to almost eight gallons; another twenty years, or 1890, saw this per capita consumption rise to 15.53; while in 1910 it was 21.86. Since then it has continued to rise. Are we being mocked? Is there an increase of dry territory, a multiplying of prohibition laws, only to find the drinking of alcohol on the increase? We are under the necessity of eradicating the evil, root and branch, else we shall see a horrible recoil from advance already made. Be not de-

ceived. A great enthusiasm stretching over a few years is not going to deliver our country from the long reign of this cruel foe. Yet our country must be delivered, if it is to live. We sit, the silent beholders of ghastly ruins, all that remains of noble empires. Our doom is sealed unless we throw this monster in this final struggle.

FROM the year that Columbus discovered America to the present, all the mines of the world have produced about \$16,500,000,000 worth of gold. We only have to go back eight years, to the end of 1907, to be able to make up that sum from what America has spent for drink.

The Price of a Drink

WOULD the cutting off of the revenues from liquor deplete the treasuries of cities, states, and the federal government? Cities derive great amounts from liquor licenses; but how much of that fund is expended in the vain effort to stop crime incited by liquor? How much of it goes to the support of women and children left destitute by drunken husbands and fathers? How great is the sum spent upon municipal criminal courts and upon policemen who have little to do except catch and punish criminals who become criminals because of drink? What would be the saving to cities in franchises bartered away by city officials who could never have been elected except by the help of the liquor forces?

Would the loss of revenues from liquor ruin our states? It has not ruined Kansas, the state that has the largest per capita of wealth, the greatest per capita of bank deposits, the highest per cent of literacy, and the smallest per cent of crime, of any state in the Union.

What effect would the abolishment of the use of liquor have on a state if it lessened crime twenty-five per cent, if it lessened insanity, idiocy, and pauperism a like per cent? How about the savings on jails and the expenses of trials made necessary through inflamed passions, degenerate minds, and criminal tendencies caused, increased, or uncontrolled because of the use of liquor?

It is proper, when discussing the economic side of the liquor question, the price of a drink, to consider the expenditures and all the losses of individuals, communities, municipalities, states, and the federal government; for it is the net rather than the gross profit that makes for wealth or poverty. — Dan M. Smith.

"Few men can afford to support both a family and a saloon."

Prohibition Not Confiscation

"PROHIBITION is not confiscation of property or even of property rights. When prohibition prevails everywhere, every saloon keeper, brewer, distiller, and wholesaler will have all the property and all the rights that anybody else can have. We will not take an inch of ground, or a single building, or equipment from a building. We simply propose to say you shall not use your property to debauch mankind.

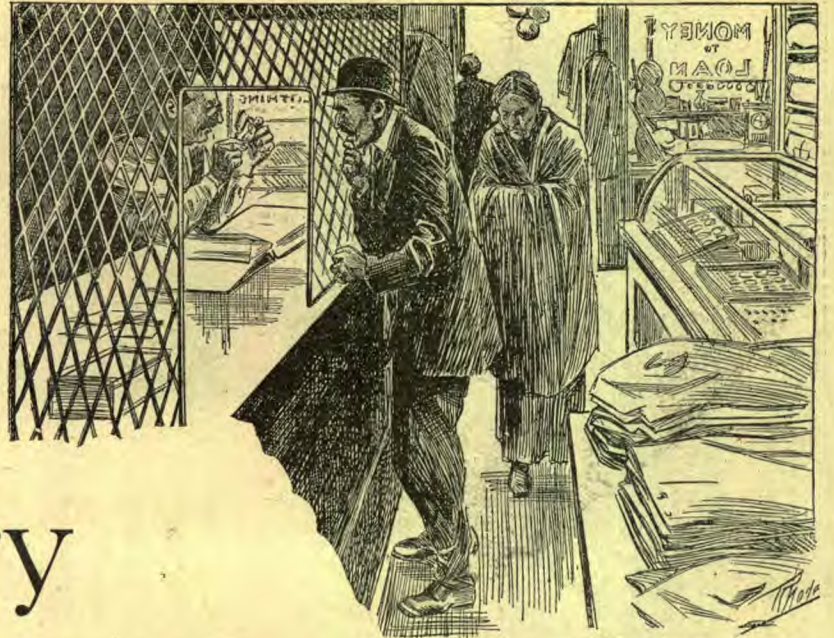
"We owed the liquor traffic nothing; for they

Outlaw This Robber of



Wholesale liquor store in Seattle, Washington, after the people had voted for state-wide prohibition, and before it had gone into effect. Note the significant sign in the window. See companion picture on next page.

"THE plea of liquor dealers for a money indemnity reminds one of the man who killed both his father and his mother, and was convicted for it. When asked by the court if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, he remarked: 'Judge, you ought to be merciful to me. Remember, I'm an orphan.'"



Seeking a paltry pittance from the pawnbroker to quench the awful thirst that consumes him. Drink-crazed, the wretched victim will take the baby's shoes, the wife's clothing—in fact, anything that will secure the price of a drink.

Public Treasury

never had a natural, inherent, or constitutional right to debauch the American people. The liquor traffic has only been tolerated because of our long inertia; and if now we should demand compensation for our losses, there is not enough invested in it of money or of men, if they sold their property, their bodies, and their souls, to pay a millionth part of the bill they owe to modern civilization."

"SINCE the liquor traffic meets no necessity, and adds nothing to humanity, every dollar invested is a dollar taken from legitimate trade."

As to Compensation

WE are now told that society ought to reimburse the liquor dealer if it causes him any financial loss. Superlative impudence! There are two answers to this insolent demand. One is that prohibition does not take from the liquor dealer one foot of land he now owns; it does not remove one brick from any building he now occupies. It simply requires him to put his hand, his land, and his buildings to a different use. Will any man claim that you lessen the value of his gun because you say that he must use it on game and not on human beings?

If you close a saloon, the building stands there as useful as ever, with the possible exception of the fixtures. Let the saloon keeper turn his building into a bakery, and sell bread to the people who have gone hungry because the money that ought to have gone for bread was used for drink. Will the brewer suffer? His buildings can be used for other purposes. In prohibition states, breweries and distilleries are being used as packing houses, pickle factories, and turned into plants for the manufacture of nonalcoholic drinks.

At Salem, Oregon, a brewery is now being used for the manufacture of loganberry juice, the substitute for grape juice in that state. I believe in conversion, . . . and I know of nothing better than the conversion of an alcohol plant into a factory for the production of something which is helpful and wholesome.—William Jennings Bryan.

"IF one hundred dollars is spent for merchandise, the community is built up, and honest labor patronized and encouraged. For every one hundred dollars spent for booze, the community is injured, and the waste of the country is increased."

What Is a License?

THE supreme court has repeatedly decided that there can be no just claim for compensation either for the liquor manufacturer or for the retail dealer. Their trade was conducted under a license, which was a permit granted to do a thing which, without that license, would be illegal. The license was for a year only, subject always to the chance that it might not be renewed. The court practically held that an investment made under it was the taking of a gambler's chance; in effect, a bet that the license would be renewed.

It is worth considering what a license to sell liquor is. Some people speak of it as though it were a restriction put on the liquor traffic. It is a permission extended to one to traffic in liquor. Without this permission, we would be under prohibition now. There is not a saloon which could not be suppressed as a common nuisance should our license provisions all be repealed.

The license is not a restriction; it is not, on the other hand, a vested right. It is acquired with money, but with certain well-known provisions. It extends its privileges for one year. It may or may not be renewed. Its renewal is not solely dependent on good behavior. It can be withdrawn for bad conduct, on the ground of lawlessness, or because the people change their mind, and think the trade unprofitable to them. License does not even reach the dignity of a contract.

Every one knows that the courts have repeatedly held that the liquor traffic is so bad that it has no inherent right to exist at all, and no right of compensation when the people prohibit it. The United States Supreme Court, in *Beer Company vs. Massachusetts*, 97 U. S. 32, says:

"If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature cannot be stayed from proceeding for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer."—Clarence True Wilson.

"SAFETY first"—that is why the saloon is going.

Watch Their Methods

THERE is no denying the fact that vast revenues come to the United States government and to various municipalities from the liquor interests. These gentlemen do indeed raise much of the taxes of the country. But if we will watch their methods a little, we will see that they collect these taxes by stripping the children of the drunkard of clothing and robbing them of food. They collect them by driving the wife of the drunkard to the washtub and to other forms of drudgery, in order that she may earn a little pittance to supply the barest necessities to the children that are robbed by their drunken father, so that the saloon and the liquor interests can pay these taxes.

Are men who love women and children willing to have taxes raised in any such cruel fashion? And this is saying nothing about the further fact that even these taxes that are supplied in this way are absorbed many times over in taking care of the drunken, defective, lawless, imbecile product that is coming from the saloon in such great numbers.

THERE is one thing worse than a saloon, and that is another saloon.

The Public Debt Maker

THE last defense of the saloon is that saloon revenue helps to pay the taxes. It does, but at a cost infinitely greater, a cost actually paid in dollars and cents, as well as in blood, bones, and tears. The saloon, however, wherever it exists, is our greatest public debt maker, our greatest public burden. After the saloons were driven

out of Kansas City, Kansas, the state's largest city, that municipality, for the first time in twenty years, made no debt for current expenses, and this without the saloon revenue, as its mayor, U. S. Guyer, has recorded in a signed statement.—Hon. Arthur Capper.

"IT doesn't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend \$5,000 on the trial of another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influence."

Six Panama Canals

THE cost of the Panama Canal, the most gigantic engineering feat in history, was about \$400,000,000. Is it not appalling to think that an enlightened people will spend for drink, each year, something like six times the cost of the Panama Canal? All the agencies employed in administering the federal government are operated at an expense of less than \$1,250,000,000. Think, if the mind can comprehend it, of this nation's spending twice that amount for alcoholic liquors!

"In the tug of war between life and death, drink pulls on the graveyard end."

Gain That Is Loss

BILLY SUNDAY says: "Some people say the government makes money out of the saloon revenue. Suppose you sold a butcher knife to a man, and he then turned around and ran it through your boy. How much would you make on the deal? For every dollar of revenue that the liquor interests pay into the treasury—stained with the blood of women and children—we have to go down into our pockets and pay out twenty dollars to support the products of the grogshops. What fools we are! We have to pay down twenty dollars for every one they give us. They are a generous crowd."

"Suppose you sold a man a box of matches, and he took one and set fire to your store. How much money would you make on the sale? We don't need the money from the saloon bad enough to snatch bread away from women and children. Read your tax receipts, and see what it costs you. You don't have to read it in the jails, penitentiaries, and insane asylums, but read it in your tax receipts. There isn't a town in America where the taxes are higher than where the saloons are, and everybody knows it."



When the saloons go, the money formerly spent for drink is used for food and clothing.



This up-to-date confectionery store has replaced the Imperial Wholesale Liquor Store in Seattle, Washington, and under the same management. See companion picture on preceding page. What an improvement!

the Public Treasury!

The Certificate



According to the report of the Boston Associated Charities, investigation showed that 243 of the 352 able-bodied men who in one year failed to support their families were drunkards.

The Right to Abolish the Saloon

SANFORD B. HORTON

THE right to prevent crime is as inherent and justifiable in the government as is the right to punish the perpetrator of crime. In the language of Mr. G. Von Bunge, father of the anti-alcohol movement in Europe: "We have the right to defend society against alcohol by prevention as well as by punishment. That, you say, is paternalism. But in the case of another narcotic, morphine, the right is admitted."

We have the calm and deliberate opinions of courts to sustain the affirmation that the government has the undoubted right to abolish the saloon. The Supreme Court of the United States, some years before the anti-saloon movement received such impetus as it now has, handed down pertinent decisions, from one of which we abstract briefly as follows:

"The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these liquor saloons than to any other source."—Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S.

"The true question presented by these cases, and one which I am not disposed to evade, is whether the states have a right to prohibit the sale of and consumption of an article of commerce which they believe to be pernicious in its effects, and the cause of disease, pauperism, and crime. . . . Every law for the restraint or punishment of crime, for the preservation of the public peace, health, and morals, must come under this category."—Mugler vs. Kansas, and Kansas vs. Ziebold and Hagelin, 123 U. S.

The right to abolish the saloon is fundamentally connected with principles set forth in our Declaration and constitution, in which the inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is sustained and guaranteed; and this right should be secured to all the people. Judge Kimball, of the District of Columbia Police Court, in 1911 was told by Warden Harris that the majority of criminals of all types had reached their downfall because of whisky drinking. Many such statements are available from criminologists and judges, showing that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are directly menaced by the saloon business. To contend, therefore, that the state has no right to suppress this iniquitous traffic, is folly. As well might it be argued that the government has no right to suppress anarchy, prohibit boisterous noises in hospital zones, quarantine against disease, etc. What saloonist will assert that govern-

Here is a chain with the following links: a drunkard, a saloon keeper, a legislator, and a voter. Let us go to the last link. "Poor drunkard, where are you going?" "To the bottomless pit of perdition." "How do you know?" "The old Book says, 'No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven.'" Now let us go to the top of the chain. "Churchman, where are you going?" "I am going to heaven." "How do you know?" "About forty years ago, the Lord took my feet out of the miry clay, and placed them upon the Rock, and put a new song in my mouth." Let every man hear this statement.—that if the lower link goes to perdition, and the upper does not—if the poor drunkard goes to perdition, and the churchman who voted for the saloon that made him doesn't go with him—then the drunkard can stand on the black-crested waves of damnation, and cry, "Unjust, unjust," until he would tear down the pillars of heaven.—George R. Stuart.



arsenic, and others containing poisonous ingredients? Would the saloonist claim that Congress exceeded its prerogative when it passed anti-trust laws, on the ground that such laws interfered with individuals in embarking in business under such arrangements as seemed best to them?

Discussing this question in its issue of March 30, the *Continental* logically deduces that "a free people cannot ultimately permit any citizen to make his livelihood by dealing in a commodity which does no good to any buyer and causes untold harm to the vast majority. That is an absolutely infrangible proposition. And it is all that is necessary to stick to in order to maintain the logic of prohibition in any form in which it has ever been proposed."

Therefore a business that is manifestly so malefic to the well-being of society; that works impediment to efficiency and achievement; that is recognized to be a curse by even the warring nations of to-day, should be abolished by the general government. And no patriotic citizen should question the right of the government to abolish it. On the contrary, he should aid in that abolishment.

"LICENSE is taxation. Taxation means representation, permission, protection, and perpetuity. License money is a bribe, and the acceptance of it by the United States is a national sin."

Passing the Painted Door

WHERE the most men and the weakest men and boys must pass, the painted door is set swinging, to catch the poor, the ignorant, the reckless, the homesick, the discouraged, and silently shut them into the reek of a leprosy that eats off the fingers of opportunity, eats away the lips of truth, eats out the eyes of ambition and the heart of hope. Just at the point where Christian civilization ought to brace and cheer a faltering man, it shunts him downward, by the legalization of the saloon.—John G. Wooley.

"A LICENSED bar is not a kindergarten of sobriety."

The Liberty of the Other Man

HAMPTON W. COTTRELL

EVERY man has the natural, inherent right to live in peace and quietude the longest period of time natural law will allot to him under normal conditions.

He does not have inherent personal liberty to pursue a course of conduct that would shorten the days of his natural life, or the life of any other person; therefore we have municipal, state, national, and divine laws against suicide, fratricide, and all other commonly known forms of murder, each of which, simply stated, is only shortening the days of one's life or the life of another.

The fact that a means was used different from the usual, such as arsenic, ether, chloroform, the gun, or the dagger, to cause death, would in no way alter the decision of an unbiased court with the facts before it. Hence each state should have laws prohibiting also this form of murder.

The individual who is engaged in a traffic, or the state authorities who commercialize a business, that in the very nature of the pursuit de-thrones reason, and shortens his own life and the lives of his customers, must stand criminalized, when tried before a national court of equity, for murder brought about by administering a cumulative poison.

Alcohol is a cumulative poison to every consumer. It dethrones the reason of the excessive consumer, hurling him headlong into untimely physical death and to eternal loss of soul. No man has a natural right to traffic in the bodies, minds, and souls of men—not even in his own.

Life and the normal use of the mind are natural rights that belong to every man. They are God-given; and no man should be deprived of them so long as he does not trespass upon the

equal rights of other men. The man or woman who engages in the nefarious business of dealing out alcohol to his fellow men, is continuously trenching upon the rights of others.

The dealer in alcohol sets forth the claim that, being a free citizen, he has a right to traffic in alcohol for monetary gain so long as he pays his bills. Not so. He has no inherent right so to do. Is he entitled by nature to greater liberty and more personal right than are his customers?—No, he would not so claim.

To illustrate: A and B have equal rights to life, to liberty, and to their reason. A claims that he has the right to sell alcohol to B. B holds that he has the right to buy and drink it. A has the liberty to collect pay from B for the product. B, from personal choice, gives him money for and drinks the alcohol, but is deprived of his liberty to remain sober. Conclusion: A has taken from B his money, his liberty, his reason, his good name, his honor, his family's support and comfort, and in the final analysis, his life for time and for eternity. A has taken all this from B, under the pretext of personal liberty. He has no such liberty. God never gave



Have the women and children who throng our streets no right of protection against the recklessness of the drinker? Statistics show that the abstainers' rate of accidents is 33.1-3% lower than that of habitual drinkers.



such liberty to any man. Traffic in alcohol is simply robbing the man who purchases it, of his right to support his family, and to remain sober, retain his manhood, and live out his allotted number of days. From the standpoint of the rights and liberties of every man, which are equal by nature, no man has a natural right to be engaged in such traffic.

Dealer, would you have some one drop a weight on your head that would dethrone your reason, as you were on your way home from your daily vocation to greet a loving and expectant family?

Each lover of liberty should concede liberty to others. The love of money getting at the other man's cost, is the root of the alcohol traffic. Let us each live and contend for the liberty of the other man, possibly an unfortunate brother; and thus we shall come into living possession of a purer sort of liberty, more nearly that of the divine pattern.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"IT is a fundamental principle of law that no man has a right to do that which injures another. But the men who drink liquor, invariably become an injury to others."

Counting the Cost

It is estimated that fifty per cent of municipal expenditures for the maintenance of police departments is for the arrest of the intoxicated portion of the population. Add to this the cost of trial, conviction, and maintenance of convicted persons in jails, penitentiaries, etc.

It is estimated that twenty per cent of the insane owe their insanity directly or indirectly to alcohol, and there are probably at least 150,000

Destroy These Certifi-

insane persons in the United States, cared for at public expense. Assuming that twenty per cent of these owe their insanity to alcohol, and that McDonald's estimate of \$400 is the loss per person per annum to the state, we have for this one item alone the sum of \$12,000,000. This cor-

of Partnership

responds exactly with the estimate of Dr. Frederick Peterson.

Add to the foregoing the loss of time of those convicted of crime, the loss of time while intoxicated, or while recovering from its effects.—*G. W. Webster; M. D.*

"WE license the liquor traffic, to get revenue to support the army, the navy, and old soldiers' homes. Then we pass laws to forbid the use of liquor in the army, the navy, or old soldiers' homes."

The Absurdity of It

"How absurd it is to license a man to make men drunk, and then fine men for getting drunk! I heard this illustrated many years ago, and I know no better illustration of the inconsistency of the policy. A man said it was like licensing a person to spread the itch through a town, and then fining the people for scratching. Suppose a man applied for a license to spread hog cholera throughout this country. Would you give him the license?—No. He could not bring enough



money into the country to purchase a license to spread disease among the hogs. Why, then, will you license a man to spread disease among human beings—a disease that destroys the body, robs the mind of its energy, and undermines the morals of man?"

BECAUSE you cannot prohibit murder, why not license it?

Ferocious by Nature

"WHEN people speak of a place where liquor is sold without a license, what name do they use? Do they call the place a blind sheep or a blind goat?—No; they call it a blind tiger. They name it after an animal that is ferocious by nature. They know the nature of the saloon. Well, if a tiger were after my boy, I would rather have it a blind tiger than one which could see. Wouldn't you? If a tiger is blind, you must look it up. If it can see, it can look you up. The man who sells without a license must dodge around and keep himself concealed. The licensed saloon plants itself in the most conspicuous place, and sends out its invitation to all."

THE man who violates the liquor laws is not a Republican or a Democrat, but a criminal.

They Are Partners

THE burial services of a drink victim were being arranged. The list of pallbearers was submitted to the bereaved wife. She stoutly objected to three men named, saying, "They helped kill my husband by voting for saloons." Their names were stricken from the list. Some said,

cates of Partnership!

"She is hysterical and unreasonable." In point of fact, was she? Criminal law holds whoever aids an actor in destroying human life, as party to murder. Voters create saloons, and make saloon keepers, else there would be none. Don't let that fact escape your mind.

Are people responsible for their deliberate acts? Are they responsible for the natural results of their acts? A "Simple Simon" must answer affirmatively. The laws of God and man hold that what one does through another, he does himself. Saloon keepers are agents of saloon voters. There is no escaping that fact, discreditable though it be to thousands who "stand well." Every saloon, and its output, represent each voter that helped create it. Saloon keepers and saloon voters are partners. No saloon voters means no saloons.

The law of equity—unbiased justice—ought to control human judgment and conduct. Is it just to outlaw and unauthorize saloon keepers, religiously and socially, while maintaining fellowship and comradeship with their partners? By what process of reasoning is the unjust, illogical thing done? The widow knew who helped kill her husband. She knew it just as she knew two and two make four. It is not just to denounce and ostracize saloon keepers, while making boon companions of their partners. Certainly the widow did right to object to murderers of her husband being made companions at his burial. There are others like her needed.—*Dr. J. H. Gambrell.*

"WE hang the murderer, jail the thief and the drunkard, but license the manufacturer of murderers, the makers of thieves and drunkards, and furnish the raw material from our homes out of which the thief, the drunkard, and the murderer are made."

An Unprecedented Boom

C. S. LONGACRE

If the liquor money could be turned into legitimate and honorable American trades and industries, it would produce the greatest financial boom that this country has yet seen. The wheels of every factory and industry in America would buzz with activity; the marts of trade and commerce would be booming with merchandise; and the universal cry would not be, "Give me a job," but, "Give us more men." Only about five per cent of the money spent for liquor returns to the masses of the people and enters again into the legitimate channels of trade. The other ninety-five per cent goes to the liquor trust, and the government, to pay the salaries of the officials who collect the revenue and look after the criminals, paupers, insane, orphans, and other victims of this infernal business.

AGAIN and again we hear it said that "prohibition does not prohibit." Is it ever suggested that regulation does not regulate?

Shall We License Thievery?

THE laws of the country prohibiting stealing do not entirely prevent stealing; but nevertheless, I am opposed to licensing stealing, providing that all theft shall be restricted to certain authorized thieves, who can steal only between the hours of six A. M. to eleven-thirty P. M., except Sunday, when no stealing shall be done except by stealth, and entrance be made in all cases on that day by the back door, and at the thief's risk. I believe in laws that absolutely forbid theft at any hour, on any day of the week; and on the same ground, and just as positively, I believe in prohibition of the liquor traffic.

I do not know one good thing about a saloon. It is an evil thing, that has not one redeeming thing in all its history to commend it to good men. It breaks the laws of God and man; it desecrates the Sabbath; it profanes the name of religion; it defiles public order; it tramples underfoot the tenderest feelings of humanity; it is a moral pestilence that blights the very atmosphere of town and country; it is a stain upon honesty, a blur upon purity, a clog upon progress,



It takes 125,000 boys a year to keep the liquor business going. Are you willing to sacrifice your boy as an offering to the liquor demon? Then on election day, put his interests on the white ballot.

a check upon the nobler impulses; it is an incentive to falsehood, deceit, and crime.—*Bob Burdette.*

"YOU shall not press down upon the brow of American homes the crown of thorns plaited by the hand of the liquor traffic; you shall not crucify man upon a cross of high license."

The Real Culprit

It is a worse offense to vote to license a saloon than it is to keep a saloon after it has been authorized by the people. The voter is the creator of the saloon, and the creator is more responsible than his creature. I would rather take my chances at the judgment bar of God with the saloon keeper than with the man who voted to make his saloon possible. We curse the saloon keeper for the evils that come from the saloon; the real culprit is the voter who gave him a license to run a saloon, and the government which shares the loot and divides the blood money with the maker and vender of the liquor.—*A. C. Bane.*

"JUST as surely as God is just, both the voter for the saloon and the drunkard will go to the same place at the last day."

A Colossal Crime

DRUNKENNESS is bad, drunkard making is far worse, governmental sanction and protection of drunkard making is infinitely more shameful and wicked. But for civil government, the divinely appointed agency for the promotion of human welfare, to attempt to make lawful, and to afford its protection to, the unspeakably infamous work of drunkard making, because the drunkard maker pays for permission to conduct that work, is a reproach and a disgrace the extent and depth of which cannot be expressed in human language. It is the colossal crime of the ages, the monstrosity of human history.—*Ervin S. Chapman.*

"THE United States Supreme Court says that 'no man has a natural right to sell liquor.' Yet we grant men a permission to do what they have no right to do."



"If a tiger were after my boy, I would rather have a blind tiger than one which could see. Wouldn't you? If a tiger is blind, you must look it up. If it can see, it can look you up."

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Signs of the Times

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JAMES COCHRAN, Circulation Manager.

FOR A GREATER FREEDOM

IS it not peculiarly fitting that July 4 should have been selected as the date on which to publish an issue of this journal devoted exclusively to the great prohibition movement that is in progress in this country? The fourth of July stands as a memorial of one of the greatest events in the history of nations. Great leaders in the cause of liberty had been working in England, Holland, Germany, and other countries of Europe; and their sentiments spread to this fair land, and took root strongly.

A nation was born, holding in its bosom the great results of the struggles of centuries. The tyrannies and the despotism of rulers was that against which the work for freedom had been waged; and a great nation emerged from the conflict, standing upon the broad principles of independence, efficiency, progress, and power. Freedom was granted to the individual to develop to the very best of his inherent powers his religious, moral, social, and physical life.

But another struggle is on. A greater freedom is needed for the human race. It is not freedom from tyrannical and despotic rulers; but it is freedom from the worst despot that has ever cursed humanity, and that is old King Alcohol himself.

The tyrant of rum not only holds the men of to-day over whom it can wield its power, but it reaches out into the future, to curse the children that are yet unborn. On this great Independence Day, let the hearts of all true lovers of liberty be gripped by a determination that will cause them to move forward to the still further liberty which will free our nation from the tyrannies of rum.

LIBERTY OR LICENSE?

PERHAPS one of the strongest appeals made by the liquor interests is on the ground of personal liberty; but really, what they mean by personal liberty is that the drunkard may be at liberty to drink, and that the liquor men may be at liberty to sell strong drink and make great hoards of money, regardless of the personal liberty of others.

In speaking for liberty, they appeal to a very popular sentiment in the mind of man; but true liberty is far broader than they represent it. It will grant the child of the drunkard bread enough to eat, and clothes enough to wear; it will grant that the drunkard's wife have a little rest and recreation from the grinding work of the washtub, and other hardships and perplexities that her drunken husband would impose upon her. Personal liberty implies freedom to receive and enjoy the eternal salvation of Christ, which the divine Book says is denied to "fornicators," "idolaters," "effeminate," "abusers of themselves with mankind," "thieves," "covetous," "drunkards," "revilers," and "extortioners." See 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10.

Note the company this Bible text places the drunkard in; and everybody knows that the text has it right. Drunkenness, adultery, covetousness, extortion, and all the rest of the list, go along with the drunkard. Personal liberty includes the privilege of being free from such things. Prohibition, then, stands for the personal liberty that is denied to a great class of individuals by the liquor interests.

A personal liberty that allows one individual to restrict and override the liberty of another is no personal liberty at all; it is marauding barbarism. It is on the same basis exactly as the personal liberty of the wolf that demands freedom to eat the lamb. The wolf may be at liberty; but what about the poor little sheep? The personal liberty of the liquor interests is on a par with that of the cannibal who demands freedom to eat his neighbor. Such undeniable facts show unmistakably that the liquor men have no argument at all. Every man's personal liberty ends where the other man's rights begin. Personal liberty is not license.

THE claim is sometimes put forth that the saloon keeper and the brewer are the revenue producers. But they are not. They merely collect the revenue. The men who drink the accursed stuff are the ones who are the real revenue producers. Revenue is blood money. It represents the life, the tears, the agony, of tens of thousands of widows and orphans left to struggle alone with poverty, the husbands and fathers having gone down prematurely into drunkards' graves, lost forever. For a government to attempt to live upon such revenue is like a man living upon the blood sucked from his own veins. G. B. T.



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ALCOHOL THE SOUL DESTROYER

THE worst results of the use of alcoholic liquor are not physical or financial, bad as these are; yet either of these should be a decided deterrent or prohibition to its use.

The worst of all is alcohol's effect upon the morals. The narcotizing influence of the poison affects all the finer sensibilities of the moral nature. It benumbs and perverts them. The victim cannot "see straight"; he therefore cannot think straight. His mental and moral vision is corrupted, perverted, debased. His judgment is unbalanced. He may be as poor as poverty; he thinks himself rich. He may be weak; he thinks himself strong. He cannot see truth, and therefore he cannot know right. He has placed his soul in a perverted and perverting medium, and drifts on to destruction.

The holiest of home relations become a thing of naught. His ardent, heartfelt pledges to his wife are forgotten. His love for his children dies. He will sell the clothes off their backs, their beds from under them, their food from the table,— everything, in fact,— that he may feed the accursed demon which holds him enthralled.

How many of the perversions of theology there are to-day are engendered by men who drink wine! God's priests of old offered "strange fire" under the influence of wine drinking. How many of them are doing it to-day! It is useless to enlarge. All whose moral vision is not perverted, know that the moral effects of alcohol upon the soul of man are deceptive, debasing, disintegrating, devilish, destructive.

It is because of the fearful effect of drink on conscience and soul, that God places the drunkard in the category of those without hope, and issues His decided warnings against its use. Read these among many. To His priests He said: "Drink no wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, . . . that ye may make a distinction between the holy and the common, and between the unclean and the clean; and that ye may teach the children of Israel all the statutes which Jehovah hath spoken unto them." Lev. 10: 8-11.

Through the wise man, who had experienced its evils in his own life, came these warnings:

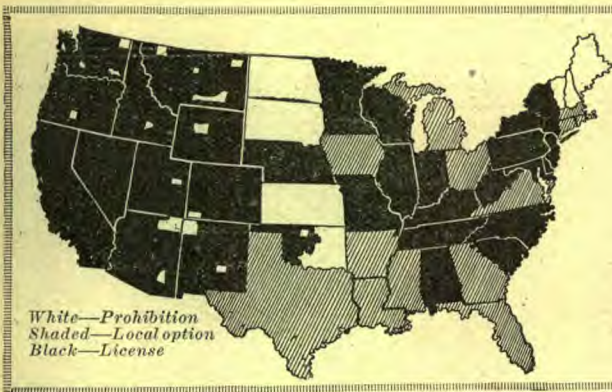
"Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise." Prov. 20: 1. "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath complaining? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek out mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it sparkleth in the cup, when it goeth down smoothly: at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

HOPE FOR THE DRUNKARD

Yet there is hope — hope in Him who can save from sin, who can create anew those who will die to self, who will yield all to Him, and let Him cleanse and re-create the soul and body which alcohol has wrecked. For thus the apostle says to those whom sin made wrecks in Corinth: "And such were some of you." Some of them were fornicators, some of them were extortioners, some of them were drunkards; but he continues: "But ye were washed, but ye were sanctified, but ye were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Spirit of our God." 1 Cor. 6: 11.

Prohibition may compel the soberness of the drunkard — thank God for that! — but it cannot save him. But in that soberness, the drunkard may come to Christ, the drunkard's Friend, and find hope and salvation. "And this, knowing the season, that already it is time for you to awake out of sleep: for now is salvation nearer to us than when we first believed. The night is far spent, and the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light. Let us walk becomingly, as in the day; not in reveling and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and jealousy. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof." Rom. 13: 11-14.

These are the warnings of God, the great Judge, before whose tribunal all must come. These are the gracious God's invitations to us to come to Him while there is hope. He would stoop down and take us by the hand, and lead us to the light, to hope, to salvation from sin, to cleansing from iniquity, to a peace and joy that alcohol cannot give even temporarily, to blessed life and activity in the service of liberty, forevermore. M. C. W.



Left: Wet and dry map of the United States by states, January 1, 1893.
 Right: Wet and dry territorial map, January 1, 1916. Such is the progress of prohibition.
 Sixty million people in the United States live under prohibition laws.
 One half of all the people now living in licensed territory in the United States live in four states.—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New Jersey.
 One half of all the saloons in the United States are located in fourteen cities.
 There are fewer saloons south of Mason and Dixon's line than there are in the city of Chicago.
 Thirty-six states of this Union have fewer saloons in the aggregate than the city of New York.



Prohibition's Onward March

Eighty-Eight Empty Jails

The Hon. Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, says:

In assessed valuation, prohibition Kansas not only is the richest state, but the assessed value of wealth is twice as high in Kansas as in the United States as a whole. It is of record that no state in the Union has a higher per capita of wealth or a lower per capita of liquor consumption.

The per capita liquor consumption in the whole country is \$21. In Kansas it is \$3.04. Thus Kansas saves thirty million dollars every year directly through prohibition. The indirect gain is not subject to computation, but is certainly greater still.

Kansas is not usually counted among the great manufacturing and industrial states, and it cheerfully admits that agriculture is its chief resource; but Kansas, by the last census, was the fourteenth manufacturing state, and its manufactured output was larger in value in proportion to the people employed in manufacturing enterprises than that of any other state except one. The Sante Fe Railroad says that labor is more efficient in Kansas than in other states traversed by this great system.

Putting the facts concretely, Kansas is — The state which sends more boys and girls to university, college, and public school, in proportion to population (census 1910), and fewer men and women to prison and jail, than any other state in the Union.

The state which has the lowest percentage of crime, poverty, immorality, insanity, imbecility, and drunkenness.

The state which has the highest per cent of home owners. The last census showed Kansas first in home-owning citizens.

The state which has the largest per capita of wealth — \$1,629.61 for every man, woman, and child within its borders.

The state in which banks and not saloons cash the workingman's pay checks, the same banks which in 1907, the panic year, sent the East fifty million dollars.

The state with fewer millionaires and fewer paupers than any other state.

The state which has one of the lowest death rates in the United States, only seven to the thousand, a percentage constantly decreasing.

One of the two states of the Union having the smallest number of persons who cannot read and write — less than two per cent of its population.

The state which was first successfully and completely to wipe out the abominable saloon traffic.

The state which for thirty-five years has not had a legalized saloon nor brewery, and now has eighty-eight city and county jails that are empty, thirty-two counties without a pauper, forty-eight counties out of one hundred and five



© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

DR. PHILIP NEWTON in the uniform of a Russian brigadier general, the commission conferred on him by the czar, in recognition of his splendid work for the Russian troops. He says:

"Russia is already victorious in a war greater than the one she is waging with the central powers. This glorious victory was gained in a single day by the czar's order prohibiting the use of alcohol within his empire. Great will be the toll of soldiers killed on the battle fields, but the number of people saved through the abolition of alcohol will be much greater.

"The change for the better in the Russian people is manifested in many ways. For instance, the stress of war usually causes an increase in the number of insanity cases. War and absolute prohibition started about the same time in Russia, but the number of insanity cases has actually diminished since that time. Economically the change has worked wonders. This is forcibly demonstrated by the fact that since the beginning of the war, the working classes have deposited a billion dollars in the savings banks of Russia. In the old days, it was common for the workman in factories to get drunk on Sunday, or on any other of Russia's numerous holidays, and waste a couple or three days recovering from the effects of strong drink. Now he is steady, works the entire week, and takes his wages home to his family. Both he and his family have more money than they ever had before, and so it is not surprising that the savings banks report many new depositors. Naturally the wealth of the country is increased by this great gain in the amount of work done. With brains cleared from the clouding caused by constant alcoholism, a decided mental development will occur in the peasant class. A logical result of this mental awakening will be a desire for greater knowledge."

which did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary last year, and twenty-two counties in which there have been no criminal prosecutions for more than a year.

Thirty-two counties in Kansas abandoned their public farms last year. According to the latest report of our State Board of Control, only 898 paupers were being cared for at county institutions.

When we banished the saloon in Kansas, the licensed segregated vice district went with it. Then we realized, as we never had before, that the saloon was and had always been the breeder of the gambler and the prostitute. The gambling house and the house of prostitution are so closely connected with and so dependent on the saloon, that when the saloon is compelled to move out of a community, they must go, too, as they have gone in our state. As Governor Stubbs, a former governor of Kansas, has said before me, prohibition is the doctrine of self-defense.

Every governor of Kansas for twenty years has said that prohibition is a great success.

Every state official who has spoken says that prohibition succeeds.

More than seven hundred Kansas editors and newspaper men in the state convention unanimously indorsed prohibition.

Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibitory law.

No minister in Kansas ever opens his mouth in favor of returning to the licensed saloon, nor any teacher.

The mothers of Kansas say they are satisfied to have their boys grow up without seeing the open saloon. They are not demanding that saloons be licensed in Kansas.

The president of the Kansas Retailers' Association says that prohibition pays.

The temperance society of the Methodist Church asked bank presidents in Kansas what they thought of prohibition. One hundred and sixty-six favored the law, while only six expressed doubts of its wisdom.

During its last session, the legislature, by unanimous vote in both houses, went upon record in a series of strong resolutions telling what prohibition has done for Kansas, and emphatically approving it.

Saloon cities which send out advertising literature do not boast of the large number of saloons within their borders, but cities in Kansas put "no saloons" first.

The desire of the people of Kansas is that you shall hear and know the truth about Kansas under prohibition, and then draw what conclusions may to you seem warranted.

IF Russia can abolish a \$450,000,000 per annum revenue from drink, while engaged in the most devastating war in history, and yet declare the surpassing prosperity of her people, it would seem that the United States, which claims to be civilized and Christian, would abolish her revenue of less than half that amount in time of peace.



Upper: Sign in window of liquor store in Seattle just before the prohibition law went into effect in Washington, January 1, 1916.

Left: Another wholesale liquor company's window display at the same time.

Right: The same building later converted into a grocery store. How much better to sell bread than rum, which, when it enters the home, so often "strikes the crust from the lips of the starving child"!



Portland's Forward Step

MAYOR H. R. ALBEE OF PORTLAND

IN police circles, most tangible results are in evidence. The records show for the first two months of 1915 a total of 1,789 drunks and vagrants arrested; for the same period in 1916, a total of 450 arrests. Both county and city officers have been on the alert for violations; and where these have been discovered, if followed by convictions, as has been largely the case, heavy fines and jail sentences have been meted out.

As indicative of the business situation, a prominent merchant has just declared to me that collections are much better now than prior to the advent of prohibition; and, of course, I know this to be entirely true of general business. All the arguments that were used to defeat the prohibition measure, with which we are



PROFITLESS WINE GRAPES

Enormous traction engine pulling out 2,500 acres of wine grapes in Vina Vineyard, owned by the Leland Stanford Jr. University. They have been a losing investment, and the trustees of the university, to protect their assets, are pulling out every grapevine, and planting this immense acreage in profitable alfalfa and grain. This is not because of sentiment, but is a cold business operation. The production of wine grapes did not pay. Other large wine-grape vineyardists are following this example.

all so familiar, have proved to be no arguments at all, and have been thrown into the discard, never being referred to just now. I am reliably informed, for instance, that business men—merchants, etc.—are enjoying a greater volume of trade than formerly, financial conditions being considered, traceable to prohibition enforcement.

Men who used to drink up their earnings are now buying food and clothing and other necessities for their families. Stores with clean, new stocks are taking the place of old buildings which were formerly rented to saloons. Some of these ancient shacks, which could be rented only for saloon purposes, have been torn down, and replaced with new and substantial types of buildings.

As to moral conditions, they are much improved also. Underworld characters, both men and women, have been leaving Portland for other fields more to their liking, thus ridding this city of their presence and the results of their illegal workings.

There is no denying or gainsaying the good that is to result to this community from prohibition. The citizens cannot yet comprehend what a great forward step they have taken in this regard. It is one of the most wonderful advances Oregon ever made.

"THE undeviating trend of civil government in the direction of human deliverance from the curse of the licensed rum shop must continue until that unspeakable iniquity is forever at an end."

Why Prohibition?

"BECAUSE it gives the drink-maddened man an opportunity to escape from the thralldom of the liquor traffic.

"Because it erects a barrier between the unpolluted lips and the intoxicating cup.

"Because it severs the shameful partnership between the government and King Alcohol.

"All who have the welfare of humanity at heart can ask for nothing else than the utter abolition of the traffic. May God hasten the day when the nations of both hemispheres shall be divorced from the infamous business of making drunkards."

"WE should demand that civil government perform its proper function of branding the liquor traffic as an outlaw, and driving it from beneath the protection of the law."

Never Again!

B. P. FOOTE

RUSSIA is so well pleased with the results of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of vodka, the Russian national drink of the past, that she says its sale will never again be permitted. Prohibition in Russia has proved to be one of the greatest reforms in the history of the country, equaling if not exceeding that of the abolition of serfdom in 1861.

Since the outbreak of the war in 1914, at which time prohibition went into effect, the nation has been transformed mentally, morally, physically,

and financially, almost beyond recognition. And why?—Because the consumption of vodka decreased in one year ninety-eight per cent. Those who have investigated for themselves say the change is marvelous, almost beyond comprehension. The number of professional beggars has been reduced about seventy per cent; crime has decreased two thirds in most places, and has disappeared entirely in others; prostitution has dropped almost one half; efficiency in all lines of work has greatly increased, and wages have been raised accordingly; savings deposits have risen enormously, being \$12,150,000 more in the month of September, 1914—only a few weeks after the new order of things began—than for the same month the year before.

The story of Russian prohibition is truly stranger than fiction. The blessings that have come as a direct result of this wonderful temperance reform would fill more than one volume.

Although the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of vodka took from the Russian government a yearly revenue of \$451,980,000, the officials are more than satisfied with the change. M. Bark, minister of finance, in behalf of the government, says:

"I find it necessary to announce categorically that all suspicions that the government intends to renew the sale of vodka, are unfounded. I categorically announce that the government will support prohibition, and that there is no chance of a return to the former state of affairs."

At another time, this same prominent government official gave still another reason for the continuance of prohibition, in the following statement:

"If I should propose to annul prohibition, there would be a revolution in Russia."

Dr. Rudnev, vice secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, is reported to have said: "Any one agitating for the return of drink in Russia ought to be lynched."

Even the terrible war is considered a blessing; because it brought prohibition. One of the peasants expresses his sentiments thus:

"The war has taken much from the village, but has replaced it by something new and beautiful; we see each other always sober."

China rose up and swept the opium industry off her map with astonishing celerity. The stroke of a pen has changed Russia from drunkenness, crime, and poverty to a sober, law-abiding, prosperous nation. Shame on us if we allow China and Russia to lead us longer in the matter of reforms! Let us strike this terrible drink curse, and strike it hard, and continue to strike it until it disappears forever from our fair land!

"THE purpose of all government is the preservation of the public morals, the public health, and the public peace. But the liquor traffic destroys public morals, health, and peace."

Sober Facts for Grape Growers

STRONG moral and financial influences are working against the wine grape business, and it is decreasing in California. A few large manufacturing growers make all the money at present, and are raising all the fuss against prohibition.

Profit of the ordinary grower per acre is generally \$0.00, minus the value of his labor. See Prof. F. T. Bioletti's statement in State Horticultural Commission bulletins for March and April, 1913.

Even successful manufacturing growers have had to depend largely on Asiatic and pauper labor to make a good showing. The future of the industry depends on increase of pauper labor and lowering the per capita wealth of the state. It cannot pay the American unemployed a living wage. In many cases, to let the kogs pick the grapes is the only way to make the grapes pay for the picking, such are the low prices offered.



Grape sirup, which can be made with simple apparatus, will net the grower more than wineries pay at present. Alfalfa, a quick growing crop, will nearly everywhere yield more to the grower than wine grapes ever do, even when fully established. Wine grape stock can be profitably grafted with other grapes, even if prohibition fails to carry.

Regular prices of wine grapes are from \$6.00 a ton (\$30 an acre) to \$22 a ton (\$66 an acre), with next to no profit at best, while table grapes sell at not less than \$30 a ton (\$150 an acre), and give a good return. Profit on raisin grapes to the grower is from \$12.50 to \$133 to the acre. (Bioletti.)

In fewer years than the wine industry has had for growth, with no particular favor from the viticultural commission, with less acreage still than the wine vineyards, raisin and table



The saloon is the indispensable vehicle of the white slave traffic; and without the saloon, the traffic could not endure. When the saloon was banished from Kansas, the licensed segregated vice district went with it. The dens were closed and boarded up.

grapes yielded a gross income of about \$20,000,000 last year, as compared with less than \$6,000,000 from wine manufactures. Of the former sum, a good profit went to the growers, while the payment of about \$3,000,000 to the wine grape growers for their crop left them no profit at all.

Demand for raisin and table grapes is increasing, and may keep on indefinitely; while demand for California wine, to judge by output, is growing less and less. It is only inertia that now keeps the wine grape grower who is not also a distiller from changing to other crops. Thousands of acres in different parts of the state are being turned over from wine grapes to orchard and forage crops.

The last acre of the Vina Vineyard, in Tehama County, once regarded as the largest in the world, and till lately second in the state, was turned over to forage crops in April, because thirty years' trial has proved that wine grapes do not pay.

Even taking the liquor men's claim of \$150,000,000 for the value of the wine industry investment at a conservative discount of 50%, and assuming two thirds of that to be in land value, it may be calculated that while 2.5% of the land value of the state (about 1.3% of improved farm acreage) is devoted to wine grapes, it is yielding the agriculturists only 1.5% of the total crop income—and that without margin of profit, be it remembered. This is a relatively small item, but it represents just so much waste.

Prohibition in the state works to increase the sale of harmless orchard products,—fruit juices, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit. Where harmful luxuries go out, helpful ones come in.

Alcoholic wine is a curse, and not a temperance drink. The sparkling products of the grape do more than their share in greasing the flume that speeds youth of both sexes to the maw of vice.

"WE stand for the total abolition of a system inherently wrong, not for its reformation."

Among the Newspapers

METROPOLITAN dailies like the Philadelphia North American, the Chicago Herald, the New York Tribune, the Boston Record, the Kansas City Star, the Los Angeles Express, and more than eight hundred other papers having a combined circulation of more than five and one half million copies a day, together with hundreds of weekly papers, and the great majority of the magazines, refuse to accept any advertisements of alcoholic liquors.

"WHEN the partnership of the liquor traffic with the civil government is dissolved, then those who ruin their fellow men by the sale of liquor will be alone responsible for that crime."

"It is not true that 'if you let the saloon alone, it will let you alone.' The saddest victims of its pitiless power are women and children who never cross its slimy threshold."

California Dry, 1916—If So, Why?

WILL H. SPICER

BECAUSE those who've tried it, say "the water's fine."

Because the proposed laws are effective without being violent.

Because a dry state attracts more and better class immigration.

Because the state remembers prohibition in San Francisco A. D. 1906.

Because "Prohibition is a step of progress" is getting to be axiomatic in the West.

Because 355,000 who voted for California dry in 1914 will vote that way again.

Because the mothers of California have glimpsed a clean future for their children.

Because the reputation of some California cities has hurt the state as a whole.

Because business is getting down on "booze," and the "bums" it makes don't recommend it.

Because the place of the saloon is in outlawry, along with all other proved irreformables.

Because the nuisance, vice, and corruption attending the traffic in cities has forced state-wide action.

Because none of the 80,000 voters who omitted to vote on the question in 1914 will let slip another chance.

Because the majority that voted the red-light abatement law want to abolish the main adjunct of vice.

Because it is known that a wet state surrounded by dry territory becomes a dumping ground for social offscourings.

Because the grape growers' interest in con-

tinuing the wine industry is near the vanishing point, along with the profits therefrom.

Because the laws presented to the judgment of the people offer two good alternatives, one milder than the other, or make a splendid combination.

Because wine growers are tired of being bound to the wheels of the manufacturers' machine, and used as a mask by the "wide open" advocates.

Because of some 524,000 who voted against the severer laws of 1914, a great percentage are convinced that their objections to those measures do not apply now.

Because the State Federation of Women's Clubs of California, which entirely tabooed discussion of the subject in 1914, lacked but one vote of being unanimous in favor of the 1916 measures.

Because a large part of the 100,000, more or less, who might have voted and failed to do so in 1914, bestir themselves to act for the good of the state in the November elections, 1916.

Because voters at large realize that the important grape products are the raisins and table grapes, which yield much more profit, both per acre and in the aggregate, though at present they cover less ground, than the wine grapes.

Because though revenues, local and national, from liquor in California may have totaled \$24,000,000 last year (federal tax on makers and dealers, duty on imported liquor, local license fees, and federal tax on production), a conservative estimate of the cash cost to the state of crimes entirely due to drink in the same period is \$29,000,000,—and other damages, both state and private, still to be counted.

Because science and experience unite in proclaiming the expediency of real prohibition.

"Coming, as Sure as Fate"

"I BELIEVE that I can read 'the handwriting on the wall,'" said a saloon keeper who has been in the business for twenty-two years. "I believe that the finish of the booze business is in sight, and I prefer to step from under before the roof falls in. I would not undertake to say when nation-wide prohibition is going to arrive; but it is coming, as sure as fate, and it is not many years away."

He continued: "I am going to get out, and advise every other man with money invested in it to do the same. John Barleycorn has had his day."

Without doubt this saloon keeper has expressed the sentiments of many others. "The handwriting on the wall" which indicates the doom of the "booze business"—a traffic that has no lawful right to exist either in this or in any other nation—is written larger and clearer each year. In fact, it is already so plain that "he may run that readeth it." And they are running, too, either into "wet" territory or into some business with a better prospect before it. The man before quoted also said, "I simply have decided to get out while the getting is good." All those who heed the ever increasing evidences of the progress of prohibition will do well to follow his example; for nation-wide prohibition "is coming, as sure as fate."

"LET the man who votes on the liquor question, vote as he would if he knew he would face the Judgment the next day, and that he would have to answer in harmony with the dictates of his own conscience instead of the lustful desires for greed and filthy lucre."

Support Prohibition's Onward March!

"NO SALOON" TOWN

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California, located in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, is one of the many "no saloon" towns that are looked upon as ideal places for a home. Especially is this true of persons who desire to live in a quiet community. Since the saloons have departed, the business blocks and streets have been greatly improved, and the residence section is filling up with very desirable citizens. As to the educational advantages, this goes without question,—a well equipped union high school and grammar school; also an intermediate S. D. A. school in town.

My object in mentioning the above is to call your attention to the fact that located here in this ideal town of health and happiness, I own a modern six-room cottage, which I am offering for sale at a very reasonable price. The lot has a 100-foot front, cement walks, fence, lawn, some thirty choice fruit trees, besides shade trees, berries, etc. This place is six blocks from the center of town, in an excellent community. Compared with other property values, it is well worth \$2,500, but \$2,250 will buy it. For further particulars, address E. F. Counter, 339 Mountain View Avenue, Mountain View, California.

The Shadow of the BOTTLE

The story of crime, bloodshed, and wretchedness resulting from the liquor traffic as told by the cartoonist, the lecturer, and the statistician.

128 Pages and Two-Color Cover :: 64 Cartoons

A great work is yet to be done before Demon Rum is doomed. The success that has attended the fight against liquor ought to spur all good, clean, loyal men and women to increased activity. Complete victory is just ahead. Get into the fray without delay.

Better result-producing literature than "The Shadow of the Bottle" cannot be found.

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"And . . . He showed me the holy city." Rev. 21:10.



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AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO MISSIONARY WORK

IN response to calls that appeared in the Coöperation Corner of the SIGNS bearing date of May 2 and 9, for donations to supply clubs of SIGNS to use in evangelistic efforts during the summer months, something like a score of workers have been supplied. We still have urgent calls we are unable to fill. We give a list of these below:

	CLUB	TIME		CLUB	TIME	
Stemple White, Duluth, Minn.	50	3 mos.	\$15.00	J. D. Alder, Eureka, Cal.	25	3 mos. 7.50
G. A. Stevens, Morgantown, W. Va.	125	3 mos.	37.50	F. W. Rowland, St. Charles, Mich.	50	3 mos. 15.00
Sydney Scott, Memphis, Tenn.	100	3 mos.	30.00	J. C. Lawrence, Louisville, Ky.	50	3 mos. 15.00
Prof. Russell, Fallon, Nev.	15	3 mos.	4.50	B. F. Kneeland, Dubois, Pa.	50	3 mos. 15.00
O. F. Front, Lake Charles, La.	15	3 mos.	4.50	F. N. Johnson, Richmond, Va.	100	3 mos. 30.00
E. W. Wolfe, Cresco, Iowa.	100	3 mos.	30.00	C. H. Rittenhouse, John Day, Ore.	20	3 mos. 6.00
E. W. Catlin, Portland, Ore.	75	3 mos.	22.50	New York City,	800	3 mos. 240.00

Some of the above laborers have already begun their meetings, and are exceedingly anxious to have a good club of the SIGNS to use from the very beginning of their efforts. We hope that many will respond to these urgent calls for literature.

JAMES COCHRAN, Circulation Manager.

Speed the Day!

Congressman Frederick Landis declares:

I am for national prohibition.

I am for it because the liquor traffic is a mad dog, and hydrophobia is not mentioned in the preamble of the federal constitution as one of the purposes for which this government was organized.

I am for it because no honest nation can steal baby shoes and call it "revenue."

I am for it because no just nation can plant crime and punish the harvest.

I am for it because no civilized nation can run a tollgate on the road to destruction.

I am for it because no nation can guide its ship of state by the "dipper" and escape the whirlpool.

I am for national prohibition because I want this country to have a national defense that will defy the world.

I am for it because it is more within the scope of a republic's purpose to protect little children at home than big business abroad.

I am for it because if the separation of church and state is essential to the preservation of liberty, then the separation of saloon and state is essential to the preservation of national life.

I am for prohibition because it is the pity of human progress for the weak of human kind. The bread of freedom which sustains us was baked at the martyr's fire; and we must pay the martyr, as best we can, by saving those who cannot save themselves.

The wrong is the nation's, and the nation alone can right it.

Speed the day when the American mother can bend above the cradle of her boy, when she can lift her face to the flag, and say, "At last, thank God, he's safe!"

Liquor's Last Stand

Dr. Homer W. Tope states.

It is the conviction of men of to-day that the saloon is doomed. We are gathering our forces for the coming Armageddon, when this traffic of iniquity shall go down in irretrievable defeat. The forces of justice and righteousness, of integrity and truth, of morality and religion, Jew and gentile, Catholic and Protestant—in fact, the good men of the nation—are arranging themselves in battle line, and opposed to them are all the forces of iniquity, captained by the liquor power.

The issue before us is a simple one. Driven from big business, outflanked on the plains of science, outgeneraled in the home, retreating

from the fields of education, from redoubt to redoubt, from entrenchment to entrenchment, has the foe been driven, until it has centered itself in its last and only stronghold, the Granada of last possession—the government. Shall the government be a partner in the liquor traffic? and shall the liquor traffic be a partner with the government?

By the memory of heroic sires who sought, by their sacrifices, to perpetuate to the people of to-day their heritage of freedom; by the ideals

The Voice of the Nation

Mrs. E. G. White says:

The man who has a vicious beast, and who, knowing its disposition, allows it liberty, is by the laws of the land held accountable for the evil the beast may do. On the same principle, the government that licenses the liquor seller, should be held responsible for the results of his traffic. And if it is a crime worthy of death to give liberty to a vicious beast, how much greater is the crime of sanctioning the work of the liquor seller!

There is a cause for the moral paralysis upon society. Our laws sustain an evil which is sapping their very foundations. Many deplore the wrongs which they know exist, but consider themselves free from all responsibility in the matter. This cannot be. Every individual exerts an influence in society. In our favored land, every voter has some voice in determining what laws shall control the nation. Should not that influence and vote be on the side of temperance and virtue?

The advocates of temperance fail to do their whole duty unless they exert their influence, by precept and example, by voice and pen and vote, in behalf of prohibition and total abstinence. We need not expect that God will work a miracle to bring about this reform, and thus remove the necessity for our exertion. We ourselves must grapple this giant foe, our motto, "No compromise," and no cessation of our efforts till victory is gained.

Considering only the financial aspect of the question, what folly it is to tolerate such a business! But what revenue can compensate for the

loss of human reason, for the defacing and deforming of the image of God in man, for the ruin of children, reduced to pauperism and degradation, to perpetuate in their children the evil tendencies of their drunken fathers?

Must this always continue? Will souls always have to struggle for victory, with the door of temptation wide open before them?

The honor of God, the stability of the nation, the well-being of the community, of the home, and of the individual, demand that every possible effort be made in arousing the people to the evil of intemperance. . . . Let an army be formed to stop the sale of the drugged liquors that are making men mad. Let the danger from the liquor traffic be made plain, and a public sentiment be created that shall demand its prohibition. Let the drink-maddened men be given an opportunity to escape from their thralldom. Let the voice of the nation demand of its lawmakers that a stop be put to this infamous traffic.

The Dumping Ground for the Undesirables



THE states that have not yet established prohibition need to do so as quickly as possible, for self-protection, if for no higher motive. For as each section of the country goes "dry," the undesirable, vicious, crime-laden element, by the very law of its being, gravitates to the states where liquors are still freely dispensed.

The prostitutes, the thieves, and every kind and character of crooks will migrate in great marauding droves to the states where they can find their congenial and beloved "wide open" cities and towns.

Thus those states which still remain in the grip of the liquor interests will draw to themselves, in spite of every effort, general lawlessness and increased inefficiency. Progress will be effectually throttled. The very riffraff of society will float into their borders, to become a terrible and terrifying menace, and to make it all the more difficult to overcome the demon of drink in any future battles that may arise.

Fathers and mothers who have young boys and girls upon whom their hearts and hopes are centered, will find it more and more difficult to keep them from the ruinous, crushing, degrading influences of the vices that accompany the licensed saloon and the general traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Will the states that are now in the fight for prohibition allow themselves to become the dumping ground for their more progressive sister states, which have engraved the doom of the liquor business on their legislative walls? This is a serious question for the voters in the six states that have this question before them this fall. Every sacred thing in home, in church, and in society is at stake. Duty can point in but one direction.

of those magnificent American characters who used tongue and pen in the past, and spent the powers of their brilliant minds, in giving to the humblest citizen security under his "own vine and fig tree"; by the knowledge that all of these blessings have been sapped, undermined, and threatened with annihilation by that brazen power, the whisky oligarchy, with its impudent assertion of "We are the people"; and for the

The Saloon Must Go!

cause of wrecked manhood and unhappy womanhood, of little children who stretch out their arms to us to be saved from physical, mental, and spiritual penury and death,—there can be but one answer to the query, and that is a strenuous and unequivocal "No!" American manhood must answer—"Alcohol must go."

Until men shall see it with the blood upon its naked, knotted hands.

Until fathers shall cease to neglect their offspring.

Until mothers need fear no more for the children they bear.

Until childhood, robbed no longer of its birthright, shall receive a fair chance and a square deal from every man and woman beneath the flag.

Until this corrupter of boys, this ravisher of girls, this despoiler of homes, shall stand condemned, with sentence of death pronounced against it, arrayed for the execution.

Until the nation shall hear, and hearing, be convinced.

Until this republic shall become a saloonless land, its flag a stainless emblem.

—Hon. J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana.

LET us go this road though we go aknee.

Let us lift our hands, loose our tongues, and tell the truth about this foe of human kind.

Let us tell the truth about it, aye, tell the whole truth.

Tell it—

Until its wickedness shall be laid bare.

Until the poverty it creates shall cease to be.

Until the pauperism it produces shall disappear.

Until its wrongs to womanhood and its injustice to childhood shall be exposed.

Until almshouses and hospitals shall be no longer needed to house the defectives it creates.

Until jails and prisons shall be emptied of its victims.



A Stainless Emblem



Until the crime it impels shall no longer be laid upon the souls of men.

Until murder shall stop its riot, and arson its carnival.

Until the insanity it begets shall cloud the intellects of men no more.