

Prohibition Facts

[Ex-Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina has compiled the "PROHIBITION FACTS" of the states of North Carolina and Kansas, comparing them with the statistics for the state of Pennsylvania.]

The figures for North Carolina are obtained from the auditor's report and letters; and the figures for Kansas from the report of the attorney-general and the American, of Philadelphia. Those from Pennsylvania are taken from the auditor's report of that state.—Ed.]

KANSAS AND NORTH CAROLINA COMPARED WITH PENNSYLVANIA

In the state of Kansas there are 105 counties. In North Carolina 100 counties; in the state of Pennsylvania there are 67 counties.

Kansas and North Carolina have state-wide prohibition.

Pennsylvania has high license, and what they call "Regulation under the Brooks law."

A study of the conditions in these states furnishes material for the conclusion that prohibition is vastly preferable either to local option or high license.

IN KANSAS

57 Counties out of 105—No inmates in poor house.

53 Counties out of 105—No prisoners in jail.

54 Counties out of 105—No feeble minded dependents.

63 Counties out of 105—No convicts in state prison.

87 Counties out of 105—No insane in asylums.

96 Counties out of 105—No inebriates.

There is on deposit in Kansas over two hundred million dollars, which would give to every man, woman and child in Kansas, \$118.00 in cash; and if each man, woman and child had their share of the state's assessed wealth, they would have \$1,684.00 apiece.

Thirty years ago 49 per cent of Kansas' population was illiterate. Now only 2 per cent.

Thirty years ago the death rate was 17 to every 100,000 inhabitants. Now it is only 7 to every 100,000.

The Kansas school fund is now over \$10,000,000, and there are over 400,000 school children, and out of this number it is stated that 98 per cent have never seen a saloon.

The annual consumption of intoxicating liquors in Kansas is \$1.48 per capita; while in the neighboring state of Missouri, where they have open saloons, it is \$24.00 per capita. In other words the Kansas man has \$22.52 more to spend on food, clothing and education than the man in Missouri.

PENNSYLVANIA

In contrast with these facts, it will not be amiss to quote statistics taken from the state of Pennsylvania.

In 1911-12 the record shows that those in work-houses, penitentiary, reform schools, and jails were 83,254, or one in every 95 of population.

The poverty statistics show that there were 73,214 dependents, or one in every 105 of the population. That the feeble-minded dependents and insane dependents were 19,101, or one in every 385 of the population, and that out of the 67 counties in the state of Pennsylvania, every county had inmates in jails, alms-houses, reformatories, asylums and state prison.

NORTH CAROLINA

In connection with these facts showing the benefits of state-wide prohibition, it may be well also to give some figures in North Carolina. It is known that prohibition went into effect in North Carolina in 1909, not quite six years ago, and in the last seven and a half years, illiteracy among the white population has diminished more rapidly than in any state in the union.

Chief Justice Walter Clark, in a letter of December 9, 1914, says: "Prohibition has been a success in North Carolina in every way. It has decreased crime, improved morals and given the state the greatest impetus that it has received in my recollection along the pathway of progress and development. I can not better sum up the situation than by saying that with us prohibition has been an unqualified success."

Hon. J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina, in a letter of December 14, 1914, says: "There has been a great decrease in drinking and drunkenness since the

adoption of prohibition in this state, as well as a most encouraging elevation of public standards of morality, education and citizenship. The value of public school property has been doubled. The annual school fund has been nearly doubled, and the minimum school term has been lengthened more than a month, and a demand for public education has been greatly strengthened by the driving out of liquor. While all these things can not justly be ascribed to prohibition, a new spirit of hope, progress and pride, fostered by the spread of a greater sobriety among the masses, and the happiness, contentment and prosperity brought into thousands of homes by the elimination of drunkenness, and its attendant waste and extravagance, by prohibition, warrants the conclusion that it has been one of the most potent factors in bringing these things to pass."

The following facts from the auditor's report also show what prohibition has helped to accomplish.

Personal property valuation 1908	\$ 74,000,000
Personal property valuation 1913	212,000,000
Total revenue receipts in 1908	2,613,000
Total revenue receipts in 1913	3,666,000
Money on deposit in 1908	63,000,000
Money on deposit in 1913	116,000,000
4 years average tax receipts (local option)	2,330,000
4 years average tax receipts (prohibition)	3,204,000
Valuation of all property in 1908	576,000,000
Valuation of all property in 1913	741,000,000

In giving these figures I do not give fractions—only the gross amounts. Also note that 1908 is the last year of license, and 1913 the last year under prohibition in which figures have been given.

Any casual observer can note the decrease in drunkenness in North Carolina, and the business men of the state will almost unanimously assert that the driving out of liquor has helped their business, as men now spend their money for the necessities of life, and for the education of their children, where it was formerly wasted in strong drink.

The moral tone of the state has also been greatly strengthened. Church membership and Sunday-school attendance increased, and attendance on public schools almost doubled.

These are but few of the facts that could be given, showing that it is best to drive the saloon out of the state, and it is to be hoped that leading politicians and business men seeing the good effects of temperance in those states that have tried it, will lend their aid toward driving saloons out of the entire nation.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania can not be accused of having a sense of humor. In a statement recently issued he solemnly declared that he would no longer "accept or assume responsibility for the formation of tickets," a duty that Keystone republicans have been solemnly assured for years was their sole privilege. There is no need, however, for despair to mount their brows. Boies Penrose is still on the job—and willing.

The opponents of presidential primaries are now citing the constitution to prove that congress has no authority to control the nomination of political parties by awarding their nominations to those candidates who receive the largest aggregate vote. It would be curious if the nation as a whole has not the power to do that which each separate state composing the nation has, the right to say how its officers shall be elected.

The world does move. No less a person than Senator Elihu Root is the author of a clause that it is proposed to insert in the New York state constitution making it easier for the people to impeach a duly-elected officer. He suggests it as a means of satisfying the demand of the people who have been clamoring for the recall. In a few more years he will be claiming to have been one of the early defenders of the recall.

The more strong young men a nation loses in one generation the more weaklings it will have in the next generation. War is a huge mollycoddle factory. Dr. David Starr Jordan preached this doctrine long before the war. He is still preaching it and it has not been disproven. It will continue to be true, though civilized man wipes himself out entirely, or fights himself into a race of jelly-fish.—San Francisco Bulletin.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

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plunderbund whenever it shows its hand. We have made great progress since 1896 in the restoration of the government to the people, but a great deal remains to be done—we must hold the ground we have already taken and we must make new advances. The reduction of the tariff was a great accomplishment; the enactment of the income tax law was an important step toward justice in taxation; the new currency law not only freed the business world from the dictation of a group of financiers, but it released the politics of the country from the tyranny of a handful of money magnates who were able to coerce more than a million voters at any time they felt it to their pecuniary advantage to do so. We have entered upon the overthrow of private monopoly; we have secured the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; we have abolished Cannonism in the house and shall doubtless secure a cloture rule in the senate and thus end the power of a minority to prevent remedial legislation. These are some of the things that have been accomplished; and there is more work to do along the same line. While this work has not all been accomplished by the democratic party, the democratic party has furnished the leadership and laid out the lines upon which these reforms have been secured. There is every reason for encouragement, therefore. Democrats rejoice greatly over what has been accomplished and should enter with renewed vigor and increased faith upon the work yet to be done."

Q. "What are the republican prospects?"

A. "They have no prospects. They have simply possibilities, and these possibilities depend largely upon Mr. Roosevelt. If he decides to maintain an independent organization and is either a candidate himself or supports some other progressive, the republican party will remain divided and there will be little chance for the success of either branch of the republican party as long as the party is divided. If Mr. Roosevelt goes back to the republican party he will carry back with him those progressive republicans who left the party out of personal attachment to him, while the democratic party can hope to gain the support of the progressives who are really opposed to republicanism as represented by the leadership of the regular republican party. The Taft branch of the republican party has made no concession to progress. Its leaders are not only unrepentant, but are boastful of standpattism. They desire success in order that they may undo what has been done. They would turn the tariff law over to the protected interests and would allow these interests to collect such tribute as they desire. They would turn the financial system back into the hands of Wall street and let Wall street use it as it desires, and give free rein to the private monopolies which have preyed upon the public. Mr. Roosevelt can strengthen the chances of the standpatters by going back, or he can destroy their chances by continuing the progressive republican organization. I am not willing to venture a guess as to what he intends to do."

The eastern press, which has taken over the task of running the government in spite of the fact that the people selected President Wilson for the job, has now started upon the trail of Secretary Daniels. He is being cartooned and lampooned and otherwise marked as being in high disfavor with the editorial Warwicks. Secretary Daniels, it will be recalled, banished booze from the navy and refuses to stand for a wasteful program of naval expenditure.

The new federal trade commission is now coming in for some criticism because it proposes establishing zones of instruction in which experts will teach modern efficiency methods to manufacturers. It is claimed that this will afford a system of espionage over private business that is undesirable by private business interests. We opine that there are a number of manufacturers who would not like to have some federal official know what their costs were, especially during a tariff revision.

The people of the United States are a composite of nationalities, and the difficult part of the task the jingoes have set themselves is to cause enough of them to hate the people of some other nation so strongly that they will be willing to spend the millions necessary to build up a war establishment.