

ENGLAND'S 'DRUNKS' DOUBLED IN 1919

Statistics Just Announced Reveal Startling Reaction From Dry Wave.

BEGAN BEFORE WAR'S END Women Keep Step With Men in Return to Old Era of Drinking Days.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The licensing statistics for 1919 show that during that year there occurred a strong reaction for drunkenness which began in the latter months of the year 1918 and persisted through the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. The total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1919 was nearly double the figure for 1918, viz., 57,848, as compared with 29,075—an increase of 98.52, or 98.5 per cent.

The reaction, it is pointed out, began in the middle of the year 1918, and was at first gentle and hesitating; it gathered force early in the year 1919, and every month, with the exception of October, exceeded those for the preceding month by percentages which were never less than 5 and rose to 34 as between December and November, and 48 as between March and February. As compared with the corresponding months of 1918, the figures for every month in 1919 from March onward showed increases varying from 5 to 318 per cent. In September, 1919, the convictions were nearly three times, in November more than three times, and in December more than four times as many as in the same months in the year 1918. On the other hand, December is the only month in 1919 which shows figures exceeding one-half of those for the corresponding month of 1918, the year in which the convictions reached the maximum recorded (188,877); and the other months range, in relation to 1918, from less than one-half to less than one-fifth.

Some of the Reasons.

In some general comments on the statistics of drunkenness, the report states: "There is in these records of convictions for drunkenness and the movements shown therein a great wealth of material for research into the problem of public drunkenness and its causes, consequences and cure. But the enterprise is long and difficult, and, to be successful, ought to march with practical administration and experiment. More or less superficial manipulation of the figures and facts on paper has all the dangers and sterility of mere speculation. Out of the many and varied contributory circumstances it is almost impossible and extremely unsafe to isolate this one or that one, or this or that group, and call it the cause of the particular movement which may be under consideration. Some of the circumstances or causes—which operated at different times, in different ways, and in different degrees in different districts—may be stated as follows: There were more money, more leisure, less self-control, less appreciation of the fact that drunkenness "matters" now the war is over, less readiness to realize that the progress toward general sobriety won during the war ought to be carried on in peace time, and lack of adequate equipment for driving that point home.

Of the 57,848 convictions in 1919, 53,821, or 93 per cent, occurred in police districts wholly within the operation of the Central Control Board's restrictions, 3,704 in districts partly within, and 623, or just over 1 per cent, in districts entirely beyond their scope. It will be seen that the table given above is dominated by Greater London and Northern England, i. e., the counties north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Severn to the Wash. Together, Greater London and Northern England (with a population of about 74 per cent of the total for England and Wales) account for 53,329, or 92 per cent, of the total convictions. Greater London showing about 20 per cent of population and 38 per cent of convictions, and Northern England 57 per cent of population and 67 per cent of convictions. The December convictions for 1919 were 107.6 per cent in excess of those for 1918, and Northern England showed an increase of 98 per cent; but the December figure for Northern England was just five times as great as in 1918, while the Greater London December figure was less than four times as great.

Tables are given showing the convictions of men and women separately for each month of 1919. Of the total number 81 per cent, or 46,765, convictions related to men, and 11,183, or 19 per cent, to women. In relation to the estimated number of persons of 21 years of age and upward in 1919, the figures represent for men 69 per 10,000, and for women 9 per 10,000. The figures for men are more than twice as numerous as those recorded in 1918, viz., 11,853, and exceed the total for 1917, viz., 24,103; those for women exceed the 1918 total of 7,232 by 35 per cent, but do not reach the 1917 total of 12,307. In both cases the increase was continuous (with slight fluctuations) throughout the year, and the highest percentage of increase as between one month and the next were, in both cases, between February and March, 59 for men and 62 for women, and between November and December, 38 for men and 18 for women.

Clubs on Big Increase.

At the beginning of the year there were 4,049 clubs registered—453 less than the highest previous total. It is estimated that during the year 1919 the number of registered clubs increased by upward of 900, and passed the previous highest total—that of 4,902 on January 1, 1915. The increase would appear, states the report, to be due in some degree to the revival of clubs which fell out of existence during the war, and in greater degree to the institution of new clubs to meet the desire of large numbers of men to maintain associations formed during service with the forces in the war.

There were in England and Wales on January 1, 1919, some 84,044 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating

liquor on or off the premises, and 22,288 off-licenses, giving proportions, according to the estimated population, or 22.41 on-licenses and 5.94 off-licenses per 10,000 persons. The full figure of on-licenses showed a decrease upon the year of 600. In the ten years 1909 to 1904 the average annual decrease was 316. For the fourteen years 1905 to 1919 the average was 1,102, and during 1919 the decrease will probably prove to have been about 604, making an annual average for the fifteen years since the Act of 1904 came into operation of about 1,069, and leaving a total of about 83,438 on-licenses at the beginning of the year 1919. The decrease in the number of off-licenses during 1919 will probably prove to have been about 84, compared with 185 during the preceding twelve months.

The number of licensed premises closed since January 1, 1905, when the Licensing Act, 1904, came into operation, is 16,494, and the new licenses granted 454, making the total net decrease of licensed premises over the period 16,040. The number of licenses extinguished with compensation in 1919—namely, 498—was higher than the figures for 1918, 1917 and 1916, but only half the average for the years preceding the war—1905 to 1914. The loss of efficiency in this method of abolishing redundant licenses, and the increase in the cost of the licenses. During the year 1,459 license holders were prosecuted and there were 983 convictions. In 1918 the figures were respectively greater, being respectively 1,723 and 1,141.

FEW ACCIDENTS IN RIO.

Chauffeur Celebrates Ten Years Without a Mishap.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 18.—A local motor car driver, happy because in ten years as chauffeur he has not been involved in any accident, has just celebrated the occasion by offering a special thanksgiving mass.

Official statistics just made public show a marked decrease in the number of street accidents of all sorts in this city, including those due to automobiles.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

Discounted Bills Are Reduced \$166,000,000—U. S. Certificates Increase

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Aggregate reductions of about \$166,000,000 in holdings of discounted bills, accompanied by increases of \$41,100,000 in Treasury certificate holdings and of \$101,100,000 in net deposits, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued as of the close of yesterday's business. Those changes reflect the week's heavy Government operations, including redemption of the bulk of the principal and the semi-annual interest coupons of about \$449,000,000 of tax certificates, payment of semi-annual interest on the Third Liberty, collection of quarterly instalments of income and excess profits taxes, all of which fell due on September 15, and the issuance under that date of \$448,600,000 of new Treasury certificates.

Redemption of Treasury certificates enabled member banks to liquidate large amounts of bills held under discount by the Reserve banks. As a result Reserve Bank holdings of paper secured by Government war obligations decreased \$26,500,000 and other discounts on hand show a reduction of \$20,600,000. Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market increased \$4,000,000. An increase of \$1,100,000 in Treasury certificate holdings represents approximately the difference between the amount of special certificates given to the New York and Cleveland banks to cover advances to the Treasury pending collection of funds from depository institutions and the amounts of certificates presented for redemption on September 18 by Reserve banks.

Earning assets of the Reserve banks

show a reduction for the week of \$100,000,000.

Of \$1,202,600,000 of paper secured by Government war obligations, \$615,800,000, or 51.2 per cent, was secured by Liberty Bonds, \$312,800,000, or 26 per cent, by Victory Notes, and \$274,000,000, or 22.8 per cent, by Treasury certificates, against \$2, 24.3 and 21.7 per cent of a corresponding total of \$1,300,100,000 reported for the last previous week.

Government deposits show an increase for the week of \$104,300,000, members' deposits, or \$1.3 per cent, was secured by Liberty Bonds, \$312,800,000, or 26 per cent, by Victory Notes, and \$274,000,000, or 22.8 per cent, by Treasury certificates, against \$2, 24.3 and 21.7 per cent of a corresponding total of \$1,300,100,000 reported for the last previous week.

Federal Reserve note circulation for the first time since July 22, shows a moderate reduction, \$5,500,000, and Reserve bank note circulation a further expansion of \$1,100,000. Cash reserves Federal Reserve system at the close of slightly more than \$5,000,000 gold, show a gain of \$1,900,000.

The banks' reserve ratio, mainly in consequence of the reduction in deposit liabilities, rises for the week from 42.8 to 43.3 per cent.

The following tabulation shows the condition of the twelve banks in the Federal Reserve system at the close of yesterday's business:

RESOURCES.

Gold and gold certificates	\$104,300,000
U. S. Government bonds	231,300,000
U. S. Treasury notes	111,450,000
U. S. Government securities	907,200,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,237,042,000
Gold redemption fund	27,800,000
Total gold reserves	1,769,192,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	100,018,000
Bills reserved	2,133,145,000
Government war obligations	1,202,600,000
U. S. Government bonds	4,200,010,000
Bills bought in open market	321,000,000
Total bills on hand	2,830,955,000
U. S. Government bonds	26,500,000
U. S. Treasury notes	69,000
U. S. Government securities	303,470,000
Total earning assets	3,231,181,000
Bank premises	15,200,000
Uncollected items and other deposits from banks	1,097,408,000
Five per cent redemption fund against F. R. bank notes	15,204,000

All other resources..... 4,660,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	\$97,900,000
Surplus	104,745,000
Government deposits	104,300,000
Due to members, reserve account	1,821,438,000
Deferred availability issue	670,175,000
Other deposits, including foreign	4,400,000
Government credits	4,400,000
Total gross deposits	\$2,732,858,000
F. R. notes in actual circulation	5,500,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation	212,210,000
Net liability	13,250,000
All other liabilities	\$6,513,601,000
Total liabilities	\$6,513,601,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposits and F. R. notes liability combined	43.8 per cent.
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in circulation, after setting aside 33 per cent against net deposit liabilities	48.1 per cent.

4 PRIESTS HERE JOIN U. S. A. AS CHAPLAINS

A II-Served With Troops During World War.

Four priests of the New York diocese, who served as chaplains during the war, have entered the United States Army as chaplains. They are the Rev. James P. Hearson, the Rev. Thomas C. Conboy, the Rev. Joseph V. Abbott and the Rev. Thomas P. McKenna.

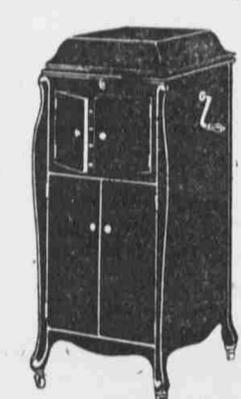
Father Hearson was attached to St. Andrew's Church, City Hall place and Duane street, before volunteering for war service. On his return he was assigned to assist the Rev. Richard H. Cushman, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Tuckahoe, Father Conboy, son of the late Police Lieutenant Thomas Conboy, was attached to St. Veronica's Church, Christopher street, and after his return to St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-ninth street, to assist the Rev. Francis P. J. Cummings.

Father Abbott had been an assistant or eight years at St. Toboam's the Apostolic Church, West 118th street, and after the war he was assigned to assist the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph P. Mooney, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, West Fifty-first street. Father McKenna was an assistant at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott and Mulberry streets.

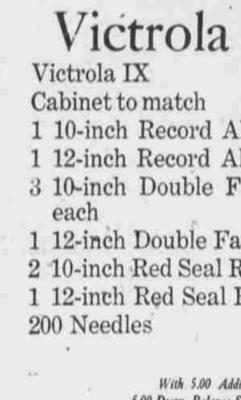
McCreery Victrola Week

The More Desirable Models At Special Attractive Terms

With an additional purchase of 5.00 worth of records and on the payment of 5.00 down we will place any one of the outfits below, except Victrola XIV (see special terms on this instrument) in your home. Balance in small monthly payments.



- ### Victrola XI Outfit
- Victrola XI 150.00
 - 1 10-inch Record Album 1.00
 - 1 12-inch Record Album 1.25
 - 3 10-inch Double Face Records, 85c each 2.55
 - 1 12-inch Double Face Record 1.35
 - 2 10-inch Red Seal Records, 1.25 each 2.50
 - 1 12-inch Red Seal Record 1.75
 - 200 Needles .15
 - 160.55**
- With 5.00 Additional in Records. 5.00 Down, Balance Small Monthly Payments.*



- ### Victrola IX Outfit
- Victrola IX 75.00
 - Cabinet to match 24.00
 - 1 10-inch Record Album 1.00
 - 1 12-inch Record Album 1.25
 - 3 10-inch Double Face Records, 85c each 2.55
 - 1 12-inch Double Face Record 1.35
 - 2 10-inch Red Seal Records, 1.25 each 2.50
 - 1 12-inch Red Seal Record 1.75
 - 200 Needles .15
 - 109.55**
- With 5.00 Additional in Records. 5.00 Down, Balance Small Monthly Payments.*



- ### Victrola X Outfit
- Victrola X 125.00
 - 1 10-inch Record Album 1.00
 - 1 12-inch Record Album 1.25
 - 3 10-inch Double Face Records, 85c each 2.55
 - 1 12-inch Double Face Record 1.35
 - 2 10-inch Red Seal Records, 1.25 each 2.50
 - 1 12-inch Red Seal Record 1.75
 - 200 Needles .15
 - 135.55**
- With 5.00 Additional in Records. 5.00 Down, Balance Small Monthly Payments.*

The Outfit Below Including Victrola XIV At Special Terms

This outfit, which includes the machine illustrated at the right, at \$225.00 and \$20.00 in records, (total \$245.00) will be placed in your home for an initial payment of

\$10.00 Down
Balance Small Monthly Payments



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Not one of the entire stock was purchased for this Sale. It is our own exclusive collection, specially selected on different occasions and bought with every regard for the high standard of merit our Rugs have always possessed.

The range of patterns, while large, is tasteful in the extreme, and the colorings are well calculated to harmonize with any interior scheme.

CARPET SIZES

Originally	NOW	Originally	NOW		
Chinese 10 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft.	\$965.00	\$482.50	Tabriz 11 ft. 4 in. x 14 1/2 ft.	\$2959.00	\$1474.50
Chinese 10 ft. x 10 ft.	450.00	225.00	Laristan 11 ft. 8 in. x 15 ft.	1000.00	500.00
Chinese 10 ft. x 15 ft.	1440.00	720.00	Tabriz 9 ft. 8 in. x 13 ft. 5 in.	2364.00	1182.00
Chinese 9 ft. 2 in. x 13 ft.	1000.00	500.00	Kashan 8 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft.	2132.00	1066.00
Chinese 8 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft.	754.00	377.00	Kerman 7 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft. 1 in.	1104.00	552.00
Chinese 7 ft. 1 in. x 10 ft. 2 in.	604.00	302.00	India 8 ft. 11 in. x 12 ft. 7 in.	600.00	300.00
Chinese 6 ft. x 9 ft.	421.00	210.50	Serapi 10 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 7 in.	875.00	437.50
Chinese 7 ft. x 9 ft.	380.00	190.00	Turkish 10 ft. x 13 ft. 3 in.	250.00	125.00
Chinese 6 ft. x 9 ft.	453.00	226.50	Iran 8 ft. x 14 ft. 6 in.	475.00	237.50
Tabriz 11 ft. 8 in. x 15 ft. 3 in.	1495.00	747.50	Kermanshah 8 ft. 11 x 11 1/2 ft.	1450.00	725.00
Tabriz 11 ft. 8 in. x 16 ft. 1 in.	1634.00	817.00	Kermanshah 9 1/2 ft. x 11 ft. 10	1600.00	800.00

OTHER SIZES

Originally	NOW	Originally	NOW		
Sarouk 3 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 2 in.	\$318.00	\$159.00	Kazak 4 ft. 5 in. x 7 ft. 4 in.	\$240.00	\$120.00
Chinese 4 ft. x 8 ft.	269.00	134.50	Iran 3 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 1 in.	300.00	150.00
Cabistan 4 ft. 2 in. x 6 ft. 2 in.	360.00	180.00	Ferehan 3 ft. 11 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	220.00	110.00
Dozar 4 ft. 1 in. x 6 ft. 5 in.	300.00	150.00	Kazak 4 ft. 11 in. x 7 ft.	180.00	90.00
Ant. Chinese 2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 4	120.00	60.00	Dozar 4 ft. 5 in. x 6 ft. 7 in.	300.00	150.00
Cabistah 3 ft. 10 in. x 5 ft. 3 in.	264.00	132.00	Sarouk 4 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft.	480.00	240.00
Bergama 2 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. 5 in.	132.00	66.00	Chinese 3 ft. 7 in. x 4 ft. 7 in.	127.50	63.75
Chinese 2 ft. x 3 ft.	53.75	26.87	Iran 4 ft. x 6 ft.	176.00	88.00
Beloochistan 3 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in.	120.00	60.00	Ant. Ferehan 4 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 4	180.00	90.00
Iran 3 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. 2 in.	250.00	125.00	Mossoul 3 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 3 in.	180.00	90.00

No C. O. D.'s No Approvals. No Returns.

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