

opposed to the saloon. We also assume that you are opposed to illicit liquor sales resulting in scenes such as depicted by your artist in cartoons two and three.

Can you point to any group of night clubs, cabarets or bling pigs with a record like that?

Do you believe the Chicago Tribune editorial is overdrawn? If not, do you think that liquor today is claiming as many youthful drinkers as it did in those days described by the Chicago Tribune? But bear in mind that it was booze in both those days and these days—booze, the thing that you are asking be returned—that claimed these youthful victims. And have you or your organization ever exerted an ounce of influence to send these sellers of illicit liquor to the penitentiary where they belong?

Your letterhead proves two things, that booze is bad when illegally sold, and that it is just as bad when legally sold; but it utterly fails to prove or even suggest how it can be made respectable and harmless when sold under whatever scheme you fellows have, (and which you have thus far refused to reveal to the public,) of selling it when the Eighteenth Amendment is nullified.

We have taken the liberty of printing your letter in full because we wish to let the friends of prohibition read your testimony that prohibition prohibits. I refer to the paragraph where you state that in these days the only liquor you can get is poisonous stuff, unfit to drink, and therefore an illicit beverage.

Wouldn't it be the part of patriotism and good sense to let the poisonous stuff alone? The bootlegger would soon go out of business if he had no patrons.

We read with a great deal of interest the editorial on the silk worm's jag. Does your organization contemplate putting on a national campaign for the return of booze on the ground that an alcoholic diet makes silkworms more industrious? You suggest that if alcohol is good for silkworms, why isn't it good for the toilers who work in our mills? We wish to remind you, sir, that there are thousands of women in this country today who, in the old saloon days never coveted silk garments, but only decent clothing, and could not have it because the wages of the household were spent over the bar, but who, today, are properly clothed and fed and participating in this universal prosperity which is distinguishing America above all nations of the world.

CUSTOMS MEN SEIZE BOAT

Big Freighter With \$1,000,000 Booze Cargo Taken Into Custody at Hoboken

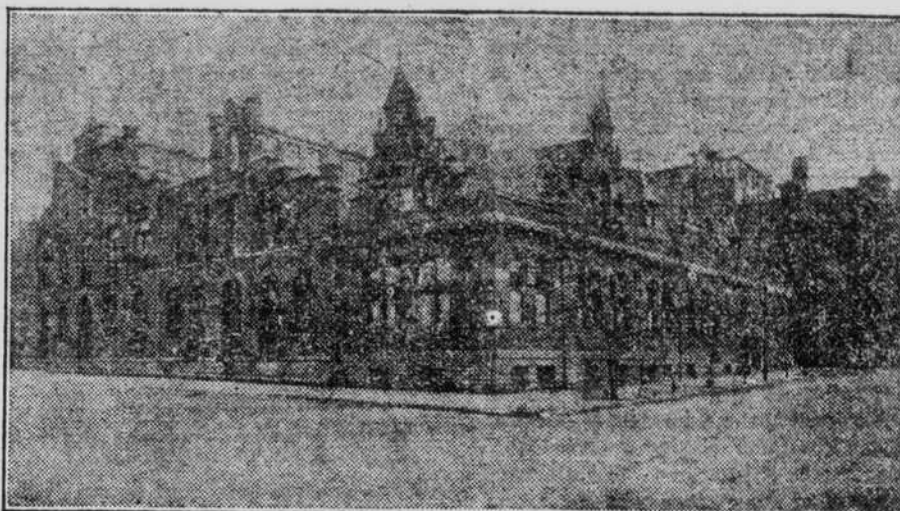
A 1,200 ton freighter with a liquor cargo estimated to be worth from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 was seized early the morning of April 13 by the marine police at pier twelve, Hoboken, after a pistol battle in which several shots were fired, says the New York Times of April 14. Four of the ship's crew were arrested. Her captain and about 24 of the crew escaped. On the side of the freighter and on her life boats the name Fort Gaines appeared in fresh paint.

Customs officers and special investigators said that she was the Ventura, and an old offender against the national prohibition law. Several revolvers and black-jacks were found aboard the vessel. The boat was taken over by customs men under command of Lieutenant J. J. Manning of the customs service.

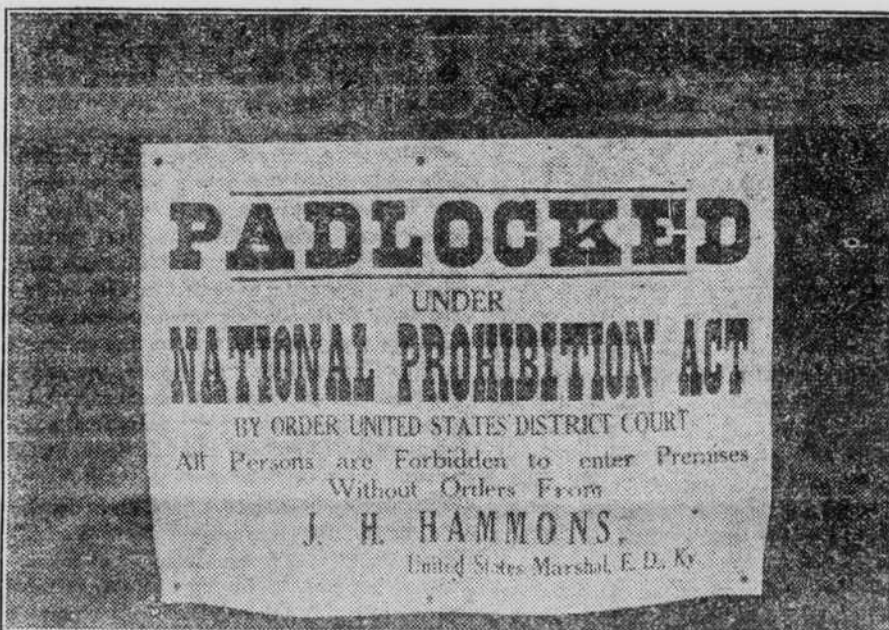
An exchange suggests that as the dries use the camel as a symbol, wets should adopt the blind pig.

WEIDEMANN BREWERY PADLOCKED AND BEER SPILLED

Seventy Thousand Gallons of Beer Poured into Sewers and Doors of the Brewery Padlocked, Reasonably Convincing Testimony that Prohibition Prohibits



Weidemann Brewery, Newport, Ky., Main Building



Thirty Padlocks and thirty notices of Federal Court Order like above completely Close the Weidemann Brewery property in Newport, Ky., to abate a nuisance.

United States Marshall J. H. Hammons and a staff of deputies on March 25 opened the spigots of the Weidemann brewery, Newport, Ky., and began draining the huge stock of beer stored in the brewery. The beer was drained into the sewer, thence into the Licking river. It took several days to empty the huge tanks containing in all 2,800 barrels, or 70,000 gallons.

In addition to destroying the beer which was done on order of Federal Judge A. M. Cochran, the entire brewery was padlocked for one year. The staff of deputies used 20,000 nails and several hundred locks to close the plant.

The drastic action was taken following the trial on charges of violating the pro-

hibition law. Four storkeeper gaugers who had been assigned to the brewery were suspended by Robert H. Lucas, collector of internal revenue for Kentucky, and an investigation into their alleged carelessness was begun.

"The brewery plant with all buildings occupies approximately five acres in the heart of Newport, and cost \$2,500,000 to build, under prices of the real old days" George Delatone, brewmaster for eighteen years, said. "It could not be built today for ten million dollars," he added.

Counsel for the Weidemann Company made a futile appeal to Judge Cochran to modify his order and allow them to save the beer which they contend was manufactured legally.

DRUNKENNESS NOT SO COMMON

English People Are Taking Notice of Effects of Our Dry Law

American Issue correspondent living in England, in a recent letter says:

"The drink question is not nearly so serious here, at least in the country where I live, as it was some years ago. Generally the young men are sober, but drunkenness is still here. Not long ago Sir Arthur Balfour delivered an address to the Manchester Statistical Society. In this address he said that the British National

drink bill last year was 300 million pounds. Furthermore, he credited (by the 'unanimous testimony of all observers') prohibition in the United States as 'one of the most powerful causes of its commercial prosperity.'

"Evidently prohibition is impressing the British people who are willing to look a fact in the fact, because the movement is gaining ground in various ways, although rather slowly."

Years ago wets opposed temperance. Now they claim to uphold temperance, but oppose the prohibition of that which the majority has outlawed.

CANADA TO BE ALL WET

Predictions Made That Dominion Will Soon Be Entirely Back in Wet Column

According to an Ottawa, Ontario, Associated Press dispatch of April 7, there is possibility that by 1928 there will be but one remaining dry province in the Dominion of Canada. The possibility came from the passage of a motion in the New Brunswick legislature of an introduction of a bill which would put that province in the list of those who have abandoned prohibition for government control legislation.

Premier J. D. Stewart of Prince Edward Isle also intimated that he would contest the general election campaign this year on a wet platform. Inclusion of the province of New Brunswick and the Prince Edward Island would leave only one of the nine provinces in the dominion adhering to prohibition—Nova Scotia.

Quebec was the first province to adopt the government control system, continues the dispatch about six years ago, and was soon followed by British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and more recently Ontario. In every instance but one the proposal was submitted by the voters in the form of a referendum. The exception was Ontario where Premier Howard G. Ferguson made it an election issue last year.

This Associated Press Dispatch paints perhaps a gloomy picture for the dries, but we on this side of the border will do well to remember that the dries of Canada have not given up the fight. Prohibition never had a chance in Canada except for a brief period under war-time prohibition, for the reason that the dry provinces were in reality not dry. The dominion government had control of the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor.

Ontario, for instance, which was probably the driest of the provinces, was compelled by dominion law to tolerate breweries. The product of these breweries was not supposed to be sold within the province, but by a system known as short-circuiting, orders were taken from outside the province and liquor, by a circuitous route eventually found its way back into the province. This same situation prevailed in practically all the provinces, making law enforcement much more difficult than it would otherwise have been. Many dries became discouraged and yielded to the temptation to derive revenue from the sale of liquor. It is doubtful if the good people of Canada will long tolerate the liquor traffic. It is to be hoped when they next try prohibition it will be on the dominion-wide scale.

CANADA PLUGS ANOTHER LIQUOR LEAK

Canada has made a further gesture toward enforcing the Canada-United States rum running treaty and halting the flow of beer and hard liquor into Uncle Sam's domain, says a Chicago Tribune special press dispatch carrying an Ottawa dateline of April 18. Instructions were sent by the commissioner of customs to collectors advising them that in respect to the transit of liquors a bond of a guarantee company is now required with foreign landing certificates. This covers any liquor cargo not duty paid other than ship's stores on any vessel clearing from a Canadian port.