

There are, however, certain fair tests which can be applied, the results of which are instructive.

One of these tests is to study all of the cities of some state which furnishes us both license and no-license cities. This study is not wholly conclusive and is attended with difficulties, but at least furnishes a strong sidelight. Massachusetts is perhaps the best state in which to make such a study. The state has thirty-three cities of which, in the year 1903—the last for which complete statistics are available—fifteen were under no-license and the remainder under license. It needs to be remembered that, the no-license cities in nearly every case lie in close proximity to license cities, and in several cases they are, to all intents and purposes, merely sections of a great city of which other sections are under license. It needs to be remembered also that Massachusetts cities vote every year upon the license question, and that in many of them the saloonkeepers remain upon the ground, prepared to begin business again if the vote of the next year shall give them the legal authority, and in the meantime violate the law as far as they can. In the table which is presented, for example, Lowell is shown as a no-license city, but it had just voted out the saloons and the saloon element did not believe that the change would be permanent and were merely abiding their time.

With these facts in mind Table I may be studied. The table shows, first, the population of each of the thirty-three cities, thus enabling the reader to make ready comparison; second, the number of saloons in each city, or the fact that no saloon is licensed in the city; third, arrests for drunkenness; fourth, the total arrests for what the police commonly call "drink crimes," that is to say, for drunkenness, disturbance of the peace and assault and battery; fifth, the total arrests of all kinds in the city. The figures are for the year 1903 and collected by the United States Census Bureau at Washington and reported in Bulletins 20 and 45.

At the outset the reader will note that, with one exception, each no-license city shows less arrests for drunkenness than the license city which ranks next below it in population. The exception to be noted is that of Lowell, which, with a population of 100,150, has three more arrests for drunkenness than Lynn, the license city falling next below it, with a population of only 72,350.

Some of the contrasts are marked. For example, Malden shows only 215 arrests for drunkenness with a population of a little less than 37,000, while Taunton, with a population a trifle below 33,000, shows 1,439 arrests, and Everett, with a population of 28,000, has two less than 300 arrests for drunkenness, while Gloucester, with a population of 26,562, lacks only 22 of having 900 arrests for the same offense. Quincy, with a population of 26,000, has 471 arrests for drunkenness, while Pittsfield, the license city whose population falls next below, with a population of 23,707, has 933 such arrests.

The only case in which a no-license town has as many arrests for drunkenness as the license town which falls next above it, is the case of Lowell, which, with a population substantially 14,000 less than that of Fall River, has 188 more arrests for drunkenness.

Another highly interesting comparison can be made. This consists in going through the general list of cities having more than 25,000 population, for the whole country, and noting the comparison of arrests for drunkenness between the Massachusetts no-license cities and the cities which fall above and below each of these in the table and are license cities. In a few cases the no-license cities are grouped, and in one case a Massachusetts no-license city is followed by a no-license city in another state. With that ex-

ception the showing is as given below. Populations are not given since the difference commonly is only a few thousand, and frequently only a few hundred. The showing follows:

CITY	ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS
Scranton, Pennsylvania	1,708
LOWELL, Massachusetts	2,664
Portland, Oregon	2,999
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts	1,344
Atlanta, Georgia	2,734
Lincoln, Nebraska	702
BROCTON, Massachusetts	788
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	767
Elmira, New York	612
MALDEN, Massachusetts	215
Bayonne, New Jersey	151
York, Pennsylvania	417
NEWTON, Massachusetts	498
East St. Louis, Illinois	988
Chester, Pennsylvania	521
CHELSEA, Massachusetts	1,218
FITCHBURG, Massachusetts	636
Knoxville, Tennessee	980
Kalamazoo, Michigan	613
EVERETT, Massachusetts	298
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	739
North Adams, Massachusetts	597
QUINCY, Massachusetts	471
Hamilton, Ohio	241

The general trend of this table is convincing.

REVOLT IN MASSACHUSETTS

People of the Bay State Roused by the Movement Against the Liquor Traffic Roll up Big Majorities Against License

BOSTON, December 11.—(From a Special Correspondent.)—The spread of Prohibition sentiment in Massachusetts is shown emphatically by the results of the municipal elections held yesterday and a week ago. The vote on the license questions in these cities, added to the vote in the towns last spring, shows that the voters of the state have registered a majority of 12,986 in the entire state this year in favor of no-license. This is with the exception of the city of North Adams, which does not hold its election until next week, and it is the largest majority in favor of Prohibition ever recorded in Massachusetts since the local option law was established. The total vote of the state, with the exception of North Adams, is: "Yes," 186,947; "No," 199,933. Last year the "No" majority was about 1,800.

Not only has there been a general increase in favor of Prohibition, however, but most unexpected and astounding results have been achieved.

Worcester, the second city in the commonwealth, with a population, according to the state census, of 1905, of 128,135, yesterday voted against the saloon by a majority of 962 out of total vote exceeding 20,000. The majority for license in Worcester last year was 2,057. This is the first time in 16 years that Worcester has voted for no-license.

Lynn, the greatest shoe manufacturing city in the world, with a population of 77,042, changed a majority for license last year of 1,277 into a majority against license this year of 1,678. Saloons have existed in Lynn continuously for eleven years.

Woburn, which has been the only license city in a great "dry" district of Middlesex county for the past three years, and which gave a majority for license last year of 92, swung over to the no-license column this year by a majority of 76.

Last week Haverhill, another big shoe city, which has voted for the saloons for ten years, and last year by a majority of 814, gave a majority of 797 for no-license.

To offset these victories, the license forces have to console themselves with only two changes from no-license to license, in Fitchburg last week and in Chelsea yesterday. Both these cities make frequent shifts from one side to the

In the year 1903 Massachusetts had three cities which were under no-license and which the preceding year had been under license. In one of these, Chelsea, the number of arrests for drunkenness increased; what local conditions may have explained the situation—it is difficult to say. The showing of the three, however, is as follows:

	1902	1903
Chelsea	942	1,218
Fitchburg	866	636
Lowell	3,894	2,664
Total, under license, 1902		5,702
Total, under no-license, 1903		4,518

Massachusetts had also in 1903 two cities under license, which in the preceding year had been under no-license—North Adams and Salem. The statistics for North Adams are not available, but in the case of Salem the showing is as follows:

	1902	1903
Salem	396	1,276

That man must be exceedingly blind, or exceedingly unwilling to recognize fact who fails to read in these figures, incomplete and unsatisfactory though they are, that even that kind of Prohibition which is extremely local and extremely optional produces good results.

other, from year to year, Chelsea's present period without saloons having lasted only one year and that in Fitchburg two years.

Thus four cities, with a total population of 257,409, have voted out the saloons that now exist in them, and two cities, with a total population of 70,310, have voted to restore the saloons which have been barred from them for a short time.

It should also be observed that Taunton, the great stove city, which last year gave a majority of 953 for license, this year had that majority cut down to eight, according to the first returns, and to barely one, according to the recount which was immediately demanded by the no-license advocates.

In Boston, the result was significant. Last year's majority for license of 24,582 was reduced to 16,376, the smallest since 1900, making a net gain for no-license of over 8,000 votes. The total vote on the license question was nearly 10,000 more than last year in Boston. Moreover, three Boston wards, the Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, gave a majority against license, and the Sixteenth ward voted for license by a majority of only 71.

Both in Boston and in other cities, the great increase in Prohibition sentiment was brought about by a combination of many things. There can be no doubt that the great wave of Prohibition in the South had a strong influence on the voters.

One of the interesting phenomena shown by the elections is the fact that, corresponding with the remarkable spread of Prohibition in the southern part of the country, there is a rapidly growing opposition to the saloon in the southern part of Massachusetts. This is shown by the vote in Taunton, New Bedford and Fall River, the only cities in that section of the state. The situation in Taunton has been noted above. In New Bedford the majority for license this year was only 181, as compared with 1,545 last year, and in Fall River it was reduced from 3,946 last year to 1,487 this year. Fall River and New Bedford are the center of the great textile manufacturing industry of New England, and it is significant that a very large proportion of the voters are of foreign birth, chiefly French Canadians.

Fourteen cities and 72 towns in the state voted for license this year, and 18 cities and 249 towns against license. North Adams, which votes next week, probably will remain in the license column. The 32 cities which have held elections gave the following vote: "Yes," 135,720; "No," 130,858.