

liquor business may be assumed to have covered 5,863 square miles.

We are now in position to identify the "states" in question. The state of Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Republic, has, exclusive of its water area, 1,067 square miles of surface. The state of Connecticut, ranking as third smallest of the states, covers a land area of 4,820 square miles. The total area of the two states then is 5,887 square miles or twenty-four square miles more than the land area required for the raising of the grain consumed by the liquor business.

The loud-sounding expression "two states," grows a little feeble just now when the identity of the states in question is revealed, for the total area of those two states is only a trifle more than a tenth of the area of the state of

Now to make an exhibit of this in states, after the fashion of the brewers, we may note the following areas:

STATE	SQUARE MILES
Maine	29,895
New Hampshire	9,031
Vermont	9,124
Massachusetts	8,039
Rhode Island	1,067
Connecticut	4,820
New York	47,654
New Jersey	7,514
Pennsylvania	44,832
Delaware	1,965
Maryland	9,941
Ohio	40,740
Indiana	35,885

Total.....250,507

If we add these acres we will find a total of 250,507, or still 37,175 square miles less than the

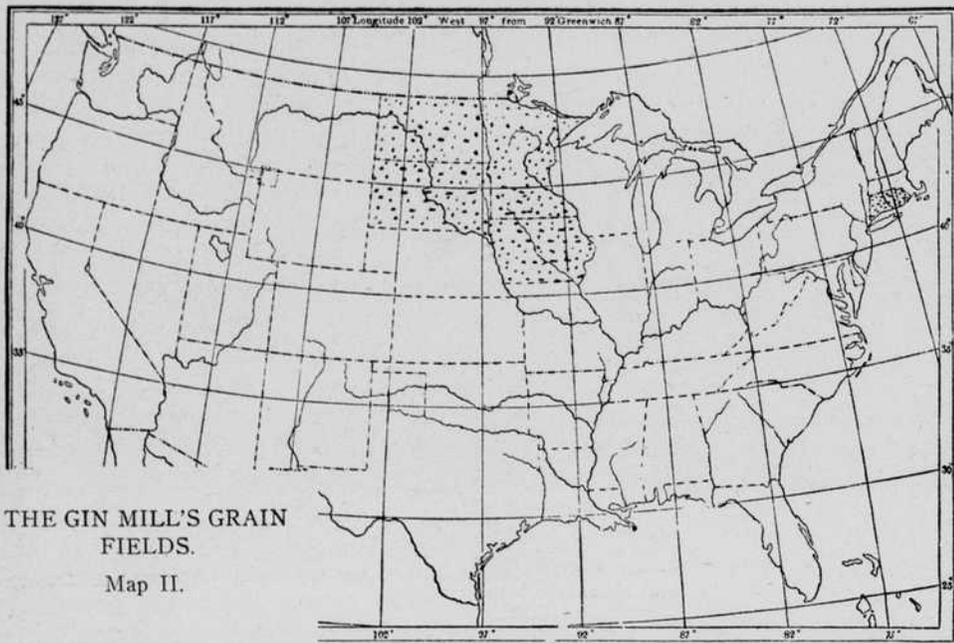
into alcohol than it would justify the use of the area of two states to produce a vegetable poison should the producers plead that the sale of that poison enables them to maintain their homes and pay their taxes. Every square foot of land, upon which grain is raised for the production of alcoholic liquor is a foot of land, not only made useless for national upbuilding and progress, but made injurious to national interests, because its product is a poison for the individual and for the state.

A second fact is one that has frequently been expressed, namely, that the market which the distiller and the brewer now furnish the grain-raising farmer, is small in comparison with the new market for general farm products that would be opened up if the wages of the wage-earner and the income of the prosperous were diverted from the present vicious course that leads into the till of the gin miller and sent into the grocery store, meatmarket and other places of legitimate trade, to purchase the necessities and comforts and luxuries of life for American homes.

A third fact is one which must be well known to the mendacious writers of the liquor advertisements, and one in plain defiance of which they tell their falsehoods. That is this: For every bushel of our grain not used for legitimate purposes upon our own soil, Europe has a wide-open market. Were every distillery and every brewery in the United States closed today no farmer would find grain left upon his hands, without market, nor would he find the price of grain lowered by the absence of the brewer's and distiller's petty trade. There would simply be that much more grain to cross the seas and that much more money pouring back from Europe to fill the pockets of American farmers.

LIBERTY AND LIBERTY

[From an Address by the Hon. SEABORN WRIGHT of Georgia in the Y. M. C. A., Chicago.]



THE GIN MILL'S GRAIN FIELDS. Map II. This map presents a comparison between the grain field required for the liquor business and the grain field required for legitimate purposes, the manufacture of flour and feed and the supply of the great export demand. The grain which the American people use to sustain human and animal life requires for its raising fields equal to the total land area of the four vast states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, while the grain which goes to make the poison with which the brewer and the distiller destroy life could be raised upon an area equal to the little states of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Illinois, less than a tenth of the area of Michigan, about a fourteenth of the area of the state of Minnesota, etc. Even among the eastern states, New York and Pennsylvania, each have nearly eight times the area of the two states in question, while in the far southwest Texas could furnish more than fifty times the area of the two states combined and probably has actual grain lands more than thirty times the size of the territory required to raise the liquor dealers' grains.

But another interesting comparison is possible. In the year 1906 the total cereal crops of the American people were as follows:

- Corn—2,927,416,091 bushels.
- Wheat—735,260,907 bushels.
- Oats—964,904,522 bushels.
- Rye—33,374,833 bushels.
- Barley—178,916,484 bushels.
- Buckwheat—14,641,927 bushels.

The yield of corn, as already indicated, was 30.3 bushels per acre; the yield of wheat 15.5; the yield of oats 31.2; rye 16.7; barley 28.3; buckwheat 18.6.

Dividing each of the crop totals by the yield per acre we may find (or we may take the acreage directly from the Statistical Abstract), that the cereal crops of the United States in the year 1906 covered 184,117,047 acres, or, dividing this by 640, the number of acres in a square mile, we find the total acre of the grain fields of the American people in the year 1906 to have been 287,682 square miles.

area of the grain fields. We shall thus be obliged to add the Lower Peninsula of Michigan before we shall have measured off enough to furnish us the comparison. In other words, it would require every foot of thirteen states to raise the grain produced by the American people of which the liquor traffic boasts that it uses as much as would be produced by the area of two states.

We can make this illustration still more striking, perhaps, by another comparison. If we subtract from the total grain production of the United States the amount of grain which the liquor manufacturers claim that they use, we shall find that it would require the total land area of North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa to raise the remainder. The second map shows this in comparison with the insignificant area of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

A few other facts ought to be made plain in connection with this study of the grain question.

In the first place, the territory now used for the production of grain to be made into liquors is not used for the benefit of the American people, any more than if it were used to raise some vegetable or plant containing a deadly poison, the use of which was resulting in the destruction of the health and lives of thousands of our citizens. It no more militates against this statement that certain citizens get money for the grain made



THE HON. SEABORN WRIGHT Georgia Legislator Who Led the Fight for Prohibition

I am a southern Democrat, but I don't want you folks to think that the big, clean, incorruptible Democracy of the South is anything like the Chicago brand. There is about as much similarity as there is between an eagle and a vulture. Now, that seems to tickle you self-righteous Republicans, but since studying Chicago Republicanism I am afraid I have done the colored contingent of your party in the South an injustice in supposing that they were the ragged contin-