

THE W. C. T. U. WHY THE DRINK HABIT Is Opposed By the Organiza- tion—Various Reasons Given.

(Communicated.)
The Woman's Christian Temperance union, for reasons fully satisfactory to its members, is unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic and its kindred vices. That the opposition is amply justified by facts, no one can successfully dispute. There are no plausible arguments in its defense—not even that of necessity, for there are no necessary evils. Every justification of the drink business becomes an apology, and what must be apologized for is lacking in merit. They argue thus:

1. Indulgence in strong drink is a blow directed against the constitution of man whether intentional or unintentional. His health, strength, and perfection suffer at every indulgence, imperceptibly at first, but suffers nevertheless; and he is less and less a man with each indulgence. Hence to promote indulgence by giving legal and commercial sanction to it and constituting it a business is wrong, doubly wrong. In all ages strong drink has been regarded as a raging, deceptive, and destructive-spiriting neither king nor subject, man or woman, in its blighting course. From the earliest, every index along its road has pointed downward, ruinward; and every attempt to limit its ravages by legalizing it and restraining it, has but made the danger and wrong more apparent. It has always been the viper in the bosom and always will be. Strong drink has humbled more than one nation in the past, and those of to-day may easily read their doom in the sanction they give to the debauchery of their citizens. An indulgence that has no other result than the deterioration of the life current, the destruction of the power of persistence, the closing of the gateways to excellence, the detraction of reason—indeed after defacement of manhood, has no sanction in nature and should not be promoted by statute. What nature disapproves cannot be made right by law.

2. For the reason that the drink habit is at variance with the welfare of the citizen as an individual it is impolitic to justify it, and make strong drink a legal traffic. No state dare make the drink trade one of its avowed purposes. By implication it is by explicit statement, every American constitution is against the spirit of the business, and its legalization. Every law authorizing it, is, then, in violation of the spirit, and purpose of our institutions—a concession to wrong which must sooner or later react upon our interests with disastrous effect. The genius of all our fundamental laws, is "to make it as easy as possible for each citizen to do right and be good in his own and his related interest, and as difficult as possible to go wrong and make a failure of his life." "The highest good of the largest number, and special privilege to no one to wrong another, either directly or indirectly," is implied in every American constitution. The liquor traffic in its workings, recognizes neither of these principles. The restrictions placed upon it by law and the excessive watchfulness necessary to limit its depredations, are but acknowledgments that the business is dangerous, harmful and unexcusable.

3. The moral aspect of the subjects seems to have lost its power. To speak of it from this standpoint is to court a sneer. Men are becoming hardened to this highest of all reasons, by constant familiarity with the fearful vice and its products. Paraphrasing Pope a little:
"Drink is a monster of such hideous mien,
That, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too often, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

To say that the business debauches decency, destroys virtue, lowers the standards of righteousness, defiles the claims of responsibility, is to urge a worn out argument. To point out that it brutalizes everyone that has anything to do with it, that it spares neither age nor sex, neither man, nor woman, nor child, in its conscienceless greed for money and patronage, is to invite opprobrious epithets. To call attention to the fact that in its remorseless wake only ruined manhood, blackened womanhood, and blighted childhood are to be found, is to awaken unreasoning resentment. To say aloud that not a virtue, not a trace of fineness, not a semblance of decency, not a principle of justice can be found to justify the drink traffic before any self-respecting community, is too often to invite more saloons at the hands of the licensing power. The day of taking God into account concerning the drink matter seems to have passed. The cry of the under child, woman and man falls on deaf ears. Some time it will be heard, however, as other wrongs in our nature have been heard, demanding an answer in blood.

4. It tells little, also, to urge the destructive effects of the traffic upon society. Slowly but surely, it is demonstrated, all phases, or commonly called ranks of society, are being invaded to the destruction of their tone and morals. The tolerated and patronized saloon, always marks a decline in church, school, and intelligence. Few people take the time to ask the reason for the squalor, everywhere so noticeable in saloon-cursed communities; the growing corruption and insanity; the increasing squalor and suicides. It seems useless to call the attention of the public to the fact that gambling, drinking, and the social evil are inseparable—that one of them tolerated makes demand for the others.

5. There is one argument, however, now being urged that is telling. It is the economic. Everything nowadays to get consideration must show up in a money basis—must "make good" in dollars. Slow as we have been to learn, yet we are learning. The traffic is being tested on this basis, in both municipalities and manufacturing, and commercial enterprises, and in public utilities. Whenever, in cities and

towns, the test has been made the evidence against the saloon is overwhelming. There is evidence not only of bettered social conditions, but of financial prosperity. Business is legitimate, substantial, lives, thrives, collections are easier, and better classes of goods are demanded. There is demand for better classes of tenements and a steady growth in home buying. In addition there is a constant decrease in necessary taxation. Reduced court expenses, police forces, fire losses, pauper charges, diminished contagions and a corresponding increase of orderliness and respectability mark the absence of public drinking places. With the passing of the saloon begins a new era in school attendance, in church membership, and in everything vital to the American home. The saloon and the American home are incompatible. Whichever thrives the other goes down.

No matter how high the license, no saloon system thereby compensates the community for the unnecessary expense it causes. It has always been an expensive luxury and cannot be otherwise from its very nature. To say nothing of the misery and indirect losses attributable to New Haven's 425 saloons, the \$200,000 they pay into the city's treasury does not meet the expense they cause. It is a sinking business of the most disreputable kind and yet New Haven believes it necessary to her welfare. A saloon to every 300 people may be necessary to accommodate the large number of students coming from all quarters of the land, or to furnish places for stillable drills, and pistol practice or to afford suitable haunts for the demimonde and the gambler. But let it be hoped that the customs of New Haven are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that cannot be changed.

Recent investigations have shown conclusively that the disasters on our railroads are very largely traceable to indulgence in strong drink. A very careful scientist, not a temperance crank, has demonstrated and tabulated the effect of a single drink and of a succession of drinks upon the senses of sight and hearing, and upon the alertness and responsiveness of nerve. It is a startling revelation, and affords a solution to many of the mysterious accidents that have happened recently.

Perhaps the most hopeful feature of the agitation against the drink traffic, is the stand being taken by employers of labor. The economics of drinking and abstaining are being studied as never before and the revelations coming from the investigation are most convincing. Corporations and employers of men in general are enforcing rigid rules respecting sobriety in the interest of economy, efficiency, and reliability. They have the right to clear eyes, quick witted, prompt eared, steady nerved, and resourceful service and are demanding their rights. Were all who employ their fellow men, to incorporate in their agreements the total abstinence clause, the future of American prestige in commerce and manufacture would be established, and this appeal from American labor drunk to American labor sober should be our country's mightiest. It would settle forever the drink problem. It would be true economy.

Employees are often censured for lack of interest in the welfare of their employers. Few employers feel like putting forth effort and time upon men who bear the tag of failure and weakness. They know that when a man yields himself to the insidious influence of drink he is not his own. He becomes unreliable, and it is but natural that confidence, sympathy and brotherhood should be withheld. Drink is the one great cause of social destruction. Wipe it out and upon the one great plain of sobriety and respectability, all men will become brothers.

Now that civic societies are shutting out makers and venders of intoxicants as undesirable members, and insurance companies are drawing the lines closer and closer against those who drink as risks, because industries are protecting themselves in the interest of economy; and public utilities are demanding sobriety as a potent safeguard of the public safety and comfort, it becomes municipalities to favor them by all means in their power, and not legalize a traffic that makes their struggle doubly hard.

New Haven needs to clean up in the interest of its manufacturing enterprises; its railways, its university, schools and churches. The city has extensive factories, but 425 saloons to hamper and burden them; is a great railroad center, but 425 saloons to increase the watchfulness of the managers, and decrease the assurance of safety to traffic; has a great university, but 425 saloons to use every wit possible to debauch the students; has many homes whose happiness 425 saloons are blighting and incorporating therein closets with skeletons, grim, loathsome, shameful.

Better clean out all the disgraceful business in the interest of economy, respectability, and true prosperity; in maintenance of a fair reputation abroad; in honor of our illustrious dead; in earnest of the influence we ought to exert upon the moral, intellectual, and material prosperity of our nation, because of our advantages to that desirable end. Let us see to it that henceforth no legalized pitfall in New Haven shall bias any trustful, susceptible, capable, young mind that comes to us to be prepared and inspired for a manly mission.

At the City Mission.

Mr. Calderwood of Yale university will be the speaker at the Berkeley Men's club this evening at the City Mission house, 201 Orange street. The open meeting of the club is from 8 to 9 p. m., with free admission to all. In connection with the business meeting which follows, a supper will be served to the members of the club, and other persons only as may secure supper cards from the members. It is intended to give a club supper once a month hereafter.

Arthur Gates of this city, has been wintering in East Hampton, N. Y., is to graduate from the New Haven Training School for Nurses June 1. She will locate in New Britain.

If the Baby is Crying. Teeth, be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It soothes the child, cures the colic, allays all pain, cures wind, holds the bowels regular, and drives away the fever. Give a tea-spoonful, four or five times a day. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30th, 1906, Serial number 1002.

OFF FOR FIJI ISLANDS. A SOCIALIST OF YALE Allan Updegraff and Com- panion Will Walk to San Francisco.

A large number of the faculty and the senior class at Yale will be interested in the news that Allan Updegraff, student, poet and ex-janitor at Helicon hall, has started for the Fiji Islands on foot. He will be accompanied by Joseph Barratt of 468 Second avenue, New York, a physical culture enthusiast.

They each have \$20 with which to make the trip. They left New York Sunday and went to Newark, N. J., by train. Then they walked to Morris-town and rested for the night in a convenient barn. They expect to reach San Francisco in thirty-five days. Their plan is to walk all the way and to work for their food. When they reach the western port they expect to get jobs on some ship to the Fijis.

They think to find the Fijis better even than Helicon hall. They hope to subsist on coconuts and pineapples, while Updegraff lies on the sand and writes verse.

Updegraff started his senior year at Yale last fall but soon left. He was one of the editors of the Yale Monthly and worked for the Associated Charities here as an investigator until he left for Helicon hall.

He has a brother, Lawrence Vall Updegraff, a junior at Yale, who is a prominent member of the class, belonging to Phi Beta Kappa, the high student society, and one of the junior societies.

MADISON MATTERS.

The summer season set in, for keeps, on Sunday. Autos, carriages, and the like were out in force. Nature smiled at the sun that (we hope) won't come off, and the latest migratory birds added their song to their presence.

The Memorial address will be given by Rev. Mr. Harold of Madison this year in the West cemetery. The school children will also take part in the exercises, and the second annual dinner will be given to the veterans in the hall.

Ebenezer Walkley was buried on Sunday afternoon by the Masons of No. 87, assisted by the Jephtha lodge, No. 85, of Clinton. Mr. Walkley was one of the oldest Masons of the town, and retained great interest in his lodge up to the time of his death.

News has been received of the death of Frank B. Crampton, a former Madison boy, in Jersey City, N. J.

The Glenneys of Buffalo and the Milburns of New York are here for the summer. By the end of the month many of the other cottages will be occupied.

The new road from Guilford line across the meadows is nearly completed and the danger of sinking is said to be slight.

John H. Meigs, as usual, is hoisting his potatoes, about the time others are planting. Mr. Meigs assures us that his were planted out of doors this year.

The rendering of the old hymn, "Day of All the Week the Best Emblem of the Eternal Rest," led some one to say that, if true, it wouldn't make much change for some of our people, except possibly cows are prohibited in the hereafter.

Rev. Mr. Ayer of North Guilford exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Bushee on Sunday. Next Sunday, Rev. William T. Brown, the former pastor, will preach.

The Madison Inn, formerly the Vermont House, has been very much improved by its new proprietor, Mr. Lamb, and is now open for guests. Mr. Lamb is a genial landlord and those who patronize this delightful hotel will be in (n) as the proprietor is an ideal provider.

COLONIAL DAMES.

Election of Officers by State Society. Hartford, May 21.—The Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames at their annual meeting here to-day appropriated various sums of money for committees engaged in patriotic work in the state and elected these officers:

President, Mrs. Eli Whitney, New Haven; vice presidents, Mrs. F. G. Whitmore, Hartford, and Miss Edith Kingsley, Waterbury; board of managers for three years, Mrs. Edward G. Coy of New Haven, Mrs. Maria Trumbull Dana of New Haven, Mrs. A. Cook of Hartford, and Miss Elizabeth Griswold of Lyme.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Of New Haven Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

The annual meeting of the New Haven Company Anti-Tuberculosis association will be held at the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium in Wallingford next Wednesday at about 2 o'clock. The train from New Haven to Wallingford leaves at 1:10 p. m., arriving at 1:30 o'clock, and those intending to go this way can walk or drive three miles from the station to the sanatorium.

In order to give more opportunity for inspecting the sanatorium a special trolley has been chartered which will leave the green in this city at 11 a. m. sharp, arriving in Wallingford about 12 m. Those returning by this car will leave the sanatorium at 4 p. m.

The cost to each person for the trolley and carriage service will depend upon the number going. It will probably be about \$1.50. A luncheon at the sanatorium will be provided at 1 o'clock. Members are invited to bring friends.

Mrs. Jane Averill, mother of Mrs. Samuel Hodgkinson, of Wallingford, left yesterday for Branford after having spent the winter here. Mrs. Averill is eighty-six years of age and is in excellent health.

AT THE BARRICADES.

The barricades had been taken by the soldiers, who were now firing at us as we were fleeing. I jumped across a fence and ran through a vegetable garden; behind me I heard the humming noise of the guns, the rattle of the drum and the piercing tones of the horns. Before my eyes I could see the images of my fallen comrades who had lost their lives firing from the barricade which we had built from the overturned street cars, telegraph poles, barrels and paving blocks, in defence of the red flag.

Too exhausted to run any further I stopped for a moment to look around. On the other side of the garden I could see barns, stables and dwellings and hear the barking of dogs. Again I rushed ahead, jumped a fence and found myself at the end of a ditch. It was half filled with snow, but I jumped into it and kept running instinctively and consciously only of one idea, that I must flee—as far away as possible and I should not fall into the hands of the furious soldiers, who would shoot me on the spot.

After a while I dared crawl out of the ditch once more. Around me were houses far apart from each other, men and boys were passing by or standing in groups listening to the sound of the distant firing.

I stopped, looked at my watch and was surprised to find that I had been running for three hours. Where should I go now? I do not know why, but something told me to take the road to my right, but probably it was the shortest way out of town. I followed my impulse and had not gone very far before I fell into the hands of a police patrol.

I trembled all over and tried to face the situation squarely. At this moment I felt neither anger nor hatred against these men; but as if compelled by an irresistible power, I pulled my revolver from my pocket and fired at them twice.

As soon as I heard these shots I saw the mistake I had made and ran away as fast as I could.

The policemen, who were absolutely unprepared for my attack, stood motionless for a moment; then two of them drew their swords and began to follow me on horseback. I could hear the clatter of horses' hoofs behind me suddenly drawing nearer.

They are going to kill you, was my only thought, and to die under their blows of swords and nagaiaks seemed a hundred times more terrible to be than to lose my life on the barricades pierced by bullets, and I ran without picking my way, without knowing in what direction.

A narrow lane bordered by low houses. An open door, I ran in and flew of nothing until I had crossed the yard and entered a room. A cry of terror greeted me: "Do not kill me! Do not kill me!"

I looked up and saw a girl standing in front of me, white with terror. I saw the revolver in my hand and slipped it into my pocket.

"I did not intend to kill you, I shall be killed myself in a moment if you do not hide me. I am being run down by the police," I cried.

Outside in the street I now heard the clattering of hoofs and the clanking of swords; the police were near.

"Listen! They are coming for me!" The expression of terror disappeared from the face of the young girl. She looked around for a second and then straight into my eyes. The next moment she had hold of my hand and led me from the room.

"Hurry, hurry," I heard her whisper excitedly. "This way," she said, opening a small door and pushing me into a dark place.

The door closed behind me and I found myself in darkness in a small room, the walls of which were covered with shelves.

Several minutes passed and nothing happened. Then I heard heavy steps on the stairs and clanking of spurs.

I held my breath.

"Manja," I heard a coarse voice, come here."

I heard the door opening and the voice of the girl exclaiming: "Why, is it you, father?"

"Give me some bread and sausage from the pantry. We are to go on guard at the railroad station right away, and I have eaten nothing today."

"In a minute, father."

Then everything was quiet, so that I could hear my heart beat.

"Why, father," I heard the girl say, "are you not wounded?"

"No, not at all. We were standing some distance from the barricades and saw nothing of the fight, but a little while ago a workman fired at us without hitting anybody. He ran into this street. My comrades are looking for him in the houses."

I began to tremble so violently that my head hit something, a glass fell down and broke.

"What was that?" the man's voice asked. I thought it was all over with me and prepared to sell my life as dearly as possible.

"Oh, it was only a rat that upset something in the pantry," the girl replied calmly.

"You must get a trap. Now, Dows-widjanja, I must go. I suppose the others have found the fellow who fired at us."

Again heavy steps and clanking of the sword; then I heard a noise of horses trotting away and everything was quiet.

"Now, hurry away," I heard the voice of the girl.

ATLANTIC COAST NOTES

Good results are reported by dredgers of Bridgeport, Conn.

In order to have a greater carrying capacity an upright boiler has been placed in the oyster steamer William Cummings, owned by the Merwin Oyster company of Bridgeport, Conn.

It had been arranged for the complaining oystermen of Delaware Bay to meet a representative of the government on board the tugboat Vidette to discuss the controversy about the dumping of the dredgings which the oystermen claimed threatened to ruin their preserves, but none of the oyster people put in an appearance.

Major C. A. P. Flagler, the United States engineer, has in the meantime ordered that the dredgings be deposited outside of the disputed zone until such time as the special surveying board he has sent out to make an investigation of the currents and conditions can report to him.

Edward Wilcox of Providence has recently made a round of inspection on the various crafts owned by the Seacoast River Oyster company.

In Providence, R. I., a law was recently passed by the upper body of the legislature at the instance of sanitary experts with the backing of the State Board of Health making it illegal to take oysters from any beds within 5,000 feet from an outlet of a sewer.

The Rhode Island Shellfish commission vigorously opposes this act, maintaining that proximity to sewers has no deleterious effects upon oysters. Furthermore, they claim that such a law will involve the state in such a mess of lawsuits on account of the abrogation of recently leased lands that the revenues will be wiped out. To an observer from a distance it looks as if the Shellfish commission might be more concerned over the cultivation of far revenues than over the menace to the health of an unprotected public.

In Maryland the oyster people are still agitating the repeal of the Haman act.

One may get a fair idea of the revenue there is in it for a shellfish commissioner by the following figures recently given out in connection with the oyster lands in Gardiner's and Peconic Bays, L. I.; 10,533 acres of land at \$2.50 per acre yielded the county a total of \$26,332.50. Of this the county received one dollar and each commissioner 50 cents per acre. During 15 months the commissioners received about \$5,400 apiece and the county drew \$11,145. Besides this the commission met in March, 1906, at Riverhead, and signed deeds covering 4,176 acres, for which were paid \$10,137.50, or about \$2,000 to each commissioner.

SEED OYSTERS.

Charles F. Ledman of Tighman's, Talbot county, Maryland, was the first to longer to avail himself of the right to lease barren bottoms in Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of cultivating oysters as provided in the Haman Oyster Culture Act.

It is said that there is no menace in the various oyster bills before the Connecticut legislature to the small dredger on natural beds. But an effort will be made to raise the license fee from \$2 to \$5.

Maryland and her oystermen seem to keep the Haman law controversy pot boiling merrily all the time. The time had arrived for the taking of seed oysters from the area above a line drawn from Badkin Point to Swan Point. Tongs, according to the new act, were to be permitted to take seed oysters between April 15 and May 15, to sell to those who had leased barren bottoms for cultivation. But back in June, 1906, some months after the Haman law was effective, the court of appeals held that according to an old cult law no oysters could be taken from any water measuring less than 2 1/2 inches from mouth to hinge. On this Commander Howard of the Maryland Oyster Navy, bases his determination to arrest any one who ventures to tong seed oysters as provided under the new law. The effect is simple. It means that the propagation of oysters on the barren bottoms is indefinitely held up. It absolutely stops the entire game. As Chimmie Padden would say, "There's nothin' doin'!" It is probable that an arrest will be made to test the ruling on which Commander Howard is trying to tie up proceedings.

Messrs. Wilbur and Green have staked out the river near Somerset, Mass., to plant oyster shells.

Oyster planting begins at Maurice River, Cape, Pa., on May 1. It is said a larger number of men are employed this season than ever before.

Lancraft Bros. have over one hundred men at work near Fair Haven, Conn., culling oysters for planting at Rockaway, L. I. Last week their boat Kansas City sailed with 1,200 bushels of oysters aboard.

Pacific coast oysters reach an average size similar to the proportions of a walnut. Their feature is their flavor. The action of Beecham's Pills is gentle but thorough. Fifty-six years before the public, their wonderful success as liver and bowel correctives, has won first place for them as

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