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TEMPERANCE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vol. VIII. No. 12.

New Brunswick, N. J.

August, 1916

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	Page 1
Opinions, Theories and Facts	3
"The Times" on Total Abstinence	4
The French Crusade Against Alcoholism	5
What the Soldier Should Know About Alcohol	6
Too Much Sentiment	7
Russia Lifted from the Depths	8
In a French Hospital	9
England Extending Drink Experiment	10
The Mystery of Man's Desire for Alcohol	13
The Good Use of Alcohol	14
Less Drunkenness in London	15
Base-Ball Players Must Not Drink	16
From a Paris Surgeon	16

OPINIONS, THEORIES AND FACTS.

☐ Two sailors, charged with stealing a barrel of beer from a public-house at Dover, explained that it was only a joke. The prosecution, however, pointed out that when the defendants were arrested a large part of the joke was found to be on them.

☐ An elder of the Old-Russian Brotherhood of Alexander Nevsky has donated a piece of ground on the Great Nevka's banks, upon which that brotherhood is to erect a memorial to the prohibition of vodka, in the form of a church. And the donor of the land gives 25,000 roubles to such erection; his wife gives 10,000 more.

☐ In Augusta, Ga., the Augusta Brewing Company has had stricken from its charter all provisions authorizing it to make beer, malt and malt liquors, and a court order has changed its name to "The Augusta Ice and Ice Cream Company."

☐ "More working men lose their jobs because the saloons are open than would be the case were the saloon to be closed," said the Rev. Charles Stelzle recently at a meeting in Indianapolis.

☐ The *Cleveland Press* is responsible for the statement that the saloon-keepers of Cuyahoga County, O., are largely foreigners. Of 1,367 in that county, 930 were born in foreign countries—171 being natives of Austria, 167 of Hungary, 77 of Poland, and 351 were born in 28 other countries.

☐ The city of Seattle, with 313,029 population, is the largest in the United States wherein prohibition prevails. Its arrests in February were but 117 for drunkenness, as against 415 in the same month of 1915.

☐ The *London Daily News* asserts that the New South Wales Government will at an early stage nationalize the liquor trade. The success of government shops on other lines has led to this purpose.

☐ The Drink Bill costs more than four times as much as the annual charge for the upkeep of the English Navy, and over twice as much as the Army and Navy together.

☐ The *Munich Medical Weekly* says that applications for poor relief come most frequently from drunkards, and that hereafter such relief will be refused them unless they perform work given them to do.

☐ The chief of police in Chicago recently gave some good advice to fifty new patrolmen. "In order to rise in the police department," he said to them, "you must let liquor alone at all times."

☐ The National Manufacturers' Association, at its recent annual dinner here in New York, served no wine to its guests. This was an innovation, as liquors were provided at all previous banquets of the Association.

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☐ "Make men sober and you will make glad the heart of Mary," says the *Catholic Temperance Advocate*. And we may reverently add, "Also the hearts of Martha and a host of other good women who can never be glad while men get drunk."

☐ A vote of prohibition in British Columbia, under the referendum bill introduced by the Government, gave the measure a majority.

☐ It is said that the Excise Board of the District of Columbia will prohibit the transference to Washington of Virginia's mail-order liquor houses.

☐ The following terse and unusual advertisement appeared recently in the *New York Herald*:

"A very efficient woman needed in the office of a busy surgeon; must be good stenographer and blessed with a conscience; frivolous, sloppy, procrastinating drones need not apply; history sheets, address cards, engagement books must be properly kept; in fact, only a young woman who can earn her salt and leave me time to earn mine will suit. B. K., 122 Herald."

☐ "No doubt by its oxidation (burning up in the system) alcohol does contribute a very small amount to the body heat," says Sir Victor Horsey, "but the value of this is far outbalanced by the fact that the alcohol causes a marked dissipation and loss of heat by the skin, and, indirectly, through its action on the nervous system; 'it would be foolish and extravagant' for the sake of this small amount of heat to use as a fuel or source of heat anything which so markedly interferes with the well-being of the protoplasm of the body as a whole."

☐ "It is absolutely fatal to drink spirits whilst on sledging journeys, and the only drinks that are of any use under the severe conditions are cocoa and tea."—*Lieutenant Shackleton* (British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-09).

☐ Mr. McKenna recently gave the following figures of the number of excise barrels of beer brewed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in the periods named:

	<i>Standard Barrels</i>
Last quarter, 1914	8,160,000
Last quarter, 1915	7,577,000
First quarter, 1915	6,972,000
First quarter, 1916	7,632,000
April, 1915	2,307,000*
April, 1916	2,046,000*

* Provisional figures, subject to slight correction.

"Isn't that rather strong stuff that you boys buy?" asked a Northern man of a negro who had just bought a pint of rather vigorous whisky.

"No, sah," replied the negro; "not so strong as mi' be, sah. We reckon to this yere about three fights to a pint, sah!"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

The editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered.

"Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the way to run a paper. See that they are carried out." And the office boy, gathering them all into a large waste-paper basket, did so.

STATEWIDE "DRY" VOTE.

Arkansas voters will decide at the general election in November whether they wish to have repealed the statewide prohibition law passed by the last Legislature and which went into effect January 1 last.

Initiative petitions providing for the repeal of the prohibition law and the substitution of a local option law similar to that of Ohio were filed recently with the Secretary of State by Benjamin Griffin, president of the Arkansas Local Self-Government League. They bear 17,713 signatures, about 5,000 more than the number necessary to have the repeal act placed on the ballot.

RUM ROUTED BY REVIVAL.

In the United States District Court, Newark, Judson K. Gunn, proprietor of a hotel in Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., recently filed a voluntary position in bankruptcy. He gave his liabilities as \$1,419.50 and his assets as more than \$15,000, of which \$12,000 is in real estate. Gunn said the hotel did a thriving business until last summer, when an evangelist held a series of revival meetings in a tent in the borough. His preaching brought the residents of the borough to a new way of living, and the bar business of the hotel went down to almost nothing. Gunn formerly was sheriff of Sussex County.

RAGS AND BOTTLES.

Homer Rodeheaver, the musical director of an evangelist, said in a temperance meeting address at San Francisco:

"Once, on a visit to England, I noticed that the ragmen, instead of shouting, 'Rags, bones, old iron,' as we all do, shouted 'Rags and bottles! Rags and bottles!'

"I asked an English ragman one day:
 "Why do you yell rags and bottles
 especially? What's the point of it?"

"Well, sir," he answered, "the point of
 it is that my experience has shown me that
 wherever there's bottles there's bound to be
 rags."

WAR A MENACE TO RICKEYS.

The prospect of a shortage of gin in the United States caused the House Committee on Ways and Means to order a report July 13 on the Allen bill setting aside the existing law that gin shall be kept in bond for at least four years before it is marketed.

Representative Allen (Ohio) explained that the war has shut off German and British importations of gin—these countries having converted their distilleries into munition plants—and the gin supply of Holland is inadequate. If the American product is compelled to stay in bond for four years the committee agreed there would be a great shortage of gin.

Fortunately, no one will suffer if the supply should be entirely cut off.

BOTHA AND THE ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADE.

General Botha, Prime Minister, in debate in the House of Assembly, Cape Town, March 1, 1916, is reported to have said:

"It was true that there was a great profit made out of the sale of liquor, but it was profit made out of the soul of one's fellow-man. . . . In Johannesburg there was a great deal of misery as the result of the illicit liquor trade. If they saw how men, women and children tried to make a living by selling liquor, how the gaols were full of people, they would realize that unless the Government took severe measures it would become impossible for the white man to live there. They should not forget that there were over 300,000 natives living on the Rand, and if these natives were to be allowed to have drink a position would be created so serious that he refused to think of it."—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, March 4, 1916.

SCOTLAND WON'T GO DRY.

Prohibition in Scotland is impractical in the opinion of the Liquor Control Board. The board stated this in substance to a deputation representing many thousands of women who signed a petition urging the adoption of prohibition for the period of the war.

Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the board, said that it was not possible to consider prohibition except as applied to large, self-contained areas. Otherwise the difficulties of control in regard to importation were insuperable.

Lord D'Abernon said that the experience in the colonies and in the United States showed that no measure of prohibition could succeed unless applied with the cordial consent of a large majority of the people affected.—*New York Sun*.

A NEW MILLIONS MOVEMENT.

A New Millions Movement, in Preparedness for National Prohibition, has been started by the old National Temperance Society of New York, which for more than fifty-one years has been leading out along lines educational, moral and religious for Total Abstinence of the individual and Prohibition for the State. This new plan of service, to be known as "*Associate Abstainers*," will cover four classes—Primary, Junior, Senior and Supporting Abstainers, all of whom will become, by the abstaining lives they lead and the emblems they wear, constant publicity agents of the great Cause which they are to espouse and represent. Local agents are to enroll them, but there need be no local organization. The one purpose is to grow or create Total Abstainers from Strong Drink, willing to "stand up and be counted."

"THE TIMES" AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The Times recently put the case for Total Abstinence in a nutshell. The following is the argument of *The Times*:—

"The whole question really turns upon the consciousness that alcoholic drinks satisfy some kind of temporary want, or produce some temporary comfort or exhilaration, coupled with a belief, which modern physiology is doing her best to dispel, that they are at least essentially harmless when consumed in moderation. It may be stated as an opinion upon which most, if not all, physiologists are agreed, that alcohol contributes nothing to the permanent powers of the healthy organism, whether physical or intellectual. No man, it is said, is the stronger for taking it, and no man is the wiser. The experience now very extensive of insurance offices seems to place it beyond doubt that even the moderate regular use of alcohol in any form is, on the whole, contributory to the shortening of life. When these views come to be fairly balanced against temporary gratification of the palate or temporary stimulation of the brain, they will be likely to lead, not to a single 'wave' of sobriety, but to a gradual change in the habits of the more intelligent portion of mankind."

—We could ask for nothing more convincing.

The Church Temperance Society.

HEADQUARTERS:

THE CHURCH MISSION HOUSE,
281 Fourth Ave., New York.

OBJECTS.

Its objects are:

- I. *The Promotion of Temperance.*
- II. *The Reformation of the Intemperate.*
- III. *The Removal of the causes which lead to Intemperance.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron:

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Presiding Bishop.

President:

THE RT. REV. FREDERICK COURTNEY, D.D.

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General Secretary:

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to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

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Corresponding Secretary—Miss H. D. Fellowes.

A declaration of sympathy with the objects of the Society, and the payment of not less than one dollar a year, shall entitle any person to Membership.

Associate Membership \$5.00

Life Membership 100.00

THE FRENCH CRUSADE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

The following letter, written by the Bishop of Croydon to the editor of *The London Spectator*, tells of the wonderful progress of the anti-alcoholic movement in France:

Sir,—The great interest which *The Spectator* has shown in the much-needed work of Temperance reform emboldens me to hope that you will allow me, through its columns, to call attention to the remarkable crusade against alcoholism which is now sweeping over France. Something is known of what Russia has done in this direction, although the full story of the self-denial and devotion of the Russian peasants in the matter has still to be told, and the fact should be better known that it was to their appeal and agitation that the Prohibitive Edict which suppressed the sale of vodka is owing. But it is strange that our attention has been so little directed to what is going on in France. "La Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme," which was formed about ten years ago, has done good work, but it was the stimulus of the war which kindled the fire of enthusiasm. "L'Alarme," which is described as "une grande Société d'action contre l'alcoolisme," was formed, and the President of the Republic became its honorary President, and amongst the members of its "Comité de Patronage" are to be found the names of such men as M. Henri Bergson, of the Académie Française, Léon Bourgeois, Paul Cambon, Joseph Reinach, Alexandre Ribot, &c. In December, 1914, it sent a letter to *Le Temps* which produced a great effect, and since then the movement has swept forward with remarkable impetuosity. A great meeting was held at the Sorbonne, under the presidency of M. Painlevé, Ministre de l'Instruction publique, at which M. Vandervelde, Ministre d'Etat de Belgique, amongst other notabilities, spoke, and the following resolution was unanimously passed: "The three thousand citizens assembled at the Sorbonne on Sunday, May 7th, under the chairmanship of M. Painlevé, Ministre de l'Instruction publique, petition Parliament to pass legislative measures of a strong character for the suppression of alcoholism." This was followed by similar meetings in many of the principal towns of France. At Rouen a meeting which, we are told, was held "en présence des autorités civiles, militaires, judiciaires, et d'une foule considérable," the following was, again unanimously, passed: "The meeting of citizens here present, fully persuaded that if France does not kill alcohol to-day, alcohol will kill France to-morrow, declares its conviction that the evil will be definite-

ly conquered only by the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all spirituous drinks."

A remarkable book, upon the whole subject, by M. Jean Finot, entitled *L'Union Sacrée contre l'Alcoolisme*, has just been published under the auspices of "L'Alarme," of which *Le Temps* says: "It seems impossible that any one, after reading it, should still have any hesitation upon the subject." The introduction contains these words:—"The heroism at the front has penetrated, with a happy contagion, the whole of France. The serious duties which weigh upon the nation demand a more determined struggle against alcoholism. The enemy from without has made more manifest the dangers which are within. . . . But for alcoholism before the war, we should have sooner tackled the Germans. And if this evil continues to prevail after we have won the victory, the end will have come of the greatness, the nobility, and the graciousness of a people so much valued and admired.

Will you pardon my quoting further from this remarkable little book? After saying that all who love France will have to strive that she may be "plus nombreuse, plus belle et plus prospère," he goes on:—"To realize this ideal, upon which depends the welfare and the safety of France, and indeed of humanity at large, it is necessary to destroy alcoholism, which is the cause of the physical and moral decadence of the people."

I have referred to the honourable part which *Le Temps* has played in this crusade, and we are told that "la Presse française, tout entière, en mettant son influence au profit de notre propagande a réussi à créer une ambiance spéciale favorable au triomphe définitive de la cause antialcoolique." And it adds: "L'Union Sacrée, qui se manifeste dans tous les domaines de la vie nationale, a surtout triomphé dans celui de l'antialcoolisme."

I think I have said enough to show that the splendid spirit of devotion and love of their country which the French have shown throughout this war is not limited to a desire to protect her from the inroads of the Germans, but that they desire the regeneration of their nation, and to put from them the sources of moral and physical weakness which they now recognize to have been sapping their national vitality. France has indeed recovered her soul, and is showing us as fine a lead as our other Ally, Russia, has done. She has determined not to trifle any longer with so great a danger as alcoholism represents and is demanding, in no uncertain tones, from those who govern her, that they should deal drastically with it. The agitation demands as a beginning and minimum the immediate prohibition of the

sale of all intoxicants to those men who have been mobilized, and especially to all wounded soldiers. It also asks that the sale of such drinks to women and minors should be made illegal.

Those of us who, for years, have been agitating for Temperance reform must be struck at the contrast between our timidity and the boldness of our French Allies. Let me quote one illustration of this from the appeal which I have already referred to: "Les affaires des 'empoisonneurs publics' sont des plus florissantes. On devine la dévastation nées à la boisson," and declares that it is an obligatory duty on the part of the Government to watch over the welfare of the homes which have been disorganized by the war.

Sir, I need say no more. The reasons which impel the gallant French nation to this "Union Sacrée" should press with double force upon ourselves. May we hope that at last, through the strain and stress, the anguish and the sorrow, the bereavement and the loss of this titanic struggle, Great Britain too may find its soul, and put from it this great source of weakness, suffering, and shame? I heartily commend to the study of your readers the remarkable book which has moved me to trouble you with so long a letter.—I am, Sir, etc.,

H. H. CROYDON.

18 Collingham Place, S.W.

WHAT THE SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL.

1. That the use of alcohol in all forms, whether in beer, wine, or brandy, endangers military discipline.
2. That the use of alcohol, by clouding the intellect and the judgment, leads to military offences and punishments of all kinds.
3. That the use of alcohol destroys initiative and decision and thereby greatly endangers the prospect of advancement.
4. That alcohol, by impairing the blood, favors the onset of disease.
5. Alcohol particularly diminishes the resistance against dysentery and typhoid fever.
6. That it retards generally the healing of wounds, and recovery from sickness.
7. That alcohol hastens physical fatigue and thereby diminishes efficiency in field service.
8. That the regular use of alcohol, by diminishing mental and physical working ability, brings on premature invalidism and early pensioning.
9. It is therefore to the interest of all connected with the service to oppose the use of alcohol by all means, especially by instruction concerning the dangers of all kinds of alcoholic drinks.—*Heinrich Quensel*.

A PRAYER FOR ALL WORKING MEN.

BY WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH.

O! God, Thou mightiest Worker of the Universe, Source of all strength and Author of all unity, we pray Thee for our brothers, the industrial workers of the nation. As their work binds them together in common toil and danger, let their hearts grow together in a strong sense of their common interest and destiny. Help them to realize that the welfare of all must be the aim of every one. If any one of them is tempted to sell the birthright of his class for a mess of pottage for himself, give him a wider outlook and a stronger sympathy. Teach them to keep step in a steady onward march, and to fulfill the law of Christ by bearing the common burdens. Grant the organizations of labor quiet patience and prudence in all disputes, and fairness to see the other side. Save them from malice and hatred, and from the two-edged sword of violence that turns on those who seize it. Raise up for them still more leaders of able mind and large heart, and give them grace to follow the wiser counsel. When they strive for leisure and health and a better wage, grant their cause success, but teach them not to waste their gain on fleeting passions, but to use it in building fairer homes and a nobler manhood. May the upward climb of labor, its defeats and its victories, in the farther reaches bless all classes of our nation, and build up for the republic of the future great body of workers, strong of limb, clear of mind, fair in temper, glad to labor, conscious of their worth, and striving together for the final brotherhood of all men.

TOO MUCH SENTIMENT.

We were once accustomed to regard Nature as a beneficent mother who would treat us kindly if we obeyed her behests. That point of view seems to be changing with some rapidity. We blame human shortcomings on heredity or environment or disease; the modern humanitarian is ever in search of excuses for delinquencies, and eventually we shall reach a state of mind akin to that of the Russian Veres-sayer, who, overcome by the many and varied ills to which the body is subject, conceived the world as a gigantic infirmary in which the normal man was a sick man and the healthy person a freak.

We are now informed that the lazy man is defective either in mind or body; the next thing, naturally, is to provide a hospital for him and tax those who are not thus "defective" for its support. Our forefathers regarded work as a corrective for laziness; they had Scripture authority for

the belief; the apostle said, "If a man will not work neither let him eat." These days we call him feeble-minded and would have him fed at public expense. Most of us would not object to sitting under the plum-tree and having the fruit fall into our mouths. May it not be that these lazy folk are merely the fortunate who are exempt from the curse laid upon Adam?

This idea of relieving humanity from a sense of personal responsibility, giving a standing to defects that might be bettered by endeavor on the part of the "afflicted" and encouraging a claim upon society because of them, is a dangerous one. It indicates a disposition to be influenced by sentiment rather than sense.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TENT SERVICES OF THE NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE C. T. S.

Corner N and 8th Streets, South Boston,
During July, 1916, at 7.30 p. m.

2. Sunday. Rev. L. A. Parsons, Newton Highlands.
5. Wednesday. Rev. Francis S. Beal, East Cambridge.
6. Thursday. Rev. Prescott Evarts, Cambridge.
7. Friday. Rev. Dwight A. Parce, Cambridge.
9. Sunday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard, Boston.
10. Monday. Rev. Thomas L. Fisher, Leominster.
11. Tuesday. Rev. William W. Love, Cambridge.
12. Wednesday. Rev. Lyman Rollins, Marblehead.
13. Thursday. Rev. William H. Osmond, Marlborough.
14. Friday. Rev. Lyman Rollins, Marblehead.
16. Sunday. Rev. James A. Thompson, Walpole.
17. Monday. Rev. Harry Beal, Auburn-dale.
18. Tuesday. Rev. J. Eames, Bridgewater.
19. Wednesday. Rev. C. H. McCurdy, So. Boston.
20. Thursday. Rev. Spence Burton, St. John Ev., Bowdoin St., Boston.
21. Friday. Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, Boston.
23. Sunday. Rev. William Hyde, Weymouth.
24. Monday. Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Hyde Park.
25. Tuesday. Rev. George W. Sargent, So. Natick.
27. Thursday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard, Boston.
28. Friday. Rev. William Hyde, Weymouth.
30. Sunday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard, Boston.
31. Monday. Rev. S. H. Hilliard, Boston.

RUSSIA LIFTED FROM THE DEPTHS. A LITTLE SPARTAN TREATMENT.

"The abolition of alcohol in Russia has increased the wealth of the peasant communities 65 per cent. according to Ivan Narodny, secretary of the Russian-American-Asiatic Corporation. The deposits of the peasant communities have increased to 1,000,200,000 rubles; criminality has decreased 38 per cent; the moujiks have suddenly been transformed into civilized men, and the general welfare of the masses is 90 per cent better than ever before.

"In eighteen months of 'water-wagon' life there have been founded 18,000 peasant co-operative banks and 14,000 peasant co-operative supply stations or stores. These peasant banks are just now forming a central administration, a bank of banks, in Moscow, composed of delegates from provincial banks. The government has not yet been able to grasp the whole extent of these peculiar institutions of the people, both sporadically and suddenly looming up as something gigantic in national economic life. The cash capital of these peasant banks amounts to 550,000,000 rubles, while the value of their accessories, real estate, securities, etc., reaches 1,000,000,000.

"The banks are great rivals to city institutions, and more so to the Government Treasury banks. They keep money in the village encourage peasants to save and work and make them more or less independent of bureaucrats and professional money lenders. While a peasant never could be induced to bring his savings to the city bank, he is absolutely willing to leave it in a bank whose members he knows. Formerly most rich peasants, village merchants, innkeepers, land owners and local contractors kept their savings inactive in their homes. Half a billion rubles it was estimated, was tied up in this way. With the establishment of peasant banks this money immediately became available.

Jewish Problem Solved.

"Furthermore, most of the hatred against the Russian Jew originated in the lending of money by Jews to peasants. The peasant banks abolish automatically all Russian Jewish troubles.

"The earning capacity of Russian families is 50 per cent higher than before the war. Although the young men are drawn for the army and 27 per cent of the fields of large land owners are uncultivated, yet this does not affect general productivity, as now, instead of old-fashioned farming, intensive scientific means are applied.—*N. Y. American.*

Harry had worried his family a great deal ever since he ran away to sea, ten years ago, and when his brother heard that he came to the Institute, he sent some money to the Man Who Gives Advice.

"While Harry is on shore, I wish you'd give him this, a little at a time if he seems to be in need. I am afraid he drinks a good deal, so you will have to use your own judgment about dispensing it."

When the good news was broken to Harry, who was by way of being quite literally penniless, he made instant demands for money. He was given small amounts to keep him going but he always seemed to find his way to one of the South Street swinging doors.

The Man Who Gives Advice talked to him seriously about it. He told him that he would have to stop helping him unless he promised not to spend the money on alcohol. Of course Harry promised, but he always broke his word. Then one night he came up and asked for money for a bed.

"See here, Harry," the Man Who Gives Advice said, "You continually break your promise to me. Now, this isn't a bad night and I am going to let you spend it outside. I believe if you think it over you will find that you can keep your word to me."

"Walk the streets, to-night?" asked Harry in surprise, "Well, I never will. There's always the dock," he threatened.

"Harry," said the Man Who Gives Advice, "You won't do that: you haven't nerve enough to jump off the curbstone!"

And he knew his man, for the next morning Harry came up stairs without a trace of alcohol upon his breath. Five days later he had a job and went off to sea. Whether it was some subtle alchemy in the quiet streets that night that Harry had no bed, or whether getting his brain clear from the fogs of bewildering drink made him see life straight for almost the first time, no one can say.

Harry's brother gives the Institute the entire credit.

Our grand business is, undoubtedly, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—*T. Carlyle.*

It is the bit of truth in every slander, the hint of likeness in every caricature, that makes us smart.—*J. R. Lowell.*

TEMPERANCE

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*This paper is issued monthly by
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EDITOR—H. K. GRAHAM.

Committee on Publication:

REV. H. LILIENTHAL,

REV. C. F. CANEDY, D.D.

REV. WM. H. OWEN, JR.

Its objects are to advocate measures for preventing Intemperance and for reforming those who have come under the slavery of the drink habit. The co-operation of persons who have suggestions to make upon any topic connected with these aims is asked. Lengthy articles or heavy treatises are not desired, but short, pointed articles, especially the statement of plans that have been tested.

The paper is published at small price so that it may be widely distributed.

Subscriptions from individuals, parishes, societies and clubs are asked.

One copy to any address.....	25c.	per year.
Five copies to one address..	\$1.00	"
Ten " " " ..	2.00	"
Twenty-five " " ..	3.75	"
Fifty " " ..	7.50	"
One hundred " " ..	10.00	"

Send subscriptions and make checks payable to IRVING GRINNELL, Treasurer, 42 Albany St., New Brunswick, New Jersey, or 281 Fourth Ave., New York, New York.

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL.

THE THREE GRACES.

Gaspard, M. Rene Benjamin's hero in "Les Soldats de la Guerre" (Arthème Fa-gar et Cie., Paris), was tended by three women during the two months he spent in hospital. They are delightfully described in the novel. One was "Kindness," another "Charm," the third, "Life"—life of the soul, of the heart, a draught of life, vital and strong; no man could even wish to die after having looked at her. Kindness was Mlle. Anne. Her face was full of sympathy, yet there was something sweet and shy in it. A painter would have thought her hand just like any other hand, but there was nothing but tenderness in her light touch. She was gentle even with the men who were rude; she was like the days in summer that woo roses to grow on rough hedges. She smiled at pain until that intruder had to disappear; she was quite serene, and never grew tired. Patients felt better the moment she looked at them.

"Tell us a story, Mlle. Anne," a soldier would say to her.

"A nice story?" she would ask.

"The best of all."

"I'll read your mother's letter to you again."

What is sadder than a hospital ward? The moment the second woman entered that ward was transformed into a bedroom. She threw the windows open to the sun, she brought masses of flowers clasped between her bosom and her bare arm. Her presence cast a charm on the sick men and turned the commonplace, cold ward into a home. Her name was Madame Arnaud. She was married and a young mother, and she told the patients about her children at home playing in the garden. When she walked through the ward no one called out to her; they just watched her passing. It was she who made the advances, always with that exquisite expression of thought and kindness. When she saw a glass empty she put a rose into it. She would say to a feverish man: "Raise your head; I'll get you a fresh pillow slip." The man would smile, rubbing his cheek on the refreshing linen, and he would say: "Thank you, thank you, Madame; how good you are."

She would raise a man in her arms as she might a child. "Lean on me," she would say, and when the sick man faltered, "Oh, ma'am, I'm not hungry," she would make reply, speaking in the familiar "tu," "You'll see; try a little, and you'll be able to eat." The man would turn away his head. "Oh, no, ma'am; I can't." Then gently, with her eyes fixed on his, slipping the spoon into his mouth, she would say, "A man can do anything he wants to—when he's a Frenchman."

Mlle. Viette, the third of these women, was Life. She was small, agile, determined, quick in her movements. She amazed Gaspard. And he, the man from the Faubourgs with the thick voice, who adored Mlle. Anne and dreamed about Madame Arnaud, saw that Mlle. Viette was a real little Frenchwoman. "Aren't you from Paris, mademoiselle?" he asked one day. No; she was from Anjou.

She came in every day as fresh as the morning. She had a smile in her eyes, and looked round as much as to say, "What are you doing there, in your beds?" Every man felt that he was rather a fool to have been wounded. She looked after the linen press, disappearing into her cupboard, and her quick, careful hands found plenty to do. She chose the finest sheets for the sick men, making the excuse, "Oh! well; they're rather shabby." As soon as chill October came she got hot water for the patients. She brought secret gifts from home—fruit, sweets, pictures. Her hand was little, but it was just right for hiding a surprise.

These three women supplemented each other. The first, the men kissed her when Death was near them; the second, inspired a shy desire in them to kiss her hand; the third Gaspard dreamt of walking out with her.—*London Telegraph.*

ENGLAND EXTENDING DRINK EXPERIMENT.

The special correspondent of the *New York Times*, under date of June 19, writes thus:

"Where England and Scotland meet on the west is the scene of a most interesting experiment in the State control of that 'drink question,' which, despite the enormous improvements witnessed since the war brought prohibitive measures, still remains one of the most important problems in British sociology. The Central Board of Liquor Control, of which Lord d'Abernon is chairman, is the moving spirit in this novel departure, which, should it prove successful, may furnish a complete solution of the drink problem.

"It began as an experiment on a small scale—it is being continued as an experiment on a larger scale, the first results having justified the extension. The Scottish County of Annan saw the first effort to ward the 'nationalization' of the drink trade. It is now being extended southward over the border into Cumberland, with Carlisle as the center of a large area to be linked up with the Scottish district. [Excision by censor.]

"Between two and three months ago all the saloons and public houses and premises licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquors 'on and off' [excision by censor] were taken over by the Central Board of Control, and

have since been managed by two representatives of the board with the assistance of a local advisory committee. The extension of the scheme to the Carlisle district will embrace a population which includes many thousands of casual laborers. [Excision by censor.]

"There can be no question as to the urgent need of reform. A local correspondent thus describes the prevailing conditions:

"Thousands of laborers, gathered from the big cities, from rural districts, from Ireland, and from the wandering life of the roads, are living in hutments or in lodgings in the towns and villages of the area covered by the extended purchase scheme. Many live quietly, but others have been led by acquired habits to spend their wages—which are larger than they have ever received before—in drink. Several thousands of these workers live in Carlisle, and hundreds more flock into the city on Saturday nights. The public houses are so crowded that men literally struggle at the bars to get served, and as they mostly have the habit of mixing spirits and beer they quickly reach the condition of intoxication, with the result that, in the words of a leading official in the city, "a shocking and disgraceful state of affairs" is to be witnessed in the streets and in the station after the closing hour. As far back as February the Chief Constable reported strongly both on the excessive drunkenness and the disinclination of the publicans to provide facilities for the supply of food, and a similar complaint about the villages was made to the county magistrates about the same time.

"Since then matters have grown steadily worse. The city police are handicapped because half of the force of eighty, including the youngest and most vigorous constables, have joined the army. Nevertheless, the number of convictions for drunkenness has rapidly increased."

"In Carlisle alone there are 119 licensed houses and eight registered 'clubs.' The cost of the liquor business which the Board of Control is taking over, apart from possible claims for compensation for damage to vested interests, exceeds \$1,250,000.

"It is computed by Lief Jones, M.P., that the direct national expenditure on drink is \$2,500,000 a day, and that the indirect cost through sickness, lost time, and impaired efficiency cannot be much less. Such capital expenditure as the 'nationalization' experiments of the Central Board of Control require is small by comparison with the possibilities of national economy envisaged."

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THE NEGLECTED MYSTERY OF MAN'S DESIRE FOR ALCOHOL.

[From *Current Opinion* for July.]

It is a curious fact that in the thousands and hundreds of thousands of books, articles and writings of every description relating to the many phases of the alcohol problem, this simple and fundamental problem—why do men desire alcohol?—has until recently never been scientifically considered at all, and even now has not been adequately answered. Upon this point the attention of Professor George Thomas White Patrick, of the State University of Iowa, has been concentrated, and he suspects that the central fissure without any of the be sought through applied psychology. The belief that the desire for alcohol is due to total depravity or to original sin, he says, seems to be about as far as we have gone in answering this question. One author wrote a serious article not long ago to show that the cause of drinking is to be attributed to bad cooking in the home. He evidently did not appreciate the fact that the desire for alcohol, as well as its use, is at least as old as the lake dwellers of the neolithic age. Few if any savage tribes known to anthropologists, whether in ancient or in modern times, except certain tribes of Eskimo, who have no fruit or grain from which alcohol can be prepared, have been without this drug or some other having similar properties. The discovery and the use of alcohol have not spread from tribe to tribe but have been "autocchthonic," arising independently in all parts of the world. So keen has been the desire for alcohol and so eager the quest for it that always and everywhere some means has been discovered by which this "water of life" could be expressed from fruit or grain or vegetable. And yet we do not, declares Professor Patrick, himself a distinguished psychologist, even know why alcohol is desired.*

"There are, of course, other great human desires besides the desire for alcohol, but in respect to these other desires it seems less difficult to explain the cause. It is not difficult to explain the desire for bread, nor the keen interest in all matters relating to the means of acquiring it. Problems of labor and capital, problems of high prices, problems of production and distribution of food, relate more or less directly to the bread question and become thus wholly intelligible, because bread is necessary to life. Neither is it difficult to understand another profound human desire, which involves serious so-

**The Psychology of Relaxation*, by George Thomas White Patrick. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

cial problems, the desire of the sexes for each other. Difficult as these social problems may be, the psychologist's part presents here less difficulty, for the place of this great passion in human economy is clear.

"The desire for alcohol approaches the above desires as regards both its force and its universality, but its place in human economy is not thus far clear."

The desire for alcoholic drinks is associated with the presence of ethyl alcohol. Beer, ale, wine and even whiskey and brandy have characteristic odors, pleasant to many people and ravishing to some; but it is not on this account that they are desired. The pleasantness of the tastes and odors is largely due to association with ethyl alcohol. It is not on account of its food value that alcohol is desired. It has now been pretty definitely shown that alcohol is not a stimulant. Thus there is overthrown at once the most commonly accepted theory as to the cause of the desire for it. Alcohol acts as a depressant upon all forms of life, from the simplest microorganism to the most complex nervous structures in the human brain.

"It is interesting, however, to call attention to the fact, especially since a few physiologists still claim that under some circumstances it may act as a stimulant to certain bodily organs,—that if alcohol were a stimulant, this would not, after all, afford any evidence that it plays a useful part in human economy. A stimulant as such adds nothing to human economy, whether such economy is considered from the standpoint of the race or of the individual. It offers no gain in the long run and could be of no real advantage in the struggle for existence. A stimulant can be serviceable only in emergency cases and under abnormal conditions, and as such cannot serve as an explanation for a desire extending to nearly all people in all periods of history.

"The supposition may be made that alcohol increases muscular efficiency, at least temporarily, and that the desire for it may be explained in this way, but the experimental evidence forbids this view. . .

"Alcohol again, does not increase mental efficiency. The experiments of Kraepelin and his associates show that moderate doses of alcohol exert a deadening influence on all mental processes. Apprehension is slower, accuracy is lessened, errors are increased, and memory is impaired. The character of associations is also unfavorably affected, the number of higher logical associations being decreased, while associations depending upon similarity and contiguity in time and space are increased. Schnidman made experiments on the effect of alcohol in the work of translating from one language to an-

other, with the result that under the influence of small doses of alcohol there was an increase of errors and a decrease of rapidity. The experiments of Lieutenant Boy upon Swedish soldiers in revolver and rifle shooting with and without alcohol showed that accuracy was affected unfavorably by the drug. Mayer found that the speed of writing was lessened by alcohol. In Dr. Aschaffenburg's experiments with typesetters, he found that there was an average impairment of efficiency amounting to about nine per cent. as the result of small doses of alcohol. Smith experimented on the effect of small doses of alcohol upon memory processes when the drug was administered for successive days. The alcohol in these experiments was administered in the evening and was found to exert a damaging effect upon the memory processes to a very marked degree, the effect increasing from day to day. Fürer found that eighty cubic centimeters of alcohol taken in the evening was followed by increased errors in choice-reactions during the whole of the following day."

The testimony of the great Helmholtz, in his speech at Berlin on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, is significant on this point. Speaking of the conditions under which he had had his most brilliant intuitions, he confessed that the smallest amount of alcohol seemed to frighten them away. It may be said, therefore, that the experimental evidence is already sufficient to show that it is not on account of any increased mental efficiency due to alcohol that the world-wide desire for it is explained.

If next we consider the contributions of recent science to the use of alcohol in its relation to human health and longevity, we are again met with disappointment in our quest for the explanation of its use. Alcohol was formerly very freely given by physicians in both surgery and medicine, but faith in its therapeutic powers has now been almost wholly lost. If we turn finally to the social relations of men in our search for an explanation of the universal desire for alcohol, our reward is even less. Alcohol does indeed encourage sociability; but it would be hard to show that this in itself is a benefit proportional to the desire for it. We find in connection with its use a very long train of evils, such as poverty, crime and degeneracy. These evils are connected with the excessive use of alcohol and consequently they interest us only indirectly here. Yet it would be one more disadvantage to be attributed to alcohol that its moderate use is apt to issue in excessive use.

We are thus brought finally face to face

with the question: Why do men desire alcohol?

"Is it possible to explain the desire for alcohol on the ground of its immediate pleasurable mental effects? It deadens pain to some extent, and drives away care. It produces a feeling of euphoria, of well-being, comfort, contentment. . . .

"But this explanation, at first sight partially adequate, when more carefully considered, encounters serious difficulties and only adds to the obscurity of the subject. Are we to understand that the desire for alcohol is due to the 'demand for joy'. There never was a time in the history of the world when, quite apart from alcohol, joys were so abundant as they are in America at the present day. The rich have every comfort and luxury and the poor have every humane consideration, while laborers have shorter hours, better pay, better food and better clothes, and more books, papers, and other forms of entertainment than ever before in the world's history. We are comparatively prosperous, happy and well fed; we have abundant leisure and countless comforts; yet it appears that we need two thousand million gallons of alcoholic liquors yearly to complete our 'joy.' Furthermore, if this were the correct theory, it would be impossible to explain the lesser desire for alcohol among women, for although at present in America the lot of woman is a relatively happy one, this has not been the case among primitive people, nor in historic times, nor even in other countries at the present time. Her life has been relatively monotonous and laborious and her joys and amusements have been fewer.

"But serious psychological objections to this theory appear also. Joy and pleasure are the mental accompaniments of physical well-being, of mental and physical health, while alcohol acts as a poison."

Leaving the "demand for joy" theory, Professor Patrick considers the view that alcohol banishes care and drives away sorrow and pain:

"This theory seems at first sight to account for some of the facts. It is now generally, though not quite universally, admitted by physiologists that alcohol is not a stimulant but a narcotic. It apparently paralyzes the higher brain centers and in thus inhibiting the inhibitory centers produces effects resembling stimulation. Furthermore, pain, sorrow and care are ever present in human life, making the universality of the desire thus far intelligible.

"But clearly the narcotic theory encounters difficulties from the same sources as the 'demand for joy' theory. It fails first to account for the lesser desire

among women, who have certainly at all times had their share of sorrow, pain and care. It fails likewise to account for the increase of the desire in times of prosperity and activity, or in times like **the present of improved hygiene, increased longevity and multiplied pleasures and comforts.** Finally, the narcotic theory, if it were true, would seem to be nature's checkmate upon itself, for pain in all its forms is evidently purposive. Are we to suppose that nature has discovered a way to tear down its own danger-signals?"

Partridge, an authority upon the psychology of intemperance, apparently believes the so-called intoxication motive important. It springs from the desire for states of consciousness of higher intensity. It is the "erethic" impulse, a craving for excitement. Professor Patrick suspects that it is to play and sport that we must look for a key to this mystery of alcohol. Human progress, he says, seems to be in a certain definite direction and to involve the development of certain definite mental powers and of the corresponding higher cerebral centers. The chief of these powers is that of voluntary sustained attention, which differentiates man sharply from the lower animals and likewise distinguishes man from the savage. Progress has been possible because man has been able to narrow the field of his attentions, to concentrate, to live under mental stress, strain and effort, to hold his attention to a definite object. This is characteristic of man as compared with the lower animals, of the male as compared with the female:

"Now these psychical processes, which have been developed late in the history of the race, are most subject to fatigue, and cannot be used continuously during all of our waking hours. During sleep they enjoy almost perfect rest, our dream activity taking the form of passive reverie. Nature seems, therefore, to demand, during a considerable part of our waking hours, some form of activity which shall afford rest to the higher and newer mental processes, while providing employment for the lower ones. To such a condition of mind and body we apply the term 'relaxation,' and it embraces a considerable portion of our daily activity. It is most perfectly typified in play and sport, but includes many other forms of human interest and activity, such, for instance, as the enjoyment of music, of the drama, and of other forms of fine art.

"Those forms of sport which afford the most perfect rest and relaxation are of a character to use the old racial brain paths and rest the higher and newer centers. The tired teacher, lawyer, doctor, preacher or business man, when his vaca-

tion comes, reverts to the habits of primitive man. He takes his tent, rod, gun, or canoe and goes to forest, lake, or mountain, wears more primitive clothes, sleeps on the ground, and cooks over a campfire. Hunting, swimming, yachting, dancing, wrestling, prize-fighting, horse-racing—all these are illustrations of the rest afforded by primitive activities. As forms of relaxation they seem so natural to us that often we do not realize how primitive they are and how far removed from the real workaday world of modern life, the world of mental concentration, of pen and ink and books. . . .

"But now, in the early history of the race, there was discovered another means of relaxation, artificial, to be sure, but quick, easy and convenient. Drugs of various kinds, owing to their peculiar action upon the brain, effect a kind of artificial relaxation. Ethyl alcohol, produced everywhere, whenever the ever-present yeast cells come in contact with the sugar of crushed fruit or fermented grain, has the peculiar property of paralyzing to a greater or less extent the higher and later developed brain tracts which are associated with those peculiar forms of mental activity accompanying work and the strenuous life. . . .

"Alcohol is stimulating, not directly, for its physiological action is wholly depressive, but indirectly by inhibiting the higher mental processes and setting free the older and more primitive ones. Thus, alcohol appears as a depressant of voluntary attention and effort, of logical associations and abstract reasoning, of foresight and prudence, of anxiety and worry, of modesty and reserve, and the higher sentiments in general, while, on the other hand, it acts indirectly as an excitant of speech and laughter and song; of emotional feeling and expression; of sentimentality; and, in increased doses, of still older and more basic impulse, such as garrulity, quarrelsomeness, recklessness, immodesty; and, finally, of coarseness and criminal tendencies. Thus, under the progressive influence of alcohol, we see the whole life history of the race traversed in reverse direction."

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked: "How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have something in it we won't charge you anything for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."—*Country Gentleman.*

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THE MICROSCOPE AND CLEANLI- NESS.

Great things have small beginnings. A spectacle maker, Jan Lippersheim by name, living in Holland, invented a crude magnifying glass in 1608. Anton von Leuwenhock, born in Delft, 1632, improved this clumsy toy and evolved a compound microscope which has become the most valuable sanitary tool yet devised by man. That first microscope was as far removed from the high-powered instrument of to-day as is the modern American from the original caveman. Yet by this faulty means Leuwenhock—naturalist, physician, botanist—discovered certain minute bodies which he called "little animals." He made drawings of these, and to-day we know them for those useful friends and malignant enemies of man—bacteria.

We spend our days surrounded by another world, a living world of countless billions, invisible to the naked eye, silent, tireless, destroying the living, consuming the dead, useful in the sciences and arts, yet often followed by a train of sickness, suffering and death. A curious paradox this, yet bacteria are at once the greatest friends and the fiercest foes of every living thing. Not animals, as Leuwenhock thought, but vegetables.

Bacteria consist of two classes, those which prey on living things and those which reduce to their original minerals, fluids and gases every dead thing which they attack. They are of various shapes, round like marbles or straight like little sticks. They grow in clusters, chains, and pairs. They are ubiquitous. The dusty air, the earth and its waters, the interior of animals and plants all contain them. They cause the fermentation of foods, they make cheese, they produce disease, and some of them when killed are injected into an animal to protect it against the very disease which they would have produced if living. Many of them live as harmless creatures in the body of an animal for years, only to kill their host when the opportunity presents. Their study has given birth to a science—bacteriology—one of the foundation stones of public health.

Their mere presence does not necessarily produce disease. Recalling the parable of the sower, some bacteria fall by the wayside, some fall upon stony places, and some fall in good ground and bring forth the fruit of suffering, perhaps of death. A normal, temperate life, free alike from the gluttony of idleness or overwork, the sound mind in the sound body, a cheerful, normal environment—these form the stony places in which bacteria take no root. The depraved appetites of mind and body, the

dark and sordid atmosphere of penury, the nerve-racking and strength-undermining trades—these prepare the good ground.

The great weapon against bacteria is cleanliness. The mastery over premature death lies to a great measure in our own hands. Clean persons, clean cities, clean workshops and clean lives are the makers of public health. The United States Public Health Service, state and local health departments, and other sanitary health bodies of this country are gradually bringing these facts home to the general public. In this way cleanliness is becoming more general, and the span of life in America is gradually being lengthened, all of which is largely due to the microscope.—*Mass. Public Health Bulletin*, October, 1915.

THE GOOD USE OF ALCOHOL.

"Alcohol," says the *Irish Homestead*, "is the only subject upon which our Irish politicians can agree. They will refuse to meet each other when it is a question of preventing bloodshed, but when it is a question of letting the tap of a barrel of porter run more freely they will unite in the most amicable spirit to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Prime Minister, to remove all possible obstructions to the drunkenness of Ireland. . . . We know that alcohol is regarded by the Government of this country as a fluid too precious to be poured down anything except a human throat, and they have discouraged the manufacture and sale of alcohol for industrial purposes, or for fuel as a substitute for petrol and paraffin. Yet we want cheap fuel, and the petrol and paraffin we use gets dearer every year and our consumption of them greater, and our need of fuel of this kind more pressing. In 1904 the industries of Germany consumed seventy-three million gallons of nonpotable alcohol manufactured from the products of her own soil. Germany was the first country to free alcohol used for industrial purposes from vexatious restrictions, and it appears that this substitute for petrol and the fact that engines had been made to use this fuel saved Germany from a breakdown in the war owing to lack of petrol. The United States in 1907 used alcohol for industrial purposes. In Germany there were 6,000 distilleries, many of them co-operative, manufacturing this fuel mainly out of potatoes. There the farmers use alcohol for driving farm machinery as well as for lighting and heating purposes. When it is made out of home or imported grain the production is too expensive, but the distilleries in Germany use potatoes and produce the spirit cheaply, denaturing it, that is, rendering it undrinkable. If facilities equal to those given in Germany for

the manufacture of industrial alcohol were given here, the concession would lead to a great increase in tillage. The potato crop would be doubled. There would be profitable use for the smaller potatoes, which can be used for this purpose as well as the best. Farmers and other industries would have cheap power. The engineers would rapidly devise engines to be supplied with this fuel, as engineers in Germany have done. We would be independent of foreign supplies. The introduction of a new fuel would cheapen petrol through the competition, and from a coöperative point of view it would enable many small coöperative distilleries to be run as there are creameries, almost."

EARLY USE FOR EXPLOSIVES.

At the monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland recently, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, secretary, read a paper on the early use of spirits in Scotland. He said that although there was distinct evidence that a malt-distilled spirit had been manufactured as early as 1494, there was no evidence of its use as a common drink until the middle of the following century. Prior to that time it was apparently only used medicinally or chemically. In this latter capacity James IV had used it in the preparation of gunpowder—a fact which is of particular interest at the present time, looking to the use that is now being made of alcohol in the manufacture of high explosives. Even in the beginning of the 16th century the manufacture of aqua vitæ was of sufficient value to make it worth conferring the exclusive right of making and selling it to Edinburgh upon the Guild of Surgeon Barbers. This monopoly seemed to have been regarded as a perquisite of the barber part of the fraternity, for in 1556, when there occurs in the City Records the first reference to its infringement, it was the barbers who alone are referred to as having right to make and sell aqua vitæ in the city. By that date aqua vitæ was evidently in common use, for the entry refers to its being sold on market days. By 1579 its use had become so common all over Scotland, and the amount of malt consumed in its manufacture so great, as to call for the intervention of Parliament. On the preamble that grain was likely to be scant during the year, largely owing to the use of malt in the manufacture of aqua vitæ, the Act forbids any one except Earls, Lords, Barons, and gentlemen for their own use, distilling aqua vitæ. In regard to other countries, there was evidence to show that a grain spirit was in use as a drink in northern Germany by the end of the 15th century, and in Ireland probably by the beginning of the 16th century. In England,

although spirits were drunk by the gentry by the middle of the 16th century, they did not seem to have been used among the common people until after 1585. The earliest use of the word "usquebagh" which Mr. Scott Moncrieff had found was in Fynes Morrison writing in the end of the 16th century, and the earliest use of the word "whiskey" in a letter from Inverness dated October 28, 1736.—*The Glasgow Herald*.

LESS DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

We have frequently asserted that we do not attach too much importance to the records of arrests and convictions for drunkenness as an index to the amount of harmful drinking in an area. The constantly recurring reports of these days cannot, however, be neglected. Close on the appearance of the recent report of the Central Control Board came the following, which, accompanied by a chart, appeared at the end of May in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Figures obtained from an authoritative source by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* demonstrate a remarkable decline in drunkenness in the metropolis. The statistics apply to the whole of the huge area within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan and City Police, which comprises 443,424 acres, with a population exceeding seven millions. There was a steady increase up to the year 1914 in the number of convictions. The weekly averages for the years stated below were:

1909	881
1910	946
1911	1,075
1912	1,152
1913	1,259
1914	1,301

"In dealing with the figures from that time on it is necessary to consider the application of the restriction order of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), which came into operation on October 11, 1915. For the first six months of 1915 the weekly average was 1,084. After the coming into force of the order it fell to 763, and the averages for periods of four weeks since have been as follows:

January 30	591.5
February 27	614
March 26	579
April 23	559.5
May 21	497.5

"Except for the slight upward trend during the four weeks ending February 27, there has been a steady fall to an unprecedented level. It may be urged that a considerable proportion of the male population has been out of the country during the period of the war, but it is asserted that this consideration is more than balanced by the extra spending power of those who re-

main. There has been a steadily increasing sale of non-intoxicating ales at licensed premises, and it is stated that 'The Trade' is assisting the authorities in stopping infringements of the restriction order, recognizing that such illicit trading is unfair competition between house and house."

The reactionaries must never be allowed for personal profit or party politics again to let loose the flood of drink and misery that the unpopular but efficient Control Board has so successfully stemmed.

GERMAN KNAPSACKS OF PAPER.

The lightness and cheapness of articles made of paper are obvious recommendations which have largely furthered of late years the tremendous extension of its employment for all sorts of objects originally made of wood, bone, ivory, cloth, etc. But its fragility and lack of tenacity have prevented its use for articles exposed to severe wear and tear. It is interesting, therefore, to learn of a highly satisfactory test of its suitability for the manufacture of a piece of equipment demanding such serviceable qualities as does a soldier's knapsack. In the fall of 1914 a German firm furnished 2,000 paper knapsacks to the Government. One of these was in continuous service from October of that year to October of 1915, and when tested was found fit for continued service in spite of the year's hard wear. It had only two small damaged places on the surface touching the wearer's back, which were obviously caused by some unusual accident. Even the gray-green color of the paper-fabric was well retained, though faded on the flap to a somewhat grayer tone. This is certainly a triumph for an article for which it has been hitherto supposed "there is nothing like leather." Even the long straps by which it is carried are made of a sort of paper-webbing, according to *Papierzeitung*, quoted in *Umschau* (Frankfort).

Leather was used only for the broad band at the top of the rear side, the short fastening-straps on the flap and on the inside, and the sewed-on buckles and latches.

"Special attention is drawn to the carrying straps, also made of paper-fabric. It can be plainly seen that they have been strenuously used for a long time, but in spite of this they are uninjured in every respect. All the seams have held, the metal frames of the buckle holes remain quite firm, and the holes have not stretched. The lining, made of coarse linen, is also uninjured. The knapsack, which demonstrates on the one hand the durability of the paper-fabric, shows on the other hand the careful work and the painstaking choice of raw materials. The paper-fabric is woven from paper yarn."

NOTES FOR BASE-BALL.

ITS SECRET.

"The only secret I know anything about is that of control. It makes or unmakes every pitcher. I know many a pitcher who has more speed than I have, and of course plenty of them have curves. But they are unable to make the ball break and pass the batter where they want it to."—"Smoky Joe" Wood, pitcher Boston Red Sox.

WHY SOME PLAYERS LOSE.

This is a good time at which to recall the information which Hugh S. Fullerton collected last year as to the history of drinking and non-drinking players. "Base-ball men," as he observes, "are the only class of men in America whose daily doings are recorded absolutely and accurately in figures. We have complete statistics of almost every move they make in seven months of play.

From his records of baseball, beginning with 1903, coupled with personal acquaintance with the players, he compiled the following facts:

Of 32 drinkers in the game in 1903, all except two (6 2-3 per cent) had dropped out by 1914; of 24 non-drinkers, eight (33 1-3 per cent) remained.

The records of "base hits" showed that eighteen drinkers of 1907, including three great hitters, were at that time better hitters than the non-drinkers, but their batting varied from year to year and showed a steady downward trend to 1914. The non-drinkers "not only held their pace but even improved a little," and played on the average eight and a fraction more games per season than the drinkers.

Thus these records confirmed observations in other sports that the drinker has less skill and endurance.

Non-drinkers showed superior work in base-running averages. Non-drinking pitchers pitched more games and won a larger percentage than the drinking pitchers.

Mr. Fullerton finished his study with the following table of the present condition of the 32 drinkers and 24 non-drinkers of 1903, so far as he was able to learn about them:

	Prosperous.	Still in Business.	Down and Out.	Dead.	Missing.
Drinkers	5	4	6	8	3
Non-Drinkers	14	11	1	2	0

"Truly," he concludes, "a bottle of beer does harm, much harm."

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FROM A PARIS SURGEON.

DR. PAUL REYNIER.

I have had in my care a family where there were two children, one having Potts' disease the other disease of the hip. The mother was very healthy, daughter of robust parents and had never showed any sign of tuberculosis. The father had died of tuberculosis. Evidently the disease of the children came from him. But his parents were still living, both somewhat advanced in years, the father being 75 years old, the mother 67. Thus where did that tuberculosis come from that had burst out in the father of my two little patients in a family which appeared so strong and resistant?

In trying to answer this question I secured information about the habits of the grandparents. On the mother's side they were sober, but the father's father, this old man of 75 years was a terrible drinker. He had always drunk too much. Water and he had no acquaintance, but on the contrary, one *aperitif* with him often called for another. *He had been resistant to alcoholism*, but the son—he, who had always been sober—had paid for the father his tribute to tuberculosis and the two grand-daughters were sufferers from it.

Some time after, the child who had hip trouble died of tubercular meningitis. I saw her grandfather come up to me at her death-bed and ask, "How is it that children born of parents as vigorous as we have such fragile health?"

I confess that, having witnessed for several years the grief of the poor mother of the two feeble children, in the presence of this thoughtless man I could not forbear saying:

"You, sir, have drunk too much."

Again I have to care for an unfortunate child with Potts' disease whose father and mother are not tuberculous. All the family is quite healthy, but the father is a drinker of *aperitifs* and alcoholic drinks of all kinds.

Then there is the cuirassier of Reichhoffen whom I have had to treat—a giant, a head taller than I. He became a saloonkeeper and his business prospered. But he drank, and before a decade had passed, at 47 years of age he was tuberculous to the last degree. He died, his wife, a strong, healthy woman, also became affected and died five years after him, leaving two children also tuberculous.

Here, then, was a whole family which disappeared through alcohol.

I could give many other equally conclusive observations. Suffice it to say that on systematic investigation of the alcoholic antecedents in a family one is startled to find the number of cases of infantile tuberculosis which have no other ori-

gin, forms of tuberculosis which decimate childhood at an early age or make children victims for life, contributing with syphilis, as Professor Fournier could do so much good by checking this alcoholism, and who hesitate to do it obedient to what passes in their eyes as the special interest of society or the nation.

But as a matter of fact, it is not with these products of alcoholism, these having hip disease or Potts' disease, these degenerates, these candidates for tuberculosis that we shall build up our army reserves. And unfortunately, the recruiting stations disclose pictures which give warning of the danger. Or, see on a Sunday morning a little city of Bretagne, a section where alcoholism for many years has had its victims; look at their thin forms, bodies emaciated, stooping, a large number of them staggering surrounded by a crowd of children humpbacked, cripples on crutches, and you will get there a vision of the terrible agony of a race due to alcohol.—Translated for the *Scientific Temperance Journal* from *La Temperance* (May, 1916).

POVERTY IN LIFE—AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN DEATH.

Clergymen, in our humble, diffident opinion, might concentrate energy on diminishing the criminal extravagance of funerals among the poor.

When you pass a long row of carriages, following a highly ornamented hearse, you see very often not only the savings of a lifetime but a dreadful load of debt on the shoulders of some poor widow.

Carriage after carriage passes, many sometimes empty.

The carriages mean that a woman whose husband or father has died is endeavoring to show her "respect" for the one gone. Thousands of women spend years saving, denying themselves, to make up for the extravagance of the funeral day.

Those that live in poverty, when death comes, spend all that they have and all that they can borrow for a display that is pitiful, miserable and extravagant, and far from indicating "respect."

Unfortunately this burden upon the poor is highly profitable not only to undertakers but to sextons and others connected with the churches.

For this reason we appeal to clergymen, Protestant ministers and Catholic priests, to teach women that it is criminal and not *respectful* to spend upon a funeral money that is needed by the living.

The minister or priest who officiates at an extravagant funeral, one representing hardship and self-denial, *neglects his duty if he does not denounce that extravagance.*
—*New York American.*

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