

BABIES BORN DRUNK.

The statement that some babies are born drunk, which was made at the National British Women's Temperance Association Conference at Wembley, has actually received medical confirmation. "When in obstetric practice at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, years ago," said Dr. Saleeby, to a reporter, "I helped in cases where babies were under the influence of alcohol. One could actually detect the smell of whisky in their breath. When mothers soak themselves with whisky it is the natural result, just as infants are affected when mothers are given chloroform, or, as in twilight sleep, they are given drugs. The children are born sleepy and heavy. You could not get such cases with beer. I entirely endorse the statement made. Let other people undertake obstetric practice in the slums of Scotland, and they will have the experience I shall never forget." The sister-in-charge of the British Hospital for Babies, S.E., also confirmed the statement. "We have had cases here as recently as during the war, when women earned high wages and could afford drink."—"The Christian Herald."

A FRENCH RECORD.

Paris has 32,000 saloons, or one for each 75 of the population.

In France there are 500,000 places in which intoxicating liquors are sold.

These saloons take a frightful toll.

Of the 150,000 persons who die each year in France from tuberculosis, 135,000 are alcoholic drinkers.

More than half of all the murders in France are committed by alcoholics.

That country is full of beggars and vagabonds, and 70 per cent. of them owe their condition to alcohol.

Of the young thieves in France, 80 per cent. are born of alcoholic parents.

These are the figures—not of Temperance or Church Societies, but are collected and published by the Government.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

Those who claim that Prohibition laws cannot be enforced overlook the fact that the appetite for liquor is an acquired taste, and what causes people to get the taste is the opportunity to procure drink.—"Walkerton Telescope."

WHY I HATE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

I have seen so much of the evils of the liquor traffic, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws. I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its commercialism. I hate it for its greed and avarice.

I hate it for its domination in politics. I hate it for its incessant effort to debauch the suffrage of the country. I hate it for its utter disregard of law.

I hate it for the load it straps to labour's back, for its wounds to genius. I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused. I hate it for the almshouses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its countless graves in potters' fields.

I hate it for the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims, for its spiritual blight, for its moral degradation. I hate it for the crimes it has committed. I hate it for the homes it has destroyed. I hate it for the hearts it has broken. I hate it for the grief it causes womanhood—the scalding tears, the hopes deferred, the strangled aspirations. I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged, the infirm, and the helpless; for the shadow it throws upon the lives of children.

I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression.—Ex-Governor Hanly, of Indiana.

OXFORD PROFESSOR MAKES OBSERVATION.

"I think it is significant that in the few attempted protests that have been organized against the prohibition law and the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, it has proved almost impossible to get any protest from those states which were accustomed to prohibition before. The revolt against prohibition comes almost entirely from the states which had never tried it."—"Prof. Gilbert Murray, Oxford University."

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

The following paragraph appeared as the editorial in "World's Work" for July, 1924:—

"Of course, if the fact is once demonstrated that alcohol is a great physical evil and a standing menace to the effective social organisation, all discussion of 'personal liberty' has no meaning, for one of the most fundamental principles of organised society is that it has the right to invade 'personal liberty' when the safety or general improvement of the community itself is at stake. If alcohol destroys physical and mental vitality, decreases resistance to disease, increases poverty and ignorance, and stimulates vice and crime, then the State has the same right to prohibit it that it has to prohibit heroin and cocaine. It is merely another exercise of police power—the power which the State uses for the protection of the community as a whole."

STRONG EVIDENCE.

Dr. Shephard, Superintendent of the Colney Hatch Asylum, London, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College:—"For twelve years I have watched and chronicled the development of the greatest curse which afflicts the country. From 35 to 40 per cent. is a fairly approximate estimate of the ratio of insanity directly or indirectly due to alcoholic drinks."

SEALED.

Sir Frederick Field, K.C.B., Vice Admiral in command of the British Squadron, while on a three days' courtesy visit to San Francisco, notified General Campbell (British Consul-General) that a seal will be put on the liquor stores as a courtesy to the American people.

HOW CRIME IS COUNTED.

In the City of Detroit, Michigan, over twelve hundred persons were recently charged with violating the traffic laws of that city. These crime statistics are being used as if they were a demonstration of the failure of Prohibition.

"If all good citizens were to rise up in one night, they could stop bootlegging in ten day's time."—Appeal by Johnstown's Mayor.