

PROHIBITION

THE
OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
PROHIBITION
LEAGUE OF INDIA



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Hon. Gen. Secretary of the League

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CONGRESS NUMBER
PRICE FOUR ANNA

Liquor and drugs bill Rs. 100,00,00,000

*Expenditure for Army
Rs 55,00,00,000*

*Land Revenue
Rs. 37,00,00,000*

*Income tax
17 Crores*

*Cost of General
administration
all provinces
25 Crores*

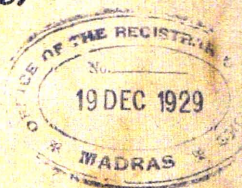
*Police
12 Crores*

*Education
15 Crores*

*Justice
5½ Cr.*

India's Drink Bill

Just compare!



ORGAN OF THE PROHIBITION LEAGUE OF INDIA.

OF THIS ISSUE

சுறிபா நகரம் ஆராய்ச்சி
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PROHIBITION

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PROHIBITION LEAGUE OF INDIA

JANUARY 1930.

CURRENT NOTES

GREETINGS.

From the Honorary Secretary of the League

To every reader of Prohibition

Cordial Greetings for 1930.

Let no man put a stumbling-block
or an occasion to fall in his brother's way.

Romans xiv. 13.

Remember

Leaders sitting to draw up the new Constitution should remember that at the All-Parties Convention held at Calcutta, the following was adopted as a fundamental article declaring the right of the people of India to freedom from state-organised temptations :—
Art IV Clause 18.

It shall be the duty of the Commonwealth to save its citizens from the evils and temptations of Alcoholic liquors and Intoxicating drugs, and to this end it shall, as soon as possible after the establishment of the Commonwealth Government, make laws for the Total Prohibition of the manufacture, import, possession or sale of Alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs except for medicinal or industrial purposes.

Afghanistan.

An *Associated Press* message from Peshawar gives as one of the ten points in the Royal Proclamation issued by the new King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan, the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. In fact it is placed in the fore-front of the announcement regarding the future policy of the Government.

Indifference of Educated People.

Advantages and disadvantages curiously balance themselves in this great struggle. The freedom from the Drink curse which the thinking sections of the people in India enjoy, is itself a cause for indifference as to the condition of those below. This was pointed out well by Mr. K. Natarajan in a recent address ;

"The prohibition movement in India, suffered from certain disabilities. The most serious of these was the water-tight division of the society in which the higher and educated section of people were total abstainers, and for whom the necessity of Prohibition did not exist. They were not concerned with Prohibition because they themselves were free from the evil of drink."

Rev. Anderson.

Rev. Herbert Anderson is not having a holiday in England. He has spoken at large public meetings in London, Nottingham, Liverpool and Manchester. It seems as if he is quite as busy on behalf of India and Prohibition as when he was in India. The following is from a press report from London dated 15th November about a meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association :—

Rev. Anderson described the work of the Indian Prohibition League and said that the movement had the support of all parties. Public opinion demanded much swifter progress towards prohibition than Government was willing to concede. He was confident this would be one of the first questions tackled under Self-Government.

The failure of Diarchy had been most evident in connection with temperance reform, as Ministers were hampered by financial considerations and had done much less for Prohibition than was anticipated.

Regarding alternatives for Excise Revenue he believed these could be found, but what Indians demanded most of all was reduced military expenditure which would go far to solve the revenue problem. Government temperance propaganda in Madras was an interesting experiment but the results were doubtful unless accompanied by restriction of drinking facilities.

Elections.

"If it is at all worth going into the Councils" wrote Mahatma Gandhi, "this total prohibition must be made a prominent

in the electoral campaign. Every voter must be pledged not merely to support and initiate and pursue the Total Prohibition campaign. Nor must the solution be in the plans of taking referendums. In India there can be no reason for any referendum because drink and drug habits are universally recognised as a vice. Drink is not a problem in India as it is in the West. To talk therefore of a referendum in India is to trifle with the problem."

Commendable Progress.

We congratulate the Madras Government on the progress of its ideas. The following is a Government Order dated 27th June, 1929:—

In G.O. No. 924 P.H. dated 11th May, 1927, the Government found no objection to officers of the Public Health Department drawing attention in their lectures to the effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them. They are now pleased to direct that these officers in their lectures should not only deprecate over-indulgence, but at the same time explicitly recommend and encourage total abstinence from a health point of view.

United Provinces.

The United Provinces Government has followed the example of Madras and has appointed a Committee with Mr. J.C. Smith, I.C.S., as Chairman to report on the methods to be adopted for the propaganda in favour of Total Abstinence in pursuance of the resolution of the Legislative Council.

Economics of Prohibition.

Sir Josiah Stamp who was invited to deliver the Norman-Kerr lecture this year under the auspices of the British Society for Study of Inebriety, is Chairman of the London Midland and Scottish Railways and a distinguished economist. He spoke on 'Alcohol as an Economic Factor.' We are indebted to the International Bureau at Lausanne for the following summary of the salient results emphasized in his address:

1. Sir Josiah began by pointing out that the Economic aspect, however important it might be, was but a part, perhaps only a modest part of the whole question of Alcohol. It should not make us forget the moral aspect.

2. The complete suppression of Alcohol will probably bring about a greater demand for other products and increase their importance.

3. The present economic prosperity of the United States is the result of a great number

of causes. It is difficult to isolate one factor and determine with accuracy the effects of its presence or absence.

4. Basing his opinion on the analysis of numerous practical and laboratory experiments, Sir Josiah considers that the suppression of Alcohol would produce for industry as a whole an increase of production of 5 to 10 per cent.

5. The economic effects of the suppression of Alcohol would be important for the workers and their families. Better food and housing and savings would have a cumulative effect and would represent in one generation an important increase in the national fortune.

6. Materials available justify an estimate of 20 per cent of poverty as directly attributable to Alcohol. Suppression of Alcohol would result in an enormous saving in State expenditure for sickness, crime and poor relief, besides the saving of loss at present caused to society by premature infirmity and disease among workers caused by alcohol.

7. The suppression of Alcohol would entail at the outset complicated fiscal problems in countries where alcohol is highly taxed. But the increasing purchasing power of the people would in the long run overcome these difficulties.

8. The economic effects of the influence of alcohol on character and morals cannot be statistically measured. Alcohol may be useful to produce Euphoria but as against these we must count irritability, decrease in sense of responsibility, etc.

9. In conclusion Sir Josiah estimated the total economic loss caused by Alcohol at not less than 8 per cent and not over 15 per cent.

British Economic Expert's View.

Sir George Paish, than whom there is no greater name in the financial world, and who was the head of the Commission of Economic Experts that had recently gone from England to the United States wrote in the course of a letter:

"It is true that very large numbers of people in this country are watching America's experiment not only with interest but with sympathy and hope. If it is successful they intend to do all that lies in their power to induce the British people to follow America's example. No custom is more injurious to the British people than that of consuming alcohol either to excess or in moderation. It will never be possible to abolish poverty from our land until we abolish alcohol. The efforts

which are made to improve the condition of the submerged section of our people by education and by social reforms are largely neutralized by the effects of alcohol. Against the improved condition of great numbers has to be placed the deterioration which alcohol causes in every rank and class.

"Personally I am convinced that if America can persuade her people to have nothing to do with alcohol and her present law becomes really effective because it is accepted, we on this side may hope to be equally successful in persuading the British people to abandon a custom that is responsible more than any other for an infinite amount of mental as well as physical suffering and for a large proportion of the poverty which now exists."

Official Admissions.

(From Madras Excise Commissioner's Report for 1928-29.)

Consumption of *Country Spirits* in Madras
25,17,568 gallons.

Previous year 22,64,965 gallons.

Increase : 11.2 per cent.

Consumption of *Foreign Liquor : Strong Spirits*:

1926-27 ... 1,24,705 London Proof gallons.

1927-28 ... 1,38,462 " "

1928-29 ... 1,47,977 " "

Increase over 1926-27 : 17.8 per cent.

Note:—London "Proof Spirit" contains 57.06 per cent of alcohol. Spirits are however sold at 35° degrees to 40° under proof. Many more gallons of spirituous liquor than shown above are therefore actually consumed.

Beer Consumption.

1926-27 ... 7,00,889 gallons.

1927-28 ... 7,63,225 "

1928-29 ... 9,87,816 "

Increase : 41 per cent.

There was 26 per cent. increase over last year in the sale of Whisky, Brandy, Rum and Beer.

Teddy.

This 8 per cent alcoholic drink, the daily deadening draught, that is more widespread and devastating than any other alcoholic drink, goes without any figures of consumption.

Calculating the yield of the trees licensed by Government for tapping, it is found that the quantity consumed during 1928-29 is

15,00,00,000 gallons

and the cost to the consumer at the lowest must be

Rs. 12,75,00,000.

Opium.

Government sold 1.5 per cent more opium this year.

Quantity consumed in 1928-29 : 70,000

Cost to consumer about Rs. 53,60,000

Ganja and Bhang.

Government sold 6.5 per cent more these hemp drugs.

Quantity consumed in 1928-29 : 91,510 lb.

Cost to consumer about Rs. 25,00,000.

Ganja Shops in 1927-28 ... 440

" 1928-29 ... 453

Boot-legging : Steady Increase.

Total number of cases in 1926-27 17,472

" " 1927-28 18,653

" " 1928-29 19,696

The Government Inference is :

"The continued increase of crime against Abkari laws and its appearance in all parts of the Presidency must give pause to any immediate drastic action in the way of cutting off the supply of licit liquor lest the result should prove more serious to the general morality than are the present conditions."

Non-Official Inference :

The Government Policy is a failure. A system that produces these progressive results should be scrapped and the whole thing put on the only rational basis; viz., Total Prohibition."

Progress of Agitation in Madras.

Vested interests are powerful impediments in the way of inducing a change in policy even where national interests dictate reform. The Government liquor traffic has brought into vogue the practice of leasing coconut trees for toddy instead of taking the natural produce in fruit. The increase of agricultural indebtedness has assisted this process. The liquor licensee gives in advance for the use of the trees once in six months or a year a good lump sum which comes in very handy to the tree owners and relieves them from the worry involved in guarding and marketing the fruit. Immediate cash tempts them and they, so to say, draw from the capital of their trees which are allowed to be permanently and seriously injured in fruit-bearing capacity and in length of life. Even religious bodies and trustees of public institutions for the moral and spiritual welfare of the people cannot make up their minds to use the

cocanut tress in their charge in the right way instead of allowing them to be tapped for toddy.

A reversion to the right use of cocoanut will, apart from the question of Prohibition, be a boon to the people cheap cocoanut oil is one of the most valuable foodstuffs of which nature has provided for man in India, but which is now sacrificed in order to produce something worse than useless.

We congratulate the Taluk Boards of Ramachandrapuram in East Godavari, and Bheemavaram and Tanuku in West Godavari and the Nellore District Board who refused to allow their trees to be tapped for toddy or permit the location of liquor shops in lands vested in them. We also congratulate the President and Members of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board. This Board is a body with statutory powers in regard to the management and supervision of temples in the province of Madras. It has issued the following memorandum dated 30th September 1929 to all the temple committees within its jurisdiction :

"It has been brought to the notice of the Board that cocoanut trees belonging to several religious institutions coming under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 11 of 1927, are leased out for toddy-drawing. The Board considers it quite inappropriate that in the name of the deities considered sacred by the worshipping public, such things which are not conducive to the welfare of the public but detrimental to their material, intellectual, moral and spiritual progress should continue to be done. Further, the Board is advised that, on the whole the letting out of cocoanut trees for toddy would prove injurious in the long run, to the trees themselves even apart from humanitarian or other consideration. The Board would therefore advise all trustees of religious endowments not to be carried away by the attraction of immediate pecuniary advantage in the leasing out of cocoanut topes for the above undesirable purpose.

"The Board is aware that in some cases the income of temples might be considerably affected at present by the carrying out of the above instructions. In such cases, the trustees would do well to appeal to the public for pecuniary relief and to introduce some retrenchments in expenditure rather than continue the practice of leasing out cocoanut topes for toddy-drawing."

It is hoped that trustees of temples will carry out the Board's advice without any hesitation. The Tanjore Temple Committee did well in adopting a resolution in advance of the Endowments Board's instructions not to lease any of its trees for toddy.

The District Board of West Godavari and the Taluk Boards of Mannargudi, Nannilam, Kulitalai, Namakkal, Mayavaram, Shermavedi, Dharmapuri, Vriddachalam, Bheemavaram, Tanuku Ponnani and Tirupattur, and the Municipal Councils of Chittoor, Mayavaram, Palghat, Vizianagram and Tirupatur have led the way in recording responsible public opinion in favour of Total Prohibition. The Mannargudi Taluka Board adopted the following resolution unanimously and the other Boards have adopted similar resolutions :

"This Taluka Board is of opinion that in order to free the country from the evils consequent on the growing consumption of intoxicating drinks it is necessary that all liquor shops should be closed and in view of the fact that the vast majority of the people of this Taluka are anxious to get rid of the drink evil at once this Taluka Board requests the Government to order the closing of all liquor shops within this Taluka. This Board also offers its services in every respect to enforce all laws and orders passed to secure total Prohibition and prevent illicit traffic."

The Andhra Local Bodies Conference which met at Bezwada in the first week of November adopted a similar resolution and advised all Taluka and District Boards and Municipalities in the Andhra country to record their opinions in a similar manner and to refuse to permit any of their trees to be tapped for toddy or give their sites for liquor shops.

Is Alcohol Good for Coorg ?

When we circulated the above resolution of the Mannargudi Taluka Board among local bodies, we received the following reply from the Municipal President of Mercara (Coorg) :

"With reference to your letter dated 24th October, 1929, I beg to inform you that the climatic condition of Coorg is quite different from that of other places and the people here, chiefly working class, cannot be without taking a little quantity of liquor especially in the cold season. As such I am afraid that the majority of residents of Mercara town are not in favour of closing the liquor shops."

-HP-

Though the published opinions of numerous high medical authorities had long ago exploded this superstition, we sent the letter to Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, M.D., F.C.P.S. of Bombay for his opinion, pointing out the heavy rainfall and the temperature of Coorg, and we received the following reply :

"During my repeated wanderings in the Alpine regions for the last thirty years, I have not touched alcohol. Hot tea or coffee serves the same purpose—even a cup of hot water will do. Taking of alcohol, in any shape in cold and wet places is most undesirable and positively very injurious to health. After a temporary stimulation, it brings on reaction, which lowers strength and vitality and lowers the resisting powers of the body. We medical men of long standing have unanimously come to this conclusion and even those of Europe and America are of the same opinion."

MADRAS LATEST

The Drink and Drugs report of the province of Madras for the year 1928-29 shows an increase of the evil all round. The revenue index shows for 1928-29 a total of 5 crores 64 lakhs rupees, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the previous year's revenue.

Toddy.

The consumption of toddy which judging from the revenue index had risen in 1927-28 by 4.8 per cent, rose again this year by 5.8 per cent over the previous year's record. 27 lakhs of cocoanut palmyra and date trees are marked by Government for tapping and leased for the manufacture of fermented toddy. This indicates according to a very moderate estimate a consumption of toddy (alcoholic content 8 per cent and over), costing the people 13 crores of rupees per year. This is an appalling bill considering the economic condition of the classes that drink toddy.

Beer.

The consumption of beer in the province also rose by 30 per cent over last year's record. The total for 1928-29, of local and imported beer consumed was 9,88,000 gallons. The increase is 41 per cent over the figures of 1926-27. The consumption of imported beer is 124 per cent above that of 1926-27.

Spirits.

In spite of the increased consumption of beer and toddy, the consumption of strong liquors

and of opium and hemp drugs has not gone down but has considerably increased. Import of strong spirits consumed came up during the year to 20 per cent above the figures of 1926-27.

Including imported varieties the consumption of strong spirits during 1928-29 came up to 17,45,000 gallons showing an increase of 10.6 per cent over the previous year's record. The incidence of consumption of strong liquor (imported and country-made) per hundred of the population rose from less than 3.9 to 4.24 proof gallons in 1928-29.

A Caution.

Figures per head of the population carry little meaning, as in all countries the drinking is not spread evenly over the population divided according to age and sex. But in India where the habit is most unevenly spread, where the vast majority are absolute and religious teetotallers, and where the evil is concentrated more or less among certain castes and groups, the figures are absolutely misleading and inadequate to represent the actual incidence on the souls and families affected.

Drugs.

The delineation of this ever-growing tragedy will not be complete unless we tell something of the tale of opium and hemp drugs. These drugs which are totally prohibited in all civilised countries are sold by Government in India to any one who asks for them. Government sells the stuff through licensed dealers, who get the right of vend for the highest tender! In 1927-28 there were in the Madras presidency 560 shops of this kind for opium and 440 for hemp products. In 1928-29 there were 559 shops for opium and 453 shops for hemp products. Mark the reduction of one opium shop, balanced by the addition of 13 ganja shops. The consumption of opium in the province rose to a total of 35,186 seers as against 34,640 last year. That of hemp products rose to 48,766 seers as against 45,755 seers last year. [A seer = 2 lbs. av.] An increase of 44 per cent in the consumption of these baneful drugs is the record of the year in Madras. The consumption of opium in East Godavari exceeded five times the standard laid down by the League of Nations for opium and a committee was appointed by Government to investigate the causes of this high consumption. It has finished its enquiry and made recommendations, but the Government have deferred considering them pending the holding of an all-

dia conference. The total opium and hemp products bill of Madras is going up annually and is fast nearing a crore of rupees.

No Change of Heart.

In spite of all these appalling figures, there has been as yet no change of heart in official circles. We are told in the latest Excise Administration Report of Madras that the number of illicit distillation cases and kindred offences showed an increase from 2,632 cases last year to 2,699 this year. We are gravely warned therefore that "the continued increase of this class of crime must give pause to any immediate and drastic action in the way of cutting off the supply of licit liquor lest the result should prove more serious to the general morality than are the present conditions." The policy, therefore, is to have boot-legging on the one side and let the government also run its more extensive business close behind the boot-legger, lowering prices and increasing hops as the pace demands.

BENGAL LATEST

The situation in Bengal as regards liquor is much better than Madras or Bombay. Altogether out of intoxicating drinks and drugs, the Government gets from every inhabitant in Bengal Rs. 0-7-8, whereas in Madras the per capita Excise Revenue is Re. 1-4-10 and in Bombay Rs. 2-2-0. Drinks and Drugs give to the Government of Madras with a population of 43 millions a revenue of over 5½ crores. The Government of Bengal with over 47 millions gets an Excise Revenue of less than Rs. 2½ crores. Bombay whose population is about a third of Bengal gets 4 crores from this source of revenue. The percentage of Excise to total revenues is highest in Madras.

The total consumption of country spirits in Bengal is much less than in Bombay or Madras:

| | Bengal. | Madras. | Bombay including Sind. |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Gallons, London proof: | 5,83,804 | 15,96,998 | 13,90,116 |

The people of Madras consume *per capita* more than thrice the quantity of country spirit consumed by the inhabitants of Bengal; whereas the *per capita* consumption in Bombay is more than twice that in Madras, and nearly seven times the *per capita* consumption in Bengal.

Foreign liquors however are much more popular in Bengal than in Madras. The quantities consumed are given below:

| | Bengal. | Bombay including Sind. | Madras. |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Foreign Spirits (Proof gallons): | 2,35,815 | 3,01,049 | 1,47,977 |
| Wines (Gallons): | 39,261 | 44,536 | 25,835 |

Beer has made less headway in Bengal than in Madras and Bombay:

| | Bengal. | Bombay. | Madras. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Gallons: | 5,41,142 | 9,96,242 | 9,87,816 |

There has been a decrease in 1928-29 in Bengal in the revenue from foreign liquor but the consumption was greater. Though Bengal is behind Madras in country spirits, it runs a close enough race with Madras in the matter of foreign liquor. The Revenues from Foreign Liquor other than Beer amounted to Rs. 6,77,870 as against Rs. 8,63,484 under this head in Madras. Bombay however is far ahead in this respect with more than Rs. 24 lakhs.

The Bengal and Bombay revenues from toddy and other such fermented liquors are a poor show against Madras.

| | Bengal. | Bombay. | Madras. |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Toddy & other Fermented country liquors excluding beer. | Rs. 21,28,099. | Rs. 47,62,154. | Rs. 2,52,27,756. |

Madras yields 12 times as much toddy revenue as Bengal.

The Bengal Government issues a large number of "Home-brewing" licenses for "Pachwai" in the Tea-garden areas of Rajshahi division and the Mymensingh District and 26 Parganas. These number no less than 76,442 in 1928-29, and brought a revenue of Rs. 1,04,745. The marked increase of these licenses is reported by the Excise Commissioner to be due to bumper crops in some districts and to having to cope with illicit manufacture in the tea-garden area. He must follow the policy of competing with the boot-legger and of trying to put him out of business on trade terms.

Bengal is ahead in one very good respect, the proper use of alcohol, viz., in medicinal and industrial preparations, the revenue from which is a big item in Bengal. It amounted in 1928-29 to Rs. 5,55,249, whereas in Madras as well as Bombay, this item does not go beyond a few thousand rupees.

Note.—In the above, the figures for Bombay are from the reports of 1927-28; those of Bengal and Madras are of 1928-29.

The Licensed Drug Traffic.

In the consumption of opium and hemp drugs Bengal is no better off than Madras, though Bombay considering its population, is much worse than either Madras or Bengal. There are 2415 shops licensed by Government for the sale of the baneful drugs in Bengal, 1781 in Bombay and 1012 in Madras. There is no sort of control in the sale of these drugs in any province except the inclination and the pockets of the consumers. There is nothing like prescription, card, or permit or prohibition.

The *per capita* consumption of opium is about the same in Madras and Bengal. But Bombay consumes nearly twice as much per head.

As regards hemp drugs, (Ganja, Bhang and Charas) Bengal consumes $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as Madras *per capita*. Bombay however beats both Bengal and Madras, having two and three quarter times as much *per capita* consumption as Madras, and two and a quarter times as much as Bengal. Sind is the worst sinner in this respect. She consumes *per capita* more than 22 times the Ganja and Bhang which is consumed in Madras and more than eight times the *per capita* consumption of these drugs even in Bombay. If we take the *per capita* consumption of Bhang alone, one person in Sind consumes as much as 82 persons do in Bengal and 49 persons in Bombay and 245 persons in Madras.

Opium gave the Bengal Government in 1928-29,—Rs. 48,07,903. This is bigger than the receipts under this head in Madras (Rs. 45'24 lakhs), or that in Bombay (Rs. 40 lakhs). Hemp drugs yielded Rs. 54,89,249 nearly thrice the Madras revenue under this head.

The following are figures for consumption :

| | Bengal. | Bombay including Sind. | Madras. |
|------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | (seers) | (seers) | (seers) |
| Opium ... | 39504 | 28452 | 35186 |
| Ganja ... | 63099 | 39415 | 42541 |
| Bhang ... | 15592 | 88217 | 6225 |
| Charas ... | 2207 | 3053 | ... |

(Sind alone consumed 80281 seers of Bhang and 3053 seers of charas).

Note.—In the above, the figures for Bombay are from the reports of 1927-28: those of Bengal and Madras are of 1928-29.

Bombay Government Going Back.

In reply to a resolution of the Bombay Temperance Conference deploring that the Government of Bombay had gone back on the measures of rationing, the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay wrote :—No declaration

has ever been made by Government to the effect that there will be a continuous progressive reduction at a specified rate in the quantity of country spirit made available for sale.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on July 27, Mr. R. G. Pradha (Nasik Dt.) asked :—Will the Hon. Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what change have been made in the system of policy of rationing country liquor since it was introduced? Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied :—Until the finances improve, Government think it necessary to continue the ration of 1927 and not to reduce consumption further.

Compare.

Facts and Figures, the instructive annual pamphlet issued by the Temperance Council of the Churches gives the following striking comparison at a glance :

In 1928 England paid for its liquor :—

£ 288, 200,000

Compare the following items :

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Income tax receipts | £ 237,620,000 |
| Railway receipts Passenger | 88,900,000 |
| " " Goods | 105,100,000 |
| Expenditure for Defence | 113,000,000 |
| " Public education | 94,800,000 |
| " Milk | 86,500,000 |
| " Bread | 80,000,000 |
| " Police | 20,083,000 |

i. e., the British citizen pays very much more for his drink than for travel, or defence or milk or bread or for public education or for police.

If the National Debt is the first charge on England's resources, Alcohol comes close upon it as the next principal charge claiming priority on all else.

"It would be false and cruel", says the pamphlet "to lay the whole blame for this tragically foolish expenditure on the people themselves. Pressed on the one side by hard and seemingly hopeless social conditions and lured on the other by the open door of the drink-shop, they are in need of help on either hand. If the children of the poor are to rise up and call their mother country blessed, Drink, slowly it may be—for this is England—but surely, must go!"

How much more appropriate would these words of the Council of Christian Churches of England be to the conditions prevailing in India, where the ignorance and terrible illiteracy of the millions render them an almost irredeemable prey to the Government-protected Demon of Alcohol, whose nets are spread wider and wider every day.

THE DRINK BILL

The Government reports do not furnish adequate statistical data for a proper calculation of India's Drink Bill or that of any province. No adequate consumption figures are available for the lighter alcoholic drinks which form the main drain. However the following is a safe estimate for one province, from which we may have a general idea of the total Drink Bill of the country :

Annual Drink Bill of Madras.

| | Bulk gallons. | Probable cost to consumers. |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Rs. |
| Toddy | ... 15,00,00,000 | 12,75,00,000 |
| Beer | ... 9,88,000 | 8,00,000 |
| Strong spirits | ... 26,86,000 | 3,22,00,000 |
| Opium and other drugs | ... lbs. 1,67,900 | 78,00,000 |
| Total Bill for intoxicating Drinks and Drugs for Madras : | | Rs. 16,83,00,000 |

How Money is Spent.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Drink and Drugs Bill paid by Madras annually | ... Rs. 16,83,00,000 |
| Deduct what Government gets out of it as revenue | ... Rs. 5,10,00,000 |
| Net Annual Drink and Drug waste | Rs. 11½ crores |
| Total Land Revenue in Madras | ... Rs. 7½ crores |
| Cost of General Administration in Madras | ... Rs. 2½ crores |
| Cost of Administration of Justice in Madras | ... Rs. 1 crore |
| " Police | ... Rs. 2 crores |
| " Education less than | Rs. 2½ crores |
| " Medical Relief and Public Health much less than | ... Rs. 1½ crores |
| " Famine Relief and Insurance Fund less than | ... Rs. 7 lakhs. |

The graphs printed on the front and 31st pages of this issue illustrate these comparative figures as well as the figures given below for all India.

India's Drink Bill.

| The total Drink and Drugs Bill which India pays every year | Rs. |
|---|-------------------|
| is considerably more than | ... 100,00,00,000 |
| Military Expenditure | ... 58,00,00,000 |
| Cost of general administration in all India and provinces including Burma | ... 23,00,00,000 |
| " Police | ... 12,00,00,000 |
| " Education | ... 13,00,00,000 |
| " Administration of Justice | ... 5,64,00,000 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance Fund | ... 41,00,000 |
| Receipts from Land Revenue | 37,00,00,000 |
| " from Income tax | ... 17,00,00,000 |
| " Railway Passengers | 40,00,00,000 |
| " Goods & parcels | 79,00,00,000 |

Liquor near Houses of Ill-fame.

The following questions and answers at a recent meeting of the Corporation of Madras are interesting :

Dr. B. S. Mallayya : How many liquor shops are there in that portion of Audiappa Naik street that lies between Nainiappa Naik street and Perumal Mudali street ?

Ans. : There is one liquor shop in Nos. 110 and 111, Audiappa Naik Street.

Q. Is there a Ganja and Opium shop anywhere near this ?

Ans. There is one opium shop in No. 108, Audiappa Naik Street very close to the liquor shop.

Q. What class of residents are there in Perumal Mudali Street that forms the Western boundary of these Abkari shops ?

Ans. There are 104 houses in this portion of Perumal Mudali Street of which 28 houses are occupied by prostitutes and the remaining 76 houses are occupied by various other classes of people.

Goa's Terrible Plight.

Mr. T. Branganca-Cunha sends us a report of alcohol production and consumption in Goa which is staggering. According to this the consumption of country spirit, 35° under proof, was 24,50,000 gallons in 1925. This means nearly 16,00,000 gallons proof spirit, i.e. much more than twice the total quantity of strong liquor drunk in all the 32 large towns in Bombay presidency including Bombay City. The population of Goa is less than 5½ lakhs and that of Bombay Presidency is more than 16 millions. Yet the consumption of strong liquor in Goa is more than that of the whole of Bombay presidency including the City. So staggering were the figures that we wrote to

Mr. Braganca-Cunha for confirmation and he replied as follows :

"Your letter dated November 12th. The statistical figures of alcohol production and consumption in Goa sent by me are accurate, having been taken from official documents and being controlled by other figures about the number of cocoanut trees, etc. The figure of 24,50,000 gallons for the year 1925 corresponds to the lowest quality of indigenous liquor sold here, that means a drink which contains 20% of alcohol. Actually this quality is no more supplied in the shops but undergoes further process of concentration. It requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the volume of cocoanut or caju juice to distil this lowest quality, while it requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 times the volume of juice to produce the liquor usually sold in the shops, called "fenin", which is as strong as whisky. This proportion serves to calculate the real amount of fenin consumed here and gives roughly the figure of 1,551,000 gallons yearly. The average annual production of juice of one cocoanut tree is about 100 gallons. Multiplying by the number of the trees and taking account of the reduction by distillation one can see that it confirms the official figures of production. As there is no export of liquors from Goa this poisoning of our population is appalling especially among the Christians."

Only One Way.

The Excise Administration report of Madras contains some useful materials in regard to some people's plans of prohibiting particular kinds of liquor. We are told in para 66 of that report that the experiment of closure of arrack shops in certain toddy drinking areas was continued for a further period of two years and that during the year under review, there was marked increase in the consumption of foreign liquor and in the consumption of liquor in the shops adjacent to the dry area. We are also told in the report that the experiment in the Nilgris of not selling any liquor to the hill tribes except on a medical certificate showed a marked increase in consumption by other people and the report says that the hill tribes have been managing to get their supplies of liquor through middlemen. These attempts to evade the main demand of Prohibition and to tinker with the problem can hardly be called experiments in Prohibition. There is only one way to stop Drink, and that is to stop it.

Beer and Toddy cures for Alcoholism.

Among opponents of Total Prohibition America as well as official circles in India a large section suggest that the lighter drink may be permitted and the stronger drinks prohibited. This is what a very good authority says about this suggestion with reference to America; and what he says applies equally well to the psychology of drinkers in India:—

"Another smoke screen is the proposal for light wines and beer. Of all proposals this is the most insincere. To say that those who are now drinking will be satisfied with 2 per cent or 4 per cent beer or wine is to talk nonsense. There are two main classes of drinkers today, the low down hair-oil drinkers and the smart-aleck newly rich and would-be fashionable class. Imagine either one satisfied with 4 per cent beer. It is merely an entering wedge to break down all prohibition. No one would be satisfied with it, and there is no sincerity among intelligent people who advocate it. The sham of it is self-evident. Bootlegging would not be affected by it any more than it would under government management."

Increased consumption of wine or beer does not reduce consumption of spirits. The statistics of Canada under Government control demonstrate this :

| | Malt liquors | wines | spirits |
|------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Gals. | Gals. | Gals. |
| 1923 | 36,841,573 | 1,185,088 | 1,850,381 |
| 1928 | 58,625,673 | 3,486,614 | 4,105,982 |

Illusory Transfer.

Writing in the *Observer*, Rev. J. F. Edwards says :—

Alcohol is so widely detested throughout India, probably by four-fifths of the population that when under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, Excise became a transferred subject, a new hope was born in India. This hope, unfortunately has proved illusory, partly because the financial arrangements under the Reforms made liquor revenue necessary to the financial equilibrium of the State, and partly because Indian Ministers in the Provincial Governments have been compelled to leave the control of foreign liquor to the Central Government.

THE MOVEMENT IN EUROPE

(International Bureau.)

Germany:—The Central Federation of the German abstinence societies celebrated its anniversary on October 11, 12, and 13, Berlin. The representatives of the anti-alcoholic movement in Denmark, Holland, and Austria, of the World League Against Alcoholism, the International Prohibition Federation, and the International Bureau Against Alcoholism also attended.

The Federation was founded in 1904, and had enormous difficulties to contend with during the war and post-war years. It is now entirely reconstituted and the affiliated societies have resumed their forward march. At Berlin a powerful address was delivered by President Strecker on the principles of the Federation and lectures were given also by professors Abderhalden, Mahling and Koch. The last day was devoted to a demonstration of young people.

Belgium:—The Commission instituted to examine the modifications which might be made in the present liquor law is about to terminate its work; it in no way proposes as some had hoped, the abrogation of the present law and the re-introduction of the sale of distilled liquor in licensed places. On the contrary, it advocates rather a strengthening of the law while suggesting the abolition of certain provisions recognized to be vexatious and ineffective.

The Committee of the Federation of Belgian anti-alcoholic leagues met at Brussels and decided to organise at Liege, in 1930, a Congress of all the anti-alcoholic associations of the country, winding up with a great popular manifestation.

France:—The French Catholic Abstinence Society, the Golden Cross, held its 8th national congress at Nancy, from September 26 to 29, under the chairmanship of Mgr. de laCelle, Bishop of Nancy and Toul and M. Malval, Mayor of the city. The Congress was well attended and reports were read on the alcoholization of France in 1928, on the practical work of the physician against alcoholism, on alcoholism and the child, alcohol and the motorist, the non-alcoholic use of fruits, alcoholism and prostitution, the "partonage" for drinkers. A special children's meeting was a most successful feature. The next congress in 1930 will probably be held either at Lille or Arras.

On September 28, 29, and 30, the French Blue Cross Society and Band of Hope had

their biennial Congress at Belfort. Besides administrative questions the Congress discussed the treatment and cure of inebriates and a public lecture was given on the subject: Europe against alcohol. The Congress had the sympathy and support of many of the leading officials and personalities of the region, and was attended also by friends from abroad.

Ireland:—A hundred years ago there was constituted at Belfast the first temperance society in Europe, the first at least that was of any importance. The founder was a pastor at Belfast. Dr. John Edgar, alarmed at the growing intemperance in his native town, decided, by creating a temperance society, to try a method of working which had already obtained some success in America. The temperance societies and Churches of Northern Ireland celebrated the 100th anniversary of this society on 4th October last in a fitting manner. They organised a temperance exhibition, a historical pageant showing the development of the temperance idea throughout the ages and, invited the population of Belfast to a great meeting.

To mark the fact that the Belfast centenary was not a purely local event, the organizers had invited speakers from England and Scotland, and Dr. Hercod from the Continent.

All temperance workers owe a debt of gratitude to Ireland who has given to their movement three of its most eminent leaders; Dr. Edgar, Father Mathew, whose crusade about the year 1840, excited the admiration of the whole world, and finally, nearer our own days, the Rev. R. J. Patterson, the initiator of the "Catch-my-pal" movement, by which reclaimed drunkards became themselves the most active agents in the propaganda against alcohol.

International Bureau.

The International Bureau against Alcoholism at Lausanne writes that as a consequence of the extension of its activities and the diminution of its American contributions, its material situation stands in need of further help. The present activities cost it £2,500 per annum but the contributions come only to £1,250. It appeals to all who appreciate its work to help it either by an annual subscription for a period of five or six years or by a single donation. We commend this appeal most cordially to every one who would like to take a part in the world fight against alcohol. Contributions may be sent to us or direct to Dr. R. Hercod, International Bureau against Alcoholism, Lausanne.

BERLIN POLICE VIEWS

International beer drinkers, who still believe that beer is not intoxicating and who proclaim their views to the multitude, can get some valuable information by visiting Germany, the reported home of malt beverages. For, there the intoxicating qualities of such beverages are recognized and officially warned against. The following is a translation of a card that is being circulated by the police department of Berlin, declaring the advantages of total abstinence on the part of drivers of motor cars :

Alcohol Warning for Motor Drivers

Issued by the Berlin Police Authorities.

(1) The arduous and responsible calling of the motor driver makes it necessary for him to abstain completely from all alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, etc.) both before and during his work.

(2) The smallest quantities of alcohol are injurious for the motor driver. It is a widespread error that small quantities have no deleterious effect. On the contrary, they cause at first an increase of self confidence, followed by premature fatigue, and thus weakens his capacity for swift discrimination and reaction in the presence of danger.

(3) A large proportion of motor accidents are due to the consumption of quite small quantities of alcohol.

(4) Larger quantities of alcohol increase the danger and lead finally to intoxication and rash and foolish actions.

(5) The license will be refused in all cases to persons inclined to intemperance.

(6) Driving while under the influence of alcohol is strictly forbidden. Any driver found to be in a state of intoxication during his work will be placed under arrest and his car taken in charge by the police. If he is proved to be drunk, his license will be withdrawn.

(7) The most serious accidents occur in the case of so-called 'joy rides,' in which alcohol regularly plays a part. In these cases, the driver is liable to a heavy penalty and the withdrawal of his license.

(8) Every driver who does not totally abstain from the use of alcohol, is not only a danger to himself and his fellows, but brings misfortune on his family.

"O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains and that we should, with joy, pleasance, revel and applause, transform ourselves into beasts."

National Policy vs. Government Policy.

Welcoming the delegates of the Bombay Temperance Conference, Mr. K. Natarajan, the well-known publicist and Editor of *Indian Social Reformer*, said :

"Temperance had become an old word though it had done good work; the word now was 'Prohibition'. He could speak with confidence that the national policy in India in regard to liquor was Prohibition, but the Government policy was different. It was the object of the Conference to bring Government policy into line with the national policy."

Poona.

It is reported that the Poona Municipality has adopted a resolution appointing a sub-committee to draw up a scheme of Prohibition.

Price of Reports.

It is interesting to note the prices at which various Provincial Governments make their Excise Reports available to the public. The Bombay Government sold its Excise administration Report for 1927-28 (148 pages) at 9 annas (Eng. 11d.) a copy. But the Madras Government sold its report (56 pages) at Rs. 1-8-0 a copy; and the Bengal Government put a price of no less than Rs. 4-8-0 (Eng. 7s. 6d.) on its report (74 pages). It is not apparent why such a high price should be put upon these publications intended for public information, if the Bombay Government could produce its report of the same or bigger size at such a low price as 9 annas. Not content however with Rs. 4-8-0 the Bengal Government has priced its latest Excise Report (1928-29) 76 pages, at Rs. 9-12-0 a copy (Eng. 16s.)

In calculating the cost of production of these publications, we should not take the labour of compilation of materials into account, as these are done as part of the work of the Excise Department. If we remember this, no one can say that these books are cheap.

Newly Affiliated Societies.

We are glad to announce that the following organisations have been now affiliated to the Prohibition League of India : Kanchi Prohibition Association (Dt. Chingleput, Madras), Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association (Bombay), and the Surat District Prohibition Society (Surat, Bombay).

Secretaries of all affiliated Societies are requested to send to the Hon. Secretary Prohibition League of India, Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, South India, particulars of any changes in the list of officers, addresses etc.

A WARNING

The aims and objects of all Temperance organisations are two-fold: (1) to educate the people about the evils of intoxicating drinks, drugs and (2) to agitate for State legislation altogether prohibiting the manufacture and sale of these deleterious articles. The difference between the attitude of Government and that of these organisations is that the latter insist on the closing down of the facilities now provided by Government for drugs and alcoholic drinks, but the former hold that these facilities must be maintained in order to prevent illicit practices. The Excise Minister of Madras has taken 'more than one opportunity offered by invitations of temperance organisations to participate in the demonstrations during the Universal Temperance Week, to emphasise his point that we should not now ask for legislative interference with the Drink Traffic, but only proceed quietly with 'educational' propaganda for voluntary efforts at abstinence and moderation on the part of drinkers. He has been preaching that legislation can come in only afterwards when, so to say, it would be superfluous. This is not a new theory of the Madras Government, but an old and thoroughly exploded doctrine, greatly favoured by all vested Alcohol interests be they manufacturers of wine, beer and spirits in the West or the Government in India. These people cannot but agree that Drugs and Alcoholic beverages are an evil and must be done away with; so they take up the only possible second line of defence. It is a soothing doctrine for weak ministers of 'popular' governments. They carry on as before but get consolation against conscience-pricks in this kind of playing at moral effort.

Mahatma Gandhi than whom no one knows better the limitations of work among the common people in India dealt with this question fully at an address he delivered to the Womens Christian Temperance Union in Burma. No one would be more inclined to oppose Government interference in any case and support persuasive propaganda and voluntary action. His fundamental principles are against compulsion of any kind. But even he realises the need and presses for immediate legislation in India in regard to the Drink evil.

Irving Fisher, gives the whole story of his conversion in a valuable chapter of his standard work on American Prohibition. He says, "As a practical student I reached the inevitable conclusion that besides education, there must be some legislation to lessen or abolish the

opportunity of the saloon-keeper, the brewer, etc. to ensnare new recruits."

The system of Government Control of the Liquor Traffic is being worked in Canada and all the best authorities have condemned it. Their finding is that it is a "tragic, ghastly failure". They say that "the very association of the government with the liquor trade and the status and prestige thus given to it cuts the ground from under the feet of all warnings that temperance reformers may issue and neutralises to a great extent the teaching that they may seek to impart."

The Madras Government has set apart a large sum of money for annual expenditure on propaganda. We wish it every success. Let educational propaganda be carried on by all means. But we must warn Temperance organisations against falling into the trap of accepting any grant or favour *on the express or implied undertaking to slacken our agitation for legislation*. We should on the contrary treat this as a favourable opportunity for redoubling our agitation for legislation. If we do this in the right way, even the Government's propaganda, restricted as it is to educative methods, will be automatically converted into propaganda for hastening legislation. Only, we must beware of playing into the hands of those who seek to delay or oppose legislation.

What we ask of Government with all the insistence and force we can command is that Government may not instal facilities for easy purchase and consumption of alcoholic drinks throughout the country. In this we are but asking that Government may not do something positively wrong. If Government instal regular gambling houses all over the country in order to "regulate" and "control" illicit gambling and to give a licit outlet for natural gambling propensities, is there any doubt but the evil will spread and increase? Would it be wrong to ask that such a system should be abolished? If such a system prevailed for a few decades and then we sought to abolish it, there would be considerable difficulties, revenue problems as well as unwillingness on the part of large numbers to give up the habit, and danger of much illicit indulgence in gambling, just as we have in the case of Drink and Drugs now. But that would not alter the position or the undoubted duty of the State.

Though we may differ from the Government of Madras as regards the wisdom or the appropriateness of its attempts to do propaganda against Drink while at the same time it runs the liquor shops in full strength, we do not wish to let the experiment suffer for

any other cause but its own intrinsic defects. Let us assist Government in every way consistent with our main objective. But let us not "sell our birthright for a mess of pottage." We may not give up our agitation for immediate state legislation against Drink and Drugs for the sake of mere monetary assistance to carry on the work of persuasive propaganda. In a great moral battle such as ours, money is the least of all forces. We have behind us an entire nation united in potential feeling, though may be it is not kinetic enough. The Drink trade is now carried on against the wishes of the vast majority of the thinking people of the land. It is up to us to organise this potential feeling and shape it into irresistible agitation. To give up this vital task of ours in order to show more "work" would be suicidal.

AGAINST INTERNATIONAL

SMUGGLING.

(International Bureau.)

In the course of the discussion in the Council of the League of Nations on the work of the Economic Committee of the League, the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Prokopy, affirmed his conviction that a general international convention against liquor smuggling was necessary. Finland does not make this request because she has introduced prohibition of alcohol, but because smuggling is a source of grave prejudice to the legitimate trade of several States and should be considered as a serious evil to be combated with energy.

In execution of the resolution voted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1928, the Secretary-General of the League addressed to the Governments a questionnaire requesting them to supply information as to the extent of contraband traffic, liquor smuggling in particular, in their country and the measures taken with regard to it, and to state whether they consider that a general international convention on smuggling would be of practical utility.

A French paper reporting this fact adds, for the reassurance of its readers, that by the resolution of the Assembly wine, beer and cider are excepted from any measures which might be taken. This interpretation appears to us to be subject to caution. Whether spirits, wine, or beer be concerned, smuggling constitutes an illegal act which all civilized States are bound to repress as far as possible.

THE POOR MAN'S CURSE

The striking tragedies wrought by drink on some middle class families may be the worst of the foreign liquor. The most miserable case suffering among families of artisans and farm workers may be due to indulgence in country spirits. But the chronic and most widespread disease of South India is the 8 per cent daily drink of toddy. Like malaria which is less virulent than plague, small pox, or consumption, but which in its total effect is far more devastating than any or all of these, toddy is the greatest curse among the intoxicating drinks and drugs, in South India. The economic and moral devastation wrought by toddy is more widespread and continuous and in its totality more serious than the harm done by all the stronger drinks.

The Daily Deadening Draught

It is impossible to count or measure the moral devastation. It can be seen by any one that has eyes to see and heart that feels. No economic drain can be so dreadful as the moral sapping out of hopes, aims, ambitions, initiative, energy, skill, patience, and thought which the daily deadening draught kills, each time nature tries to regenerate these vital forces in man. He gives the name of pain and worry to the creative struggle of nature and suppresses it and effectively kills it in the end with the aid of this alluring poison.

No figures

But we can measure the immediate price in money that we pay in order to purchase this deadening draught. The Government publishes annual statements which give figures of the quantities 'licitly' consumed of country spirits, foreign spirits, beer, opium, and hemp products. But they have left Toddy to its work of devastation without let, hindrance or even measurement. If the Government of Madras cares and issues instructions, it is easy enough for it to gather and publish full figures as to the amount received into the till of each one of its ten thousand and odd toddy shops. No capitalist has a larger army of efficient account-keepers under his control than the Government in India which carries on this great monopoly business of selling liquor to the people. No trader exercises magisterial and police powers and thereby commands such obedience and conformity to instructions from top to bottom as the liquor trade in India does. But as no figures of consumption of toddy are published, we must try to make

them out from such data as are available. It is proposed here to attempt to unfold the tragic of toddy in this manner. It is open to Government if it considers the calculations erroneous, to collect and publish accurate figures such as may not be open to any man.

The Data

The right to vend toddy in each demarcated area is sold by auction once a year. The man who offers the highest payment to Government and thereby secures the "lease" immediately proceeds to obtain an adequate number of trees for tapping toddy for his shop, paying the tree-owner such amount as may be agreed and applies to Government to mark the trees. The Government gets a fee on each tree for each half-year. So they have complete figures of trees thus marked. The successful bidder has month after month to pay the amount he has agreed to pay to Government which is called 'rental,'—which is no rent of any kind but is really a guaranteed amount for the Government share of the profits earned in the toddy business, in return for his having the monopoly of the sale in a certain area. As he has to shell out this guaranteed amount, he has to see that he has an adequate and unfailing supply and that he sells as much as he can. So he gets his trees marked to suit the volume of his expected business. These lessees are generally old hands at the business and they know to adjust their investments. The number of trees marked annually therefore is a fair basis for calculating the consumption.

Each tree licensed for tapping means payment of the prescribed fee to Government. So the actual number of trees tapped may be more but not less than the registered number.

An Appalling Result

The number of cocoanut, palmyra and other trees tapped is stated in the report for 1928-29 to be altogether 26½ lakhs which reduced to terms of cocoanuts is computed to be 21½ lakhs of cocoanut trees. The yield of each tree may vary with the conditions of soil, watering and season, but it is safe to take it at the lowest rate of 6 gallons a month. The monthly consumption of toddy may therefore be taken at no less than 1,27,50,000 gallons. It may be thought that as a tree may not yield throughout the year, this calculation may be wrong. The toddy lessees however, do not mark the identical trees throughout the year, but get their money's worth by marking fresh trees

each half year and it is the registered figures of these trees reduced to the standard cocoanut value that we are taking as our data. It should be therefore safe to take as the annual consumption of toddy 1,50,000,000 gallons. The price at which toddy is sold varies according to place and season, but we may take twelve to fourteen annas per gallon as a safe bottom rate which gives the appalling result of a toddy bill for Madras of no less than Rs. 12½ crores per annum. This is the recurring waste on toddy alone out of the earnings of the poorest among the poor of the population of one province.

In Madras city and suburbs and other places the price is much higher. In Tanjore the payment is as often in grain as in cash, which is fatal for the ignorant consumer, for the grain is always undermeasured and underpriced by the toddy-vendor.

A Most Wasteful Tax

Out of this total wreckage of Rs. 13 to 20 crores, the Government nets only Rs. 2½ crores. Can any sensible statesman support a system under which the poorest pay 13 to 20 crores every year for the Government to get only 2½ crores out of it? Judged from the mere standard of cost of collection, it is the most wasteful tax conceivable. The cost of collection is not alone the half crore spent on the Abkari Department, but the extra 10 to 18 crores spent by the poor man out of his slender resources in order that 2½ crores may be received as toddy revenue. The 12 to 20 crores spent on toddy yields no return to the people but crime and moral degradation, and a spurious 'happiness' that deadens effort and prevents betterment. There can be no true revenue argument in support of the maintenance of a system the reversal of which would save for the working classes no less than an annually recurring amount of Rs. 12 to 20 crores in one province in toddy alone.

A Fallacy

The only plausible argument against prohibition is unenforceability. The idea is sedulously spread, but there is no greater administrative fallacy than that it is easy to make and sell illicit toddy in a land of cocoanuts. There is really nothing more public and more difficult to escape detection in the way of private manufacture of intoxicants than to set pots on cocoanut trees and tap toddy. It would be the easiest thing to detect at all stages and to punish and prevent effectively. Even under the present abkari system

not all trees are licensed, but in every village numerous trees are supposed to be efficiently prevented from being utilised for manufacture of liquor. Palmyra trees are tapped for unfermented juice for making jaggery which is not permitted to be fermented. The preventive measures are there even now and the work will be considerably easier under total prohibition. Of course at the outset we must pay the penalty of having through all these years spread and encouraged the habit of toddy-drinking and created facilities and made a regular trade and business of it. Men will continue some to thirst for the drink and others for the profits. Repentance and Reformation are not as easy as avoidance. But every year of postponement makes it a more difficult task.

GRADUAL REDUCTION OF SHOPS

A favourite Government fallacy is that as individuals addicted to the drink or drug cannot give it up all at once and must attempt to give it up gradually, so the shops should not all at once be closed over a large area but their number must be only gradually. The persistence of this is due to mere association of ideas. The gradual reduction of shops has no real bearing on the problem of individual reformation by degrees. The claim of every provincial Indian Government is that it has been reducing the number of shops and putting up prices in order gradually to wean the people addicted to the injurious habit. At the same time Government is trying to put the illicit manufacturer out of business by running a competition with them. The pace of reduction of shops as well as the levying of high prices are therefore both very much limited by considerations arising out of this competition. They cannot reduce shops beyond a certain limit or put up prices beyond a certain measure. We can see this in every Administration Report. The result is that we are just where we were so far as the total effect goes, whatever the apparent figures of shops may be. Hence it is that though the number of shops have been reduced by half during the 26 years between 1900 and 1926, the Excise Revenue and the consumption of liquor are not less, but increased four-fold.

Such a reduction of the number of shops in the State has but a specious bearing on the habits of the individual. We should remember that the Government of no province in India is proposing or carrying out the Dispensary or any other system by which liquors or drugs are sold only to those whom a doctor certifies to be an impossible addict and in quantities recommended by him. The reductions we are dealing with are of quite a different kind. Shops may be more or less, but in every one of them whoever wants may buy and he may buy and drink as much as he can afford to pay for.

Even where there is rationing for a limited area, it is very much as if the total number of tickets available at a Railway Station were limited without any restriction that tickets should be sold only to those who have urgent business. The mere sight-seers and those who can tip the clerk may get the tickets and the men who have to go on urgent business may be left behind. Gradual reduction of shops without other restrictions as to persons to whom and quantities in which liquor may

For a necessary Evil's no necessity at all.

In the days of old Rameses when he ruled
along the Nile,
There were human sacrifices of a rather gory
style,
And if tender-hearted people at this sort of
thing demurred,
"It's a 'Necessary' Evil," they were told,
when it occurred.
Yet in time this custom perished, 'spite of
priest and king and thrall,
For a Necessary Evil's no necessity at all.
In the time of Mr. Nero, who was Emperor
of Rome.
There were necessary Evils which were very
much at home;
There were gladiators' battles and a lot of
other games,
Such as feeding Christian martyrs to the lions
and the flames;
But the reign of Nero ended and he had his
little day,
And those Necessary Evils were completely
swept away.
There were good and kindly people who
defended slavery,
As a Necessary Evil which was simply bound
to be,
Yet it's washed away forever by the blood of
noble men.
So the bar-room and the club-room which
are ever talked about,
As two Necessary Evils which we cannot do
without;
They shall go like those before them, they
shall crumble to their fall,
For a necessary Evil's no necessity at all.

be sold will not help to reform any one gradually, but will only make drink costlier in more ways than by legitimate taxes; and give impetus to boot-leg liquor. Unless we sell a reduced quantity of liquor on certificates to persons supposed to be in need of it by reason of confirmed habits, the mere reduction of shops will not solve the situation.

As regards putting up prices, it is an exploded claim that it will really help anybody but the Government Treasury and even there the bootlegger fixes the limit. It is not the case but rather the contrary that the greatest addicts can afford to pay most. Generally, those who are most addicted cannot pay high prices and are willing to take the risk of illicit practices. High prices will be paid by those who can afford to pay and who are not, ordinarily, confirmed victims. The truth is that we can meet the Enemy of Man only by Total Prohibition. Half-way measures will only increase the profits of illicit traffickers.

After all, we may exaggerate the difficulties of individual addicts. If once there is no lawful liquor available, the craving will disappear right enough. It is only when the man has in the back of his mind a feeling that there is liquor in the cupboard, or is available somewhere, that the craving flourishes and grows. Are we, after all, bound to maintain such degenerates as cannot live without liquor or drugs? Charity towards them involves want of consideration towards successive generations of healthy individuals who have a right to be saved from such temptations.

Administrators are courageous enough in other matters. They display want of confidence in themselves, only when it comes to the Drink question. We may easily exaggerate the difficulties of enforcement in India. Government must undertake as the Bombay Excise Committee Report said, a certain amount of risk of illicit practices if they intend changing the policy. This is the price of previous error which must be paid and cannot be avoided and which will only increase with postponement. We cannot have it all smooth sailing. We must be able to overcome illicit practices if we have any capacity for administration.

At the back of the plea for gradual reduction of shops is really the financial motive. Excise officials know very well that such gradual reduction as they propose will not affect revenue and so they recommend such a pro-

gramme. The loss of the liquor revenue and the complications arising out of it are no doubt difficulties which Government cannot ignore. Expenditure must be revised all round and way made for this reform which is essential for national and individual welfare. Once the Drink bill of the nation is saved and the general purchasing power conserved, the disappearance of the liquor revenue will in course of time be more than compensated for as has happened in America. But if the State cannot bear the loss of revenue all at once, and must spread it over a period the gradual sacrifice of revenue may be undertaken by Prohibition in a large area though not all over the country. To reduce the number of shops all over but in no single area to so large an extent as to affect consumption is a step not leading to anything useful.

A CANARD.

Recently the Association Opposed to Prohibition, the American organization working on behalf of liquor interests, put out a very alarming pamphlet giving "statistics" of the alleged cost of Prohibition in America, for the fiscal year 1928. The "Association" computed the cost to the taxpayers for the year at \$ 936,246,945. These extraordinary "statistics" had a wide publication.

Dr. J. M. Doran, Commissioner for Prohibition, in reply, gives out the official record of the actual cost of Prohibition for the nine years period prior to 1928 as follows:

| | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Expenditure for the Nine year period. | | |
| Prohibition Unit | ... | 72,622,385 dollars. |
| Coast guard | ... | 67,556,200 " |
| Customs | ... | 1,000,000 " |
| Dept. of Justice (estimated) | ... | 72,000,000 " |
| Total gross expenditure | 213,178,585 | " |
| Collections, Fines, Penalties, Taxes, etc. | ... | 460,502,892 " |
| Excess of receipts over cost | ... | 247,324,307 " |

As a matter of fact, therefore, according to the official record, instead of there being any cost to the taxpayers, up to and including the fiscal year 1928, the receipts from the enforcement have netted the tax payers 247,324,307 dollars.

As long as rich people are inclined to organise law-breaking, enforcement can be made to pay. When they give it up, enforcement will be a simple affair.

HEADS, I WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE

It is not possible to obtain figures as to the proportion of drinkers to abstainers in our country. But it may not be a wrong estimate if we take the drinking population as probably less than 2 per cent in India. In the urban area it might be double this. If such a proportion of abstinence were reached in any area in Western countries, there would be not the slightest hesitation or argument against putting it under Total Prohibition. The majority would not have the least compunction, but at once proceed to complete the cleansing operation by making laws to wipe out the evil and enforcing them rigorously.

If Western statesmen but looked at the figures published in the Government reports themselves they must be astonished at the hesitation of a so-called civilised Government to take prohibitive action. Take Bombay which is the worst area. The consumption is 8 gallons proof spirit per year per 100 of the population. The Madras consumption is less than 4 proof gallons per year per 100 of the population. Other provinces are even farther behind. Bengal consumption is but 1½ gallons per 100 of the population per year. Compare this with the situation in the West. The consumption in England and Wales of strong spirits excluding the enormous quantity of beer consumed is 26 proof gallons per year per 100 of the population, and if we include beer and all other liquors the consumption of absolute alcohol (which is equivalent to nearly double the quantity of proof spirit) is 117 gallons per year per 100 of the population. This is why, it is urged that India is peculiarly fit for the total prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

But the Pro-Liquor men's formula is "Heads, I win; Tails, you lose." They have a ready weapon for either case. If a country consumes but little alcohol per head of population, then the answer is,—O this is a very temperate nation, we do not want Prohibition here. If a country consumes much per capita then they say—this is not the place for Prohibition, the people will never agree to give up drink; make them abstainers first before you ask for Prohibition; meanwhile we will try our best to maintain the present level of the evil! If there is too much drinking in the West, Prohibition is impracticable there. If there is but little drinking in India, Prohibition is unnecessary here. This is the dilemma with which the Pro-Liquor people seek to extinguish our efforts.

"CONTROL" IN SWEDEN

Government "Control" is a misnomer, and should properly be called Government "monopoly", when the system prevailing in India, the sale of the vend to the annual private bidders, and they are licensed to sell practically unlimited quantities to whoever that asks barring a few restrictions regards minors and the like. 'Control' is a term that may be applied to systems where for instance as in Sweden the retail sale of alcoholic beverages is conducted under a system of permits wherein the quantities available to the permit holder are limited and his purchases every month are recorded on the permit card. Drunkards, paupers and criminals cannot get the permits as also persons below the age of 25. The licenses to sell distilled liquor are issued in Sweden not to private retailers, but to special societies that must pay the profits to the State. In 1928, 103 towns out of 113 and 191 rural communes out of 2414 possessed the right to sell spirits and wine. The whole country is divided into 119 control districts for supervising the issue of permits. In 1928, 18.87% of the population had permits. In North Sweden only 12.84% had permits and the highest percentage was in the Stockholm region. There were issued in 1928 81,445 permits to men and 13,307 to women. 22.5% of the permits allowed the purchase of 4 litres monthly, 14.5% allowed 3 litres monthly, 34.8% allowed 2 litres monthly and 28.2% allowed less.

This system of control, called the Bratt system has been at work for many years now but has not given satisfaction to the Temperance organisations in Sweden. A consultative referendum was held on 27th August 1922. The country voted for prohibition by a majority of 90,000 but the City of Stockholm turned the vote adversely, the total result being 889028 for and 924874 against prohibition.

The struggle for Prohibition in Sweden is growing in intensity. In Feb. 1928 a great "Dry" Congress was held in Stockholm when a resolution against the present system was adopted, and the Prime Minister was present and declared that Prohibition was the only true solution for the Drink Evil.

All the alcohols are irritant, narcotic, anaesthetic poisons. Alcohol is a poison in the same sense as arsenic, prussic acid or chloroform.

—Dr. Norman,

ROOTING IT OUT

The following is an extract from an interesting article in *Young India*, about work in District (Bombay Presidency). The down of date trees as a measure of prohibition was ordered by Tippoo the famous ruler of Mysore, but he did not rule long enough to see that his prohibitions were carried out fully. It is a question whether it is good to destroy date trees in order that no toddy may be tapped. It depends on whether the land on which these trees grow or the trees themselves could profitably be put to other uses. But what is described in this article shows the public feeling in this matter. "I have described in these pages the way in which the Kolis of the Jalalpur Taluka in Surat District are trying to fight the demon of drink. In the Olpad Taluka instead of resorting to picketing, they have relied more on strengthening caste organisations and dealing severely with those who drink and those who have anything to do directly or indirectly with the drink traffic. There are 92 villages where the Kolis form the bulk of the population and their caste organisation is called the 'Ninety-two'. It is the Ninety-two that is in charge of the prohibition campaign in the Taluka carried on vigorously under the direction of the Surat District Prohibition Society of which Sjt. Kanaiyalal Desai is the moving spirit.

"The result of two years' propaganda in the Taluka has been that in 1928-29, the number of trees tapped was nearly half of that tapped in 1927-28 there being a corresponding reduction in the number of booths, and consumption has also considerably gone down. For two years Dihen village had no toddy booth, simply because no one would let the trees for tapping. This year, however, two men from my own community let out their trees and their action had raised a storm of indignation. The action of one of them was particularly resented inasmuch as but for his having given the trees for tapping to the shop in a neighbouring village it would have been idle. The men in that village had resolutely refused to let out their trees. Kolis of 18 villages in the neighbourhood had therefore recently met and resolved to boycott the whole of my village. The bulk of the population of the village are entirely dependent on Kolis for agricultural labour, and they realised in the twinkling of an eye what disaster the proposed boycott spelt for them. When Sjt. Kanaiyalal and Dayalji bhai came,

the decision had been reached that the village people should pass a resolution supporting the prohibition campaign, regretting the action of the two men, and requesting the Kolis to reconsider their resolution in view of the readiness of the gentlemen to do some penance, and also organising the various communities for an effective boycott of the toddy booth.

The next morning we were discussing the penance when the natural question that arose again and again was what was the certainty of the thing not being done next year. 'I will root out the wretched trees,' exclaimed one of the men. We closed with the offer and volunteered to assist in the process with axes and spades. So on the auspicious Dipavali day a pledge was drafted and circulated to the effect that the signatories would do away with all the toddy trees belonging to them. The thing caught on, and within an hour there were numerous signatures. If such a great resolution was passed on an auspicious day, it was good not to defer the execution to a future date. The youngsters in the village immediately formed a brigade and armed themselves with axes and other tools. I was three days in the village. Nearly a hundred trees were accounted for every day, only such trees being allowed to stand as had been let out for the year or were in the midst of standing crops. The work is still going on, and will go on until the village is rid of the poison-tree.

"The news spread to other villages quicker than we imagined. A neighbouring village enthusiastically welcomed the suggestion and promised to follow in the footsteps of the neighbour. If the thing spreads, it is not difficult to imagine the immense consequences. The workers certainly mean business and will continue to strike while the iron is hot. I have a letter from Bardoli that the movement has begun to catch in other talukas like Bardoli and Jalalpur. In a village in Bardoli called Algat they have already cut down a thousand trees".

—M. D. in *Young India*.

The population of America when the National Prohibition Law was passed was 9 crores. The number of Liquor dealers were 3 lakhs. There was one liquor dealer for every 303 persons. In the State of Nevada, there were 1818 liquor dealers for a population of 65,000, i.e., one for every thirtysix persons men, women and babies all told!

AFRICA'S DEMAND

An important conference was held in London on October 17th, presided over by the Bishop of London, to study the question of the liquor traffic in "native" territories. The resolution adopted at the close of the meeting deplored the fact that this traffic which had been restricted for a time during the war was being rapidly resuscitated. The conference was of opinion that no question of high or low duties or restricting licenses in particular areas would meet the case; the traffic itself should be abolished. This measure is requested by numerous African chiefs in order to protect their people from the evils of intemperance. The conference urged upon the British Government the necessity for taking such steps as shall lead to the abolition of the liquor traffic in native territories.

The Bishop of Accra in West Africa has written a moving appeal in the *Times* to prohibit the importation of liquor into West Africa. He points out that despite the heavy and progressively increasing duty, the import of spirits increases year by year. He describes in graphic language the ruin caused by liquor and says, "This is the kind of scene which burns itself into one's soul, and makes it impossible to adopt the academic attitude of your correspondent."

"The Chiefs of the Colony" writes the Bishop "are unanimous in their desire for prohibition of the entry of all spirits into the country, and the striking gesture of Sir Ofori Atta, widely reported in the newspapers, on his return from England, has made a deep impression both in Africa and beyond it."

The newspapers reported that some people in England had presented to him a case of liquor, but as soon as he reached home he threw it into the sea declaring that liquor was the ruin of his country.)

"The literate Africans are unanimously in favour of prohibition of spirits, and I believe that I can claim to speak on their behalf as one whose life of constant travelling enables him to know them intimately and well.

"Now the question arises whether, in face of this powerful and widespread demand for prohibition of spirits from every quarter of the community, any Government has a moral right to refuse it. The Chiefs, along with the literate Africans, tell us that trade gin is disastrous to the well-being of their people, and plead that all spirits shall be kept out of their country. The Government, which professes to govern in the best interests of the Africans

themselves, by its pusillanimous policy of tinkering with licences, practically refuses this demand. And why?

First, on the ground that the £ 8,00,000 derived from customs duties on spirits necessary for the development of the colony. Prohibition, we are told, would mean cutting down of grants to education, the closing of hospitals, the cessation of sanitary improvements and road development, an argument we contend, that is utterly unworthy of a Government that professes to govern in the interests of the African community. Surely it is for the Government to find alternative sources of revenue, which should not be difficult in what is the richest Crown Colony for its size in the Empire; but at any rate the £ 2,500,000 saved by the African on alcoholic liquor will enable him to contribute something to the public exchequer.

"The other argument put forward by Government, that prohibition would be all but impossible to enforce and would lead to a vast contraband system and to the wholesale setting up of illicit stills, is, I have reasons to believe, not borne out by those in control of the efficient police service of the Colony."

The Bishop concludes his letter thus:—

"We who know this country are convinced that prohibition of spirits must come. The only question is whether it will be wrung from the grasp of a reluctant Government after further agitation or whether it will be conceded at once in response to a just demand. We look to public opinion in England to stand behind us today."

A GOVERNOR'S CONFESSION

Rev. John Simon De Silva read an instructive paper at the session of the Christian Council Conference recently held in Colombo, in which he emphasised that in view of the awful hindrance that alcohol is to the welfare of men everywhere, the obligation of Christians to help forward the Temperance cause by personal abstinence and in all reasonable ways was plain beyond all controversy. He quoted from an address that Sir William Gregory, one of the Governors of Ceylon, delivered to the Legislative Council:

"English rule has given to Ceylon many blessings which the inhabitants are ever ready to acknowledge. But we have at the same time extended a curse throughout the Island, which weighs heavily in the other scale, namely drunkenness."

"TONIC" WINES

(Condensed from an article by Rev. H. Ratton)

Scrymgeour, M.P., asked the Minister whether he was aware that many "and" "tonic" wines contained from 10 per-cent of alcohol i. e. 30 to 40 per cent of proof spirit and whether he would consider the advisability of enforcing that these wines should have the alcohol percentage printed on the bottles. The suggestion was favourably received.

There is an extensive trade in so-called medicated wines. All kinds of claims are made in the advertisements, such claims being alleged to be endorsed by "thousands" of doctors. Gullible people are deceived by these statements. The Select Committee on Patent Medicines, 1914, said in the course of their report, "There can be no doubt that many persons acquire the drink habit by taking these wines and preparations." The claims of some of these wines to contain nutrition is altogether false as shown up by the report of the Select Committee: "Alcohol cannot contain meat extract in solution. Any medical man desiring to administer meat extract would prefer to do so without mixing it with alcohol."

A certain "tonic" wine is stated by an advertisement to hold 17,000 letters from doctors endorsing its use, whose names are withheld. But here are the opinions of a few well-known doctors whose names are not withheld. Dr. Robert Hutchinson, physician to the London Hospital wrote: "The use of these wines can on no grounds be recommended. On every ground their manufacture and sale should be strongly deprecated by the medical profession." Sir James Barr said: "All these medicated wines which are being foisted on the public are an abomination and do an enormous amount of damage." Sir Alfred Pearce Gould declared: "I am of opinion that their use is a great social evil." Sir Thomas Barlow: "Do let us adopt the common sense which ought to belong to our profession and stamp on these medicated wines."

"Moderate drinking reduces the worker's efficiency. The notion that moderate drinking helps an artisan in his daily work is false. The average working power through drinking one-half pint of wine was reduced 87 per cent."

—Dr. G. Aschaffenburg, Heidelberg, Germany.

MODERATE DRINKING

At the last annual meeting of the Post Office Total Abstinence Society of London Mr. John Walker; formerly of the Accountant General's Department, delivered a beautiful address from which the following passages are extracted:—

Although there has been some improvement in the amount of public drinking indulged in by the people of this country, there yet remains a gigantic evil to be remedied. The reeling drunkard is a rarer sight in our streets than of yore, but to counter-balance this we have the insidious cocktail habit.

Many people cannot realise that even moderate consumption of intoxicants is deleterious. That is the way all drunkards commenced on the downward path to inebriety. Moreover "the little daily dose" though apparently harmless at the time, can have serious consequences eventually.

The annual drink bill totals nearly £300,000,000, or almost as much as the National annual budget or the national debt. Three quarters of this is spent by the working class. Do you think they can afford it? I don't. In all too many cases it must mean women and children going short of necessities.

Then there is the direct physical deteriorative effect of even moderate doses of drink. Sir B. Ward Richardson, House Surgeon of the East London Hospital, once stated that three-quarters of the patients who went there for treatment need not have done so had they been abstainers.

Let us issue a word of warning in connection with so-called "medicated wines." Many of these contain actually more spirit than do ordinary wines.

The consumption of alcohol shortens life. If you doubt this, look at the statistics compiled by insurance companies. Many of the latter quote specially reduced terms to policyholders who are tea-totalers.

'Watch your sleep' said Sir Maurice Craig, the mental and brain specialist, "as this is the only thing that repairs fatigued tissues, but never rely upon alcohol to get sleep. It is the worst form of sedative, for the dose requires to be constantly increased."

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

[The following is from an address of Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition of the United States of America.]

Eight and one half years are a comparatively short time in which to survey and accurately assess the good and bad features resulting from the adoption of such a broad national policy intimately affecting all the people as it does, but the general result thus far has been wholesome and beneficial.

Many superficial observations and assertions have been made with respect to the operation of the prohibition policy in the United States. The conclusions of men who have devoted considerable study to carefully compiled data have been that the benefits of prohibition on the national life are real and determinable. Entirely outside of the observation of the economist have been the statements of the leading social workers relative to the beneficial effects of prohibition on the social lives of the people. That there has been a substantial change in the daily lives of the people is a matter of common observation, the final conclusion being that the effect of this national policy has been most salutary.

The earnest effort of the Government of the United States in enforcing its laws makes it not inappropriate to suggest that other nations co-operate with the United States to combat the international illicit traffic in liquor. We hope that the future will bring about stronger co-operative action between nations in the suppression of this illicit traffic, in order to permit prohibition countries to combat alcoholism by effective action developed on a wide basis, and so that those countries may be in a position to deal solely with an internal problem instead of being compelled to exert tremendous efforts to combat an international illicit liquor traffic which uses the ports of many foreign nations and seeks protection of the flags of those nations to cover illegal acts. At the present time there are at least 25 ports in foreign countries used almost exclusively as bases for smuggling operations into the United States. I might say that the Government of Norway has taken a noteworthy step in eliminating smuggling by Norwegian vessels, which should be followed by other nations.

We all desire to promote the welfare of the people, the basic purpose for which Government exists, and in no field can greater good be accomplished than in lessening the evils of alcoholism.

Sir Robert Stewart, chairman of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and Member of the Scottish Liquor Commission, who has just returned from the United States, says he found the workers' standard of living improved because of prohibition. He said that during his tour in America, he saw no evidence of illegal liquor in general supply anywhere.

Public opinion built up on a basis of incontrovertible facts is more enduring than public opinion created through false statements and misrepresentation, but it is surprising to note how extensive and persistent public opinion of the latter kind sometimes seems to be. Large sections of our population are on the whole rather non-reflective, inclined to accept at its face value any assertion which is boldly stated and vigorously defended. The assertion of certain opponents of Prohibition that there is more liquor consumed in our country (America) now than before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment is an illustration of what I have in mind. Evidently this absurd statement is believed by hundreds of people who would know better if they only took time to look about them and use their senses. How could such a statement be true? How could a few bootleggers hanging around dark alleys with a few flasks secreted about their person, carry on a volume of business which before Prohibition monopolised nearly every street corner in some sections of our cities, blackened the skies with the smoke from its breweries and distilleries, and shipped its goods by trainloads to all parts of the nation?

—*Moral Welfare*

According to Mr. Ford the reason America is so far ahead of other countries industrially to-day, the reason America is so rich to-day, is Prohibition. Foreign countries, he says, "want America for their market because America, under Prohibition, has the money. Their own countries where liquor runs free, are too impoverished to be profitable. That is the doom of the drink business—it ruins its own customers."

"Anything that interferes with our ability to think clearly, lead healthy, normal lives and do our work well will ultimately be discarded, either as an economic handicap or from a desire for better personal health.—*Henry Ford*.

VETERAN PRINTER'S VIEWS.

Charles Francis, dean of the printing industry in America has written an appeal for support of President Hoover's request that everyone observe and support the prohibition law, and has mailed this appeal to the secretaries of 1,200 union organizations, whose total membership comprises about 1,000,000 compositors and pressmen, requesting that the secretaries read the appeal at the next meeting with the distinct understanding that no vote is requested, and that, above all, no controversy is contemplated.

Stressing the fact that he has lived "under the old regime for over sixty years in all parts of the world," and that he attributes his health at eighty-one to never having used intoxicants, Mr. Francis sums up "a few advantages" which he attributes to prohibition:

"It has created employment for hundreds of thousands of men through the purchase of clothes, automobiles and houses by the money which was formerly squandered in making beasts of men.

"It has been the cause of labour banks coming into existence (nine of them) with many millions of dollars. Instance, the one in the Printing Crafts Building of New York City with its \$4,31,000,000. This could not have made the success it has without prohibition.

"We put \$2,500,000,000 into residences last year. Seven years after prohibition the workmen in our great cities built for themselves over \$4,000,000 worth of attractive cottages.

"Prohibition has raised the standards of living for our workers to what in other countries is called luxurious.

"Before prohibition we owned three-tenths of the wealth of the world. We now own over one-half that wealth.

"Infant mortality has been reduced, the tramp and the bum have gone. We have had fewer strikes and few lynchings. More than 2,500,000 lives have been saved since prohibition. Vice has been reduced in the country at large."

"Nothing would please me better," Mr. Francis concludes, "than to see all the organizations in the printing industry on the right side aiding our President and not afraid to say so."—*New York Printing News*.

Education and Prohibition

[Ernest H. Cherrington, L.I.D. Litt. D., General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.]

Underlying all education on this question there should be a plain statement of just what beverage alcohol actually is: a narcotic habit-forming drug. As Dr. Cruttenay C. Weeks, M. R. C. S. L. R. C. P., of London, very recently said in summing up the opinion of science on this point:

"Alcohol numbs the cortex, dethrones, be it ever so slightly, the crown of evolutionary progress, dulls the pain, stills the conflict—but the cause remains. While the alcohol is at work the unfortunate sufferer is possessed by the euphoria which he calls 'stimulation.' The 'stimulation,' is but the temporary and dearly bought relief from the consciousness of disharmony, it is but the other side of the paralysis of the higher. It is, in a sentence, simply the result of a deadening of the power of appreciation; it has secured a flight from reality into the illusion of narcosis.

"Alcohol does nothing, absolutely nothing, to remove the cause, although it deadens the power of appreciating the result. If its action be sought continuously or frequently, then deeper droughts are constantly called for, until at last, and indeed only too often, the euphoria ends in an anaesthesia to all that is highest and best."

The false conception of alcohol as a beverage which can be used harmlessly or at least with such a minimum of harm that society may tolerate it, must be removed. This is absolutely fundamental to any sound instruction on the liquor question.

One phase of the peril to the individual involved in beverage alcohol is the part played by alcohol in lowering resistance to disease, in increasing opportunities of infection, in establishing centres of contagion, besides seriously affecting such vital organs as the heart, liver and kidneys. It is significant that the United States Census Bureau's figures show an amazing decrease in the death rate during the prohibition regime. This decrease is equivalent to the saving of approximately 200,000 lives per year. In that saving prohibition was indisputably a determining factor. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the records of two states—New York and Maryland, which have been notorious for non-enforcement of prohibition—have not shared in equal ratio with the rest of the country in this drop in the death rate.

The decrease in alcoholic psychoses, the fact that reported deaths from alcoholism (in spite of the very much greater present accuracy in such reports) are far fewer than they were under the license regime, the rarity of delirium tremens even in those hospitals or those communities where once this was lamentably common and the disappearance of all but a few of the 275 drink cure institutions which were once crowded with patients, are important straws showing the wind's direction.

While the immediate effect of alcohol is upon the individual, the more far reaching and more important results are felt by society at large. Modern civilization is so highly complex that the presence of any considerable group who are alcoholized, however slightly, is a severe menace. The millions of automobiles on our public highways are, each of them, arguments in favour of the absolute prohibition of this drug. It is no wonder that Henry Ford, who upon this theme speaks as an expert, asserts that he would withdraw from manufacturing if prohibition were repealed. The irresponsibility which is the natural consequence of indulgence in intoxicants makes the auto-driving moderate consumer of beer a social liability.

The American Railway administrations long ago recognized the needless hazard created by overage intoxicants and their "Rule G" forbade their use by any employees either on or off duty. The same absolute abstinence is imperative for the aviator, the chauffeur, and the operator of any of our high-speed machinery. It is a basic requirement for the surgeon. The steel worker, the telegraph operator the motorman, in fact, practically the whole body of workers who do not labour isolated from their fellows—cannot with safety dull their minds and shatter their nerves by this partial paralysis. These truths need to be deeply impressed upon the minds of all who are studying the liquor problem. They do not constitute propaganda. They are basic facts. No purple language can disguise them. They merely express the undeniable truth that beverage alcohol has no place in this high speed, closely interlocking civilization, but belongs to a slower and a lower mode of life.

Such outstanding experts as Roger Babson, Prof. Irving Fisher, Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, Prof. Herman Feldmen of Dartmouth, Prof. Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia, Henry Ford, R. H. Scott of the Reo Motor Company,—to cite only a few among hosts of industrial leaders—recognise that prohibition is an outstanding force in current American

prosperity. Some of these authorities upon American business conditions even insist that prohibition is largely responsible for this current prosperity.

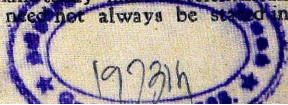
The diversion of billions of dollars formerly destructively spent for drink but now constructively expended in legitimate business has developed home markets for our products and enabled our factories to continue their mass production at increasing rate. On the side of production, as Herbert Hoover pointed out while he was Secretary of Commerce, efficiency under prohibition has tremendously increased far beyond the result due to such factors as improved machinery and better managerial methods.

Home owning, savings accounts, life insurance, automobile buying and nearly every other phase of American economic life have been strikingly affected by this increased efficiency of the producer and enlarged buying power of the consumer.

Economic facts such as these are as important a phase of instruction on this question as the the physiological effect of abstinence or non-abstinence from intoxicants.

The moral phases of prohibition may not be ignored. Originally this movement had a purely moral basis. The social and economic elements entered later. The moral base remains, although often under-emphasized because of the immediate appeal made by other features of this question. However, the decrease in drink-caused crime, the substitution of wholesome amusements and sports for drunken rowdiness and riotous prodigality, the disappearance of the familiar drunken nuisance in public places, all have a relation to public morals. Then, too the propriety of a great nation legalising an admittedly evil custom which, according to the courts, was the greatest source of crime, pauperism and misery, is difficult to defend. Neither is there dignity in the spectacle of the State seeking revenue from licenses for such beverages. The moral side of the question must always underlie the principles upon which prohibition rests and should be recognised in every educational programme on this theme.

The provision of literature on all these phases of the problem is important. As in all educational work, the various types of mind to be reached must be considered. While the facts concerning the incongruity of beverage alcohol in a civilization like that which is dominant today must be scientifically correct, they need not always be stated in scientific



terminology. They need interpretation, re-phrasing.

While the school curricula should include instruction on the alcohol question, such instruction can never be sufficient. Text books, notoriously, cannot be up to the moment. Their timeliness begins to decrease from the date of publication. The continuous stream of new facts must be presented to the people while they are new, alive, intrinsically interesting. The press, the pamphlet, the pulpit and the platform may here find valuable opportunities. Churches and social organizations through the specialised groups whom they reach may become centres for information on this subject. Whatever the method pursued, however, accuracy and authority are indispensable elements in the presentation of the facts about beverage alcohol. Mere propaganda unsupported by verifiable citations of fact, will not avail to convince those seeking the real truth about this significant social question. On the other hand, the truth, undeveloped, un-interpreted or untold, cannot avail. It is knowledge of truth, accurate, unequivocal knowledge, alone upon which prohibition must rely for its ultimate victory.

BOOZE AND PETROL DON'T MIX

—(International Bureau)

The question of alcohol and motorists is one of the problems of the day. In all countries public opinion has been aroused by serious accidents occurring through the drunkenness of motor-drivers. It is realised that alcohol is an important factor in traffic accidents and remedies are sought for. The authorities inflict severe penalties and withdraw their licenses from drunken drivers. But it is obvious that all these measures will be insufficient so long as the great mass of motorists have not been made to understand that the absorption of any dose of alcohol, however small, is dangerous for any one at the wheel of a car. The remedy, therefore, lies in education and it is to this task that the Swedish Motorists' Abstinence Society devotes itself with marked success, having in less than three years accomplished much useful work.

In July 1926, during a scientific course one of the speakers referred to the danger of alcohol for traffic. Amongst his audience were a score of motorists who thereupon organised a special meeting and decided to found a Swedish Motorists' Abstinence Society, to work for the safety of public traffic.

The committee set to work energetically to make the new organisation known and adhesions flowed in rapidly. When the first general meeting was held in June 20, 1927, the society counted over 1,000 members many of whom did not belong to any other temperance society. A year later the membership was 3357; six months afterwards, the 31st December 1928, 4360, divided into 60 sections. The sympathy of the press as well as of the authorities and of the great association of professional motor-drivers has favoured this happy development. The State, in the first instance, granted the society a subsidy of 3,000 crowns; this was increased to 5,000 and for the year 1930-31, it is hoped to obtain a grant of 10,000 crowns.

The monthly journal of the society is well edited and counts among its regular or occasional collaborators some notable Swedish personalities. The Society has also published several pamphlets and leaflets which have had a wide circulation. The members of its committee have given numerous lectures. A film relating to alcohol and the dangers of public traffic, which is very highly spoken of, is now in preparation and will be capable of rendering service in other countries as well as Sweden. The Swedish parliament supports this educative movement by entering on the budget for the year 1929-1930 a sum of 25,000 crowns (about £ 1,000) for the publication and circulation of a special pamphlet on public traffic and alcohol.

The Swedish example has brought about the foundation of similar societies in other countries, Norway and Holland in particular. It appears that Sweden, already remarkable for the admirable organization of her temperance teaching, will be in the forefront of a campaign which aims at protecting public traffic from motorists under the influence of liquor. The Swedes will thus render a signal service, not only to the temperance movement but to the cause of automobilism.

Kansas is a large State in America with a population of 17 lakhs. When Prohibition was enforced in that State 35 counties in the State had jails empty. 37 counties had no criminal cases of any kind on file. 450 Banks were written to for answers to the question, Has prohibition bettered the Financial conditions of your country? And 369 of them answered, "Bettered."

PER CAPITA FIGURES MISLEAD*

The importance of intensive study and the gathering of reliable statistics in regard to select areas has been well brought out in a bright and instructive pamphlet issued by the Temperance Council of England and Wales as the result of close study of a borough in London. National statistics and *per capita* figures of liquor consumption are misleading. They have no application to particular areas and populations. They are at best but a rough guide, indicating the trend of national consumption over a series of years. In inferring from *per capita* national figures, we must bear in mind that the drink evil is not evenly spread. Further, there is an ever-increasing number of total abstainers and of extremely moderate drinkers whose abstinence reduces the *per capita* figures.

Referring to the improvement in national sobriety the Labour Party Committee (1923) observed that "the aggregate decline was in fact statistically not inconsistent with an actual increase in the numbers of drinkers to excess, and in their consumption."

The area studied in this pamphlet is a district of London on the south side of the Thames with a frontage of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London Bridge. The residents are Dockworkers and persons employed in the wharves and in the metal, leather, timber and provision factories of that district. The adults number about 34,000 men and 15,000 women. They belong chiefly to the unskilled labour class. Every seventh person in the borough was found on March 24th, 1928, to be in receipt of Poor Relief.

The tragedy of the situation is that out of the 1650 shops in the district for the retail supply of articles of human consumption and use, every seventh shop is a drink-shop, there being 232 licensed public houses besides 6 registered "Clubs". In the year 1924, a sum of no less than £1,335,000 was paid over the counter of the public houses. The beer bill was larger than the total amount spent by the inhabitants of the borough for House-Rent including Rates and for Bread and Milk, which together came to £1,154,000. The people drank over 70 gallons of beer per adult per year as against the *per capita* figure calculated for England and Wales, 24 gallons. The expenditure on liquor among the poorer classes

has a far higher ratio to total income than in the case of the well-to-do.

The problem today, says Mr. Salter, M. P., is not so much the problem of drunkenness as of habitual and steady drinking. This constant soaking hardens and coarsens a man's nature, inclines to make him indifferent to low wages, poor housing and bad environment, and uses up money urgently needed for the well being of the family. "Have you ever considered" asks he, "What our people could do with £1,335,000 per annum if spent intelligently and wisely in flowers, furniture, clothes, milk, fruit and holiday. Every single child, in this borough could have an extra pint of milk everyday in the week, a new suit of clothes, a new pair of boots and a fortnight's holiday by the seaside every year—and there would still be a million pounds left for improvements to the homes".

To complete the picture the pamphlet raises the curtain behind the liquor trade. All but five of the 232 licensed premises are owned by the great London brewery Companies. A cursory survey of the share-lists of four of these companies "shows the names of over 250 peers and their families, often of the highest rank, and baronets and knights; at least 450 naval and military officers, often of high rank; and 120 medical men; and about 70 clergymen not including a number of military, clerical and medical men linked in trusteeship. Well may the pamphlet conclude, "The facts set out in this paper are a challenge to our Christianity, to our patriotism and even to our civilisation."

SCIENCE AND ALCOHOL.

In "Alcohol and Human Life" * Dr. Courteney C. Weeks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., shows that even in small quantities and in diluted form, Alcohol has a deleterious effect. As regards its use in removing the sense of fatigue, he says, Alcohol does absolutely nothing to remove the cause, although it deadens the power of appreciating the result. If its action be sought continuously or frequently, then deeper draughts are constantly called for, until at last and indeed only too often, the euphoria ends in an anaesthesia to all that is highest and best. Dr. Weeks's finding is that "there seems no doubt that alcohol can, either through nature or nurture, either through, hereditary conditions or environmental, produce prepetuate or precipitate a condition of feeble mindedness."

* Bermondsey: A study in drink consumption, by G. B. Wilson, Temperance Council, Abbey House, Westminster S. W. 2d.

HAVE YOU HEARD?

"Drink is more a disease than a vice. Diseased persons have got to be helped against themselves."—Mahatma Gandhi.

"We cannot reach Prohibition by the process of rationing."—Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Excise, Legislative Council meeting of March 2, 1929.

"Government must be prepared to face some temporary increase in illicit distillation if they desire to grapple with the evil."
—Para 141, Bombay Excise Committee Report.

"The advantage of the liquor tax is not in any sense an economic one. The buying of alcoholic liquor does not create any new wealth. The policy of raising a revenue from the sale of liquor and to keep the Government of the Presidency for a quarter of its annual income at the mercy of the drinking classes is politically unsound and unwise."—Para 91 and 108 of Bombay Excise Committee's Report.

One of the great gains in America is that not a single liquor advertisement can be seen anywhere; nothing at all like "Nourishing Stout"; "Milk Stout"; "Guinness Stout. It is good for you"; "Guinness builds muscle"; "Guinness enriches the Blood"; "For Radiant Health drink Wincarnis"; "Our Wines are the pure juice of the finest grapes". Note that there is not a word about alcohol that these drinks contain, really the only thing that matters.

There is an incident in Emperor Baber's life which Miss Mary J. Campbell recalled in her address at the W. C. T. U. Convention at Delhi last year.

In 1524 this brave prince met an equally brave foe in the Rana Sanga in the terrific battle in Kanua. Baber met reverse after reverse. Everything seemed to aid the Hindu cause, at that time Baber determined to renounce his besetting sin. He vowed never more to touch wine. He sent for his gold and silver goblets and cups and directed them to be broken. The fragments he divided among the poor. Nearly three hundred of his followers made vows of reformation and poured out their wine on the ground.

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford said that if a visitor from Mars surveyed the conditions in Great Britain he would be astonished at the toleration of the drink evil in spite of the miserable social conditions for which it is largely responsible. Yet we claim to live in an age of reason! Professor Murray referred to American Prohibition as "a great movement, backed by an enormous majority of the people, for the outlawry of drink, a noble chivalrous and momentous adventure for any people to have undertaken."

From the days of Sir Stafford Northcote to Winston S. Churchill and Philip Snowden, Chancellors of the Exchequer have taught that the drink traffic impoverished the nation and that from a non-drinking nation revenue would be more easily raised, whilst less would be needed. And that is a plain and simple problem for every citizen.

—*The British Temperance Advocate.*

Alcohol and Body-Heat:—Proteins build, repair and nourish tissues. Carbohydrates yield energy. Fats yield heat that help in body metabolism. Fats in the diet are the pre-eminent source of bodily heat. Alcohol may on combustion yield a certain amount of heat; but its other actions produce on balance a loss, rather than an accession of heat, and it markedly interferes with the well-being of the protoplasm of the body as a whole. Sea-water may be used in the boiler of a steam engine, and the steam from its evaporation will transmit the energy of the fuel to the revolving wheels, but its corrosive action on the steel forbids its use except in emergencies.

—*Courtney C. Weeks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*

Mr. Ford gives it as his opinion that prohibition is effective with 99 per cent of the population. "Personal liberty" he says, "is so much increased by the nation's emancipation from alcoholic addiction that it is childish wilfulness to talk about infringement of rights. I believe in personal liberty but in my long observation I have never seen beverage alcohol do anything but destroy personal liberty."

For such liquor as is consumed to-day Mr. Ford blames the nation's wives and mothers. Just as they could give us prohibition, so, he says, can they make that prohibition 100 instead of 99 per cent effective.

The people interested in selling liquor are up to every kind of trick. The "Licensing World" of July 6th published a sensational statement alleged to have been made by the Archbishop of York, as follows:—

"I confess that I very often do not agree with some of the remarks made on 'temperance' platforms, and I cannot endorse the statement that if a man touches alcoholic liquor at all he is sure to get worse and worse. I have drunk alcoholic liquor for a good many years of my life, and I have never at any time felt that I could not check or control it."

The Archbishop's attention was drawn to this and on July 20, the "Licensing World" had to publish the following letter under his signature:—

"Sir,—my attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of July 6th, which attributes to me the statement that "I have drunk alcoholic liquors for a good many years of my life." As I am, in fact, a life-long teetotaler, I should be glad if you will insert this correction. It is clear that the remarks of somebody else have been inadvertently attributed to me."

In 1913 there was a bathtub in one home in three in the United States; to-day only one home in seven is without such a necessity.

"It would be simply impossible for a man who drinks to be a Scout.. Keep off liquor from the very first, and make up your mind to have nothing to do with it."

—Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, M.D., says:—

"You will be happier without it!
You will be healthier without it!
You will be richer without it!"

Three great men after plenty of experience have said as follows:—

"A drunken man is a greater monster than any that can be found amongst the creatures that God hath made."—Addison.

"Could the youth to whom the pleasures of the first glass is delicious look upon my desolation—how he would avoid the first temptations to drink."—Charles Lamb.

"There is danger in the cup—sae beware!
Nay, more, there is danger in touching"—Burns.

Sir William Osler, the noted Professor of Medicine, in Oxford University said in an address given to him at the Women's College in London:—

"Throw all the Beer into the Irish Channel, the English Channel and the North Sea, for year, and the people in England would be *Infinitely Better*. It would certainly solve all the problems with which the philanthropists, the physicians and the politicians have to deal."

Alcohol is a poison—so is strychnine; so is opium. It ranks with these agents. Health is always in some way or other injured by it.

The Anti-Saloon League of America wrote in April 1907 to thirty-three of the largest Railway Companies in United States of America and Canada. Twenty-seven of the number replied in strong terms supporting Prohibition and sending copies of the rules against intoxicants that they were already enforcing. Example:—

"No person shall be employed as Engineer, Train Despatcher, Foreman, Baggage Master, Conductor, Brakeman, or other servant upon any railroad in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage."

The Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution conferred concurrent power on both the State and the Federal Government to enforce its provisions. Under the American Constitution the States exercise the maximum police powers and, hence, the local enforcement of prohibition should rest largely on the State. The Federal Government has proceeded to build up a national organization primarily for the purpose of enforcing the criminal provisions of the National Prohibition Act through the Federal courts. The Federal force directs its attention largely to violations relating to sources of supply, inter-state and international violations. While it has jurisdiction with respect to all violations, large and small, it naturally directs its resources along the lines of major operations. The Federal organization also administers the sections of law dealing with the permissible use of alcohol and liquors for manufacturing, medicinal and other non-beverage purposes.

...e who had any experience of the South War will remember the wonderful ...ried out by Sir Frederic Treves, the surgeon. His genius, experience and suggestions were such as assured at the break of the Great War a corps of medical ...ers second to none in the world. Losing life in the Great War, he left England and Army deeply indebted to him.

...he following are his words about Alcohol:—

“As a work producer alcohol is exceedingly extravagant, and, like other extravagant measures, leads to physical bankruptcy. It is also curious that troops cannot work or march on alcohol. I was, as you know, with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith, and, of course, it was an extremely trying time by reason of hot weather. In that column of 30,000, the first who dropped out were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men or the little men,—they were the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labelled with a big letter on their backs.”

“Having spent the greater part of my life in operating, I can assure you that there are patients that I don't mind operating upon, and some that I do; but the person of all others that I dread to see enter the operating theatre is the drinker. He is the most dangerous feature in connection with the surgical life.”

“A young man cannot possibly be fit if he takes alcohol. By no possibility can he want it. That anyone young or healthy should want alcohol is simply preposterous.”

“That alcohol is of value is, therefore, an absolute fallacy, and this can be proved scientifically in a moment.”

(From “On the March”, the monthly Organ of the Army Abstiners.)

Nature has provided a strong protective covering (the skull) for the brain on the outside—we are responsible for seeing that it is not damaged from the inside.

Yet foolish man reaches the inside through the mouth and stomach and sends up poison through this channel to “steal away his brains.”

It is a poison which attacks the most important part of the brain first. Which part is that? *The centre of self-control.*

Many people imagine that no harm has been done by alcohol until it has made a man drunk. When we say a man is drunk we mean that the *centre of locomotion* can no longer do its work properly. But we have to remember that long before that centre has ceased to work, the more important *centres of knowledge and self-control* have been damaged. Whilst it is important that we should be able to *walk straight*, it is far more important that we should be able to *think straight, and judge accurately between right and wrong*. Alcohol makes a man stagger in his mind long before he staggers on his feet.

—Band of Hope Chronicle.

I have found that if the murders and man-slaughters, the burglaries, and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, and rapes, and other enormities that have happened in that time (twenty years) were divided into five parts, four of them would have been the issue and product of excessive drinking.—Sir Mathew Hale, Chief Justice of England, 1670.

Roughly it may be said that taking the total population of the province into account, Madras drinks more than twice,—nearly thrice—as hard as Bengal, and the province of Bombay over five times as hard as Bengal and more than twice as hard as Madras.

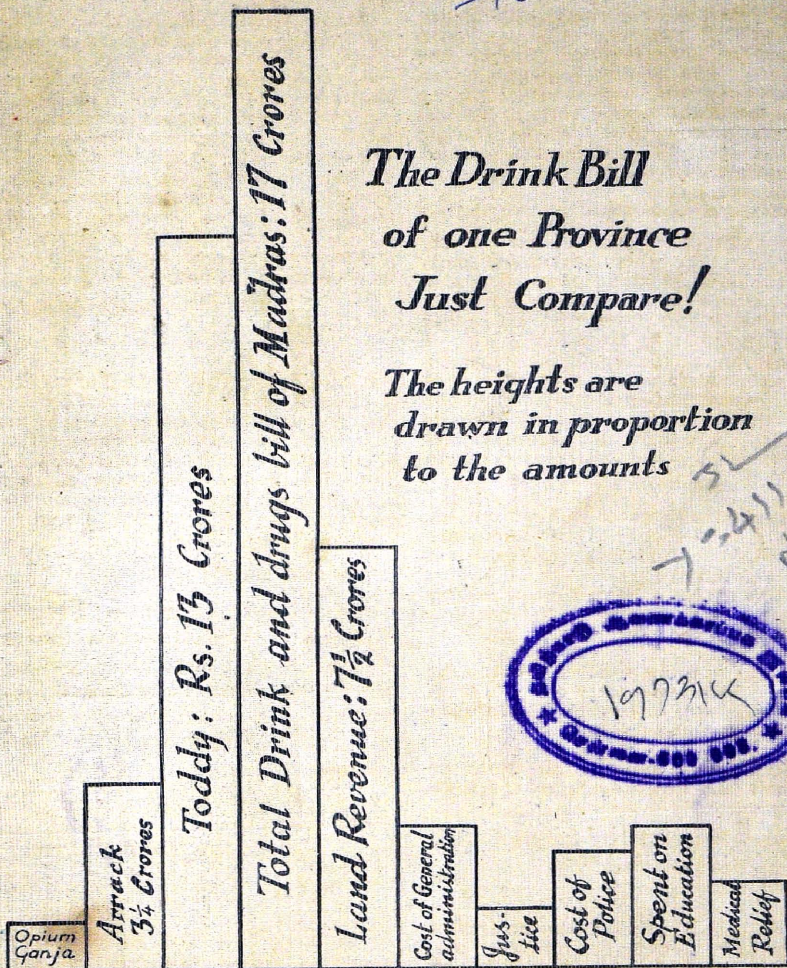
Help the Untouchables.

“There can be no better scheme of development” says Mahatma Gandhi, “than to save the poor millions from the drink curse. It would put money into the pockets of the poorest. Every rupee of drink revenue given up, represents many rupees of the poor man saved for his women and children, and money saved would mean a higher standard of life all round. It will help the untouchable in a practical and material way, such as probably no other single measure can help.”

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The Drink Bill of one Province Just Compare!

The heights are
drawn in proportion
to the amounts



The annual subscription for the prohibition quarterly will be henceforth Rupee one, inclusive of postage. Single copies will be available at 4 annas a copy.

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OBJECT OF THE PROHIBITION LEAGUE OF INDIA.

(a) To co-ordinate the activities of all temperance organizations and movements in India and the Indian States, and assist them to co-operate with each other in a common effort to free the country from the use of, and the traffic in, intoxicating drinks and drugs.

(b) To create, educate, and organize public opinion, and through constitutional means, to seek the advancement of total abstinence and the prohibition movement throughout India.

(c) To stimulate investigation, and to aid in the organization of temperance societies in provincial areas and in

the preparation and distribution of English and Vernacular prohibition literature.

(d) To counteract the misrepresentation of the prohibition cause in the public press.

(e) To be in communication with the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, the World League Against Alcoholism, and similar organizations, in regard to such matters as call for consideration or action from the point of view of India.

(f) To make provision whenever desirable for the convening of prohibition conferences.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE AFFILIATED WITH THE LEAGUE.

The Bangalore Temperance Federation
The Calcutta Temperance Federation
The Oudh Temperance Federation
The Punjab Temperance Federation
The Amritsar Temperance Society
The Women's Christian Temperance Union
The W.C.T.U. Bengal Division
The Landaur W.C.T.U.
The Ahmedabad Total Abstinence Association
The Maghita Temperance Society, Amritsar District
The Madras Temperance League
The Lascar-Gwalior Temperance Society
The Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad
The Tuticorin Band of Hope
The Delhi Central Social Service League; Temperance Section
The Gujarat Temperance Association
All-India Bhatnagar Sadar-Sabha, Hind
Friends' Foreign Mission Temperance Society
The Telugu Church Temperance Society, (Dornakal Diocese)
The I.O.G.T. Grand Lodge of India, Ambala
Hanuman Library Temperance Branch, Narayana varam.
The Temperance Board of the M.E. Church
The North Calcutta Temperance Union
The Chamba Temperance Society

The Dhulia Pranirakshaka Sanstha
The Bombay Temperance Council
The Meerut Drink Destroyer Society
The Masulipatam Andra Deena Seva Sangham
The Benares Temperance Council
The Gonda Temperance Association
The Multan Temperance Club
The Raiganj Temperance Association, Dinaipur
The Fali Temperance Society, Almorah District
The Karachi Social Service League
U.P. Christian Council Temperance Committee
The Coorg Temperance Association
The Muzaffarpur Health Assoc. Temperance Dept.
The Calicut Prohibition League
The Prithi Sangha Lodge No. 19, I.O.G.T. Calcutta
The Jhelum C.E. Society, Temperance Branch
The Raipur Prohibition Society, Raipur C.P.
The Dacca Temperance Association
The Chicacole Temperance Association,
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