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IMPORTANT LINE OF STUDY.

The Mutual Improvement associations have again taken up their work, after the usual vacation, and we trust that signal success will attend the meetings, throughout the length and breadth of Zion. We trust the young people generally will take an interest in these gatherings, and that the older members of the Church who realize the importance of making use of every opportunity for intellectual advancement and spiritual growth, will encourage the young men and women to meet for instruction and edification. The harmony between religion and science is the subject of the present course of study. The excellent treatise by Doctor John A. Widtsoe, on the Prophet Joseph as a scientist, will be followed, and the student will marvel as he walks along this path at the wonderful truths he there will find in great abundance.

It used to be, at one time, an axiom that religion and the sciences are at variance, almost antagonistic. Ration-alistic explanations of the Scriptures explaining away revelation and making the Hebrew revelation a natural evolution from barbarism. Abraham, Moses and David were placed in the same class as legendary heroes. All statements in the Bible as to the writers of it, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, the psalmist, the prophets, were cast aside, Petrie's belief that a comparatively few Israelites were fed in the wilderness by natural means, Corbally's that the manna was a fall of snow, and Balkwill's that the sacrifice at Carmel was burned by Elijah pouring naphtha on the water, illustrate the extreme views resorted to, to save the Bible from the "sciences."

But the Bible needs no such defense. Archaeology, assisted by philology, has spoken. Explorers going over the ground find that the Bible is a correct guidebook, and could not have been written much later than the events described and at a great distance from their localities. Not only do the places still appear, but the animals, plants, customs and phenomena of climate turn out to be exactly as described. The grave faults of Bible characters would never have been told of legendary heroes. Inscriptions corroborating Bible history are accumulating, and are counteracting the adverse conclusions of eminent critics. No conflict between the Bible and archaeology has arisen in any case. Countless misunderstandings and erroneous interpretations of Scripture are cured by these explorations.

A similar result will be attained when the inspired teachings and revelations of the Prophet Joseph are brought to the scientific test. Dr. Widtsoe has done so very successfully, and the Manual brings his investigations before the young people in the proper form for study in the meetings of the Mutual Improvement associations.

PROHIBITION IN OKLAHOMA.

One of the permanent arguments against temperance legislation is this, that it is ineffective. Prohibitionists claim that it is, and give figures in favor of their views.

According to J. J. Thomson, the special state inspector at Oklahoma City, under the enforcement of the law, crimes have decreased, the city has expanded and there is a surplus in the municipal treasury, as a result of nine months of prohibition. During the previous rule, the record of six small cities for nine months was 219 arrests for intoxication; 223 for the disturbance of peace, and 192 for other offenses; a total of 734. During nine months of prohibition the total was reduced to 234.

The record of seven larger cities for the same periods shows a still larger decrease in crime. The total arrests under license was 3,572, and under prohibition, 1,436.

How temperance laws affect business is an important question.

Mr. Thomson claims that last year Oklahoma City, including the suburbs which are now in the city, had a population of 40,000. The recent school census shows an increase of 25 per cent, and if the children brought their parents to town with them, the city now he says, has 50,000 people. Last year there were 59 saloons which paid into the city treasury \$500 apiece, or \$29,500 per year. This year with an occupation tax, the city pays its mayor and councilmen good salaries, has made extensive improvements and has a good round sum in the treasury.

Four large brick schoolhouses are to be built; fifteen miles of streets are being paved, which is one-third as much as that already laid. Building permits for the first half of August amounted to \$45,000, and in July \$108,000.

Real estate men say the demand for homes is increasing beyond their ability to meet and large numbers of residences are being erected. The bank clearings for the month ending August 15th were \$4,308,996, exceeding those for the same month last year by \$431,325, or nearly half a million.

Rents and real estate prices are all from 10 per cent to 40 per cent higher than last year. Every room and

building formerly occupied by a saloon was months ago filled by a legitimate business at a higher rental price in nearly every case. The leading daily newspaper "The Daily Oklahoma" which last year opposed the prohibition, has recently changed its position, and is now a "Grand avenue since prohibition and the removal of saloons has improved as a business thoroughfare."

Such are the results of wise laws honestly enforced. Where the law fails to be effective the fault is with those whose duty it is to maintain it.

BOSTON'S NEW WAY.

The mayor of Boston, Mr. Hibbard, has just been telling the people of New York that so far during the nine months of his administration he has been able to save a total of \$736,382.34 in the expenses of the city departments under the mayor's control. There are also reasons to believe that the municipality has also saved \$400,000 or more on the various contracts which have been executed, and in general outside administration.

A leading feature of the mayor's remarks was his explanation of a practice of splitting contracts for the purpose of avoiding public competition, so that favored contractors were practically enjoying a monopoly of municipal work at their own prices. At the municipal stone crushers the experts who made an investigation figured that it was costing \$42 for every ton of crushed stone, when \$150 was a fair commercial figure.

We have repeatedly shown that our own system of street macadamizing is similarly outrageous as to cost and product; yet the city council does nothing to ascertain the facts or to protect the people from being first overtaxed and then swindled in what they get in the matter of street paving.

It appears, too, that the essential elements of the former Boston system—the splitting of contracts and other devices for doing away with real competition in the bids for public work—are in operation here.

Why cannot Salt Lake City adopt Boston's new policies? Because, we suspect, of the lack of first-class men in office and the absence of all real desire among officials to attack the real problems of city government. With a reduction of one-third of the employees in the office of the Boston City Collector and a saving to date of \$23,275 in salaries, the collections of that office show an increase of almost \$1,000,000 over those of a year ago.

Only there were similar indications of improving economy and efficiency in the expenditures of this city!

THE HEN SUPERIOR.

A demonstration of the superiority of the old fashioned method of hatching eggs under the setting hen over that of the most recent forms of incubators comes to hand from the Oregon experiment station. Incidentally the advantages of following natural methods whenever possible receives new emphasis; for the best teacher, a former resident of this state, Mr. James Dryden, now of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, is continuing in that institution the work he was formerly engaged in at the Utah station. His bulletin entitled "Incubation Experiments" will be read with interest by many who are already familiar with some of his experiments in poultry keeping here.

Mr. Dryden has come to the conclusion that the frequent renewal of the flock is one of the first essentials of profitable poultry-keeping; then in order to get a good egg yield, the stock of laying hens should be renewed at least once every two years, and that to keep the flock longer than two years will usually mean an egg yield at prices of eggs and poultry food that will be profitable. In renewing the flock, however, the object will be defeated unless the health and vigor of the old flock be transmitted to the new. Failure in this respect will very soon manifest itself because of the rapidity with which one generation of fowls follow another. Susceptibility to disease, decrease in egg yield, decrease in size of fowl, lessened fertility and hatchability of the eggs, he names as the usual symptoms of deterioration.

The experiments aimed to show the relative efficiency of artificial and natural incubation, or the hatching of eggs. Approved makes of incubators were used. The eggs for hatching were purchased from farmers near Corvallis, the eggs were divided between the hens and the incubators in such a way that one machine would not have an advantage over another, and that the incubators would not have an advantage over the hens, nor the reverse. The same kind of eggs, or eggs from the same flock, were put into the incubators and under the hens. In dividing the eggs, a basket was carried on the arm, and two eggs at a time were dropped into each lot to be set.

The results of the experiments are very interesting:

"The five incubators set on May 22 hatched from 508 eggs set 260 chicks. In the case of the hens set on same date, 45 eggs produced 39 chicks. The two incubators set on June 5 produced 39 chicks from 72 eggs. Five hens set on the same date hatched from 67 eggs 51 chicks. Another set of two incubators set on June 5 hatched from 15 eggs 11 chicks. Thirty eggs of the same kind under two hens gave 25 chicks. One incubator set on July 14 hatched from 150 eggs 119 chicks. Ten hens set on the same date on same kind of eggs hatched from 137 eggs 104 chicks, 14 of the eggs being broken in the nests."

Other tests yielded similar results, the average of all the tests being that the incubators hatched 60.6 per cent of the eggs placed in them, while the hens brought forth 78.8 per cent of chicks hatched in the incubators were not so strong as those hatched under the hens.

That the incubator is the cause of the mortality in the chicks, was demonstrated in two ways. When hatched chicks and incubator-hatched chicks were put together in the same brooder the former lived well and the latter showed a large death rate. It was also demonstrated when hen-hatched chicks and incubator-hatched chicks were put together with the same hen or hens, the former lived

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY OCTOBER 17 1908

well while the latter showed the usual mortality.

Hen-hatched chicks showed a mortality of 10.8 per cent in brooders and 2.2 per cent with hens. On the other hand, incubator-hatched chicks in the tests showed a mortality of 38.5 per cent in brooders and 49.2 per cent with hens.

Mr. Dryden concludes that the hens are more efficient hatchers than the incubators, though the incubators hatched a fairly satisfactory number of the eggs. "It may be true," he says, "that the incubator will hatch as many chicks, on the average, as the sitting hen, because the hen sometimes breaks eggs in the nest and sometimes quits her job, two things that the incubator is not guilty of; though the incubator will go wrong and all the eggs will be spoiled." But he adds that successful incubation does not mean merely the hatching of a large percentage or a certain percentage of the eggs; the serious problem is not how to hatch the greatest percentage of the eggs, but rather how to hatch the largest number of chicks of greatest vitality. The test of the incubator is not that it hatch, on the average, as large a percentage of the eggs as many and as good chicks as a good sitting hen. Until this can be done he thinks, poultry enterprises will continue to lag where artificial methods of incubation are used.

And thus has the busy hen again demonstrated her superiority over artificial methods that at one time seemed likely to displace her altogether.

JAPANESE STUDENTS.

In various higher schools of this State, but especially in the University, there are several Japanese students taking selected courses of study.

The young Japanese who come here as students do not seem to be in any way objectionable. While there has been much criticism of late years concerning Japan's alleged non-adherence to her immigration contracts with the United States, we cannot think that anyone will feel to blame the young men of that country who come here for an education. Such a movement is Japan's chief hope of material, social and intellectual advancement; and is probably fostered and encouraged by her government. Most of the supposed cases of contravention of the immigration compact between the two countries, refer to students who are said to enter under that classification and who then turn to labor that comes in competition with our workmen.

We believe, however, that practically all the Japanese who obtain passports from their government and enter this country as students are simply what they claim to be—students and not coolie laborers. But the fact that many of these students may later be found engaged in humble and perhaps menial occupations in order to obtain a livelihood, does not seem to show that they have deceived either their own government or the country that received them. For Japanese students are as a rule so poor that they quite generally work their way through school while obtaining an education.

Most of them enter domestic service, often working mornings and evenings only, and attending classes in the daytime. In the summer these students are commonly found working on farms or ranches, or in the orchards of California. Householders in that State are generally glad to employ the Japanese boys as domestics. No one seems to complain of them in this connection, since they provide the Californians with domestic service at a reasonable wage. The perseverance of these students is truly wonderful, and entitles them to respect and admiration. When they return to Japan, equipped with an education mostly for business purposes, they readily obtain positions in the industrial and commercial world that would never otherwise have been open to them. The expansion of commerce and industry is just now the dominant idea in the island empire; and the government itself sends abroad a number of students annually. These are under obligation to serve the State on their return; but it is said that the majority of students prefer to be free from such contracts and so come here at their own expense.

ONCE MORE.

Those who have followed our controversy with the daily assailant of the Latter-day Saints on the question of ministers in politics, cannot have failed to notice the changes of attitude assumed by that illogical adversary. The original proposition, which we deny, was this, that one of the fundamental principles of Americanism is "the exclusion of high ecclesiastics from political preferment and activity."

We proved by indisputable evidence that high ecclesiastics have, from its birth influenced the policy of this Country, and taken an active part in public life. We proved that no class of men contributed more to carry forward the Revolution and to achieve our independence than did the ministers of that era of liberty, and, consequently, that the so-called fundamental principle of excluding high ecclesiastics from political preferment and activity is fundamental rot.

Our antagonist then admitted the truth of our contention but added that it had no bearing on the controversy in Utah, because, forsooth, the ministers that had taken part in American politics were moral, and loyal to the country.

The question being carried into the domain of morality we willingly followed and suggested an individual comparison as to moral qualifications between the Church leaders from the time of the Prophet Joseph down to the present time, and their close associates, on one side, and their accusers, traducers and persecutors, on the other. We suggested a comparison, as to moral qualifications, between those who publicly clamor for the exile or imprisonment of innocent men, and the victims of their assaults. Unfortunately, our adversary ignores this, neglecting an opportunity of pointing out the illustrious moral records of its friends and protectors. It neglects an opportunity of calling attention to the halo, the wings, the angelic innocence and purity of the "American" aspirants for senator-

ships and other offices. It ignores the fact that it carried the controversy from the mere historical domain into the field of morals, and jumps over the fence again. Its latest contention is that "there is not the least analogy between the position of the ministers referred to and the position of the hierarchs of the Mormon Church."

Why the Tribune should confine the remark to "the hierarchs of the Mormon Church," thereby excepting the hierarchs of the Catholic church, for instance, is one of the mysteries of the crusade, except to those who can penetrate the plots and see that the entire controversy is not for American principles of liberty against ecclesiastical domination, but a malicious, hateful assault upon one Church, inspired from the regions over which Beelzebub presides. It is the "Mormon hierarchy" the Tribune would fain chain to the rock while it pours its vitals of poison upon it. Ecclesiastical dignitaries who may claim to be "mouthpieces" and even vice-gerents on earth of the Almighty, do not come in for any criticism at all. The crusade is as one-sided as it is bigoted and un-American.

But, to return to the argument. The Tribune tells us there is no analogy between the position of ministers of other churches and that of the "Mormon" hierarchy. This is simply begging the question. It is taking for granted that which is most emphatically denied and basing an argument upon a disputed proposition. There is no "Mormon" hierarchy, any more than there was a "hierarchy" in the Apostolic church. That disposes of the entire Tribune tirade against high ecclesiastics in public life.

The Prophet Joseph, when permitting his name to go before a state convention for endorsement for the Presidency of the United States, was not accused of violating a fundamental principle of Americanism. He was not opposed on that ground. By no other means could he have brought before the people the excellent political truths that had been revealed to him and that will prevail, although shortly after their promulgation he was called away from this sphere of action. Therefore he adopted that course even while he was preparing for an exodus, and he violated no principle of American government by entering the field of politics. The evil powers would, of course, exclude the servants of God from all influence upon the government. But this is God's country, God's government. It is founded that righteousness may prevail, but this will not be unless good, conscientious and honorable citizens do their duty and accept the responsibility placed upon them by the laws of the land.

A tip never unbalances a waiter.

Knock-out drops: those taken by airships.

Missing a train is as good as ninety miles.

Where ignorance is bliss—where most happy people are.

Take the trouble to avoid trouble and you will have little trouble.

Most everybody thinks he could make an airship that would fly if he only tried.

"Diamonds often explode," says a scientist. But the diamond trust never.

Nothing brings a public man into

Justice Six months ago a deputy clerk of one of the district courts in Montana was convicted of two charges of forging warrants or certificates for jurors' fees. He had issued the warrants in the names of fictitious persons. He had confederates who obtained the warrants from the county treasurer on these warrants. The amount of his peculation was something like \$20,000. He was sentenced on the two charges to several years imprisonment. His attorney went to the Supreme Court on the issue that the copies of the warrants or certificates as set out in the indictments failed to show that the seal of the clerk of the courts was attached to them, and that in the absence of such seal, which was required by law, the warrants or certificates were void, and no crime was committed. The Supreme Court sustained this contention, and the deputy clerk is now a free man, although one of his confederates, weighed down by the sense of his own guilt and the disclosure of it, died as an indirect result. Yet no lawyer, educated under the present system, will question the correctness of this decision, if judicial precedents have any force at all. In another case, a case of cold-blooded murder, the prosecuting attorney selected, by one of those unavoidable mental lapses to which we are all subject, and which no one seemed to have discovered until too late, to set out in the body of the indictment the name of the county where the murder was committed, though the name appeared in the caption. There were any number of instances which advised the defendant of the crime. All through the trial reference was made to the exact locality. It was proved beyond cavil. The defendant himself took the stand, described the place, and named the county in the telling of his story. He did not know that he had not been legally charged with a crime in that particular county. In fact, he supposed he had. But after his conviction of murder in the first degree, his lawyers discovered the flaw. They raised the question, and the Supreme Court, of course, reversed the case. Had the defendant been acquitted, his acquittal would have been legal. Having been convicted, his conviction was legal. Collier's Weekly, Fiction Number.

Trials of Frank N. Meyer went out Scientific to China with a sort of Explorers, carte-blanche commission from the United States government. Here was the proposition for the Explorer. The Explorer was practically included every variety of climate and soil, harring the Arctic. Yet great sections of the United States and China marked "barren." Now Korea he fellow Ruse have areas with the same climate and the same soil, but those areas are not marked "barren." They are cultivated so they support a prolific as rats. Meyer was sent to see what grew in those regions, to see how it grew, to examine gardens and farms, to learn the failures and to learn the successes of those foreign peoples who have been cultivating arid soil more centuries than the United States.

such had eminence as saying a foolish thing.

Is calling a United States senator a "Jack Mormon" fighting the "hierarchy?"

It is easier to see the silver lining on plated wear than on the storm clouds of life.

The night riders believe that the way to raise the price of cotton and tobacco is to raise Cain.

Judge Taft is touring in the South, but he does not feel that he is in the enemy's country.

When Mr. Bryan doesn't make more than a dozen speeches in one day he calls it a day of rest.

People who live in flats rarely dread death, the smallness of the rooms familiarizing them with the size of their final resting place.

Governor Haskell is the modern man of feeling. He feels that he has been libeled and slandered by Mr. Hearst to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

Even Hearst, who hurls defiance at Jupiter Jukes thunderbolts, hid behind his wife's skirts when an officer of the law sought to serve papers upon him. O vallant man!

The question is often asked why the first folio of Shakespeare contains so many typographical errors. It is easily explained. The proof-reader had no copy-holder.

Sidney C. Tapp, Liberal candidate for President, is going to Chicago to be notified of his nomination. He had better hurry up or the election will be over before he knows that he is running.

"I absolutely made no such statement; in fact, I said over and over and over again, and repeated and repeated and repeated until even a child could have understood me, that the American party was not fighting the Mormon people or the Mormon Church," says Mr. Joseph Lippman. Then what in the name of the hump on the holy camel's back is the American party fighting?

"Koffee-ee" is the somewhat odd name of a product offered by the College Pure Food company, of Logan, as a substitute for coffee. It is made from grain, fruit, and a little molasses, and is guaranteed not to contain anything injurious to the human system. It has the weighty endorsement of Dr. John A. Widtsoe, President of the Agricultural college. We believe in sustaining home manufacture, and therefore call attention to this new product of Utah enterprise.

All of a sudden it has been discovered that the High School is far from the educational center, that it is dangerous and a disgrace to the city. The discovery is scarcely so great as the one made by Columbus. The city engineer couldn't possibly locate the educational center of the city. It is true that the buildings could be better ranged than they are made to more modern and convenient, but they are far from being bad as they are said to be. These grounds are ample and beautiful, and the school is one of which people of Salt Lake may be and are proud. What the school needs far more than new location and new buildings is a large increase in the teaching corps to meet the ever-growing demands made upon the school.

States number years, to do all this and to send back specimens of plant growth and of seeds that gave promise of development in the United States. Very much to be desired, is it? It was at all simple in reality. In fact, it would take a book to give the explorer's experiences. The quest led him to the great interior where Chinese soldiers dare not go. He found a region known as bandit haunts like the Border Marches of England in the days of the Picts and Scots. Coolies died of famine in panic terror. Horses could neither be bought nor hired. Baggage had to be carried forward on rafts and wheelbarrows. Night after night, weeks and months at a stretch the explorer had to sleep and the invader's earthen floors where the house-scraps and filth of ten years stank in a veritable cesspool. The water was not only bad, but it was sheer poison—a vile concoction of rain and sewage. Vermin infested every inch of such abodes and flies in clouds crunched food as fast as it was exposed. Meyer's food was canned meat, biscuits, and tea. What with the stink and the vermin, restful sleep was out of the question. Of course, the man's health went utterly to pieces. It wasn't a case of an illness with a beginning and an end. It was a case of never being well, and the invader's scientist was surrounded by bandit ruffians who had never before seen a foreign devil, and treated him as a pest. Meyer was sick and the invader's scientist was surrounded by bandit ruffians who had never before seen a foreign devil, and treated him as a pest. Meyer was sick and the invader's scientist was surrounded by bandit ruffians who had never before seen a foreign devil, and treated him as a pest.

When Ohio gets ready for wholehearted prohibition, here will be a part of the benefits to her business men. Cut the ignominious results of Pennsylvania's "ratio" is 18.66.

Maine had 8,938 carpenters. Pennsylvania employed 56,300 when she was employed 122,071; shortage, 65,771.

In a single state, therefore, here were carpenters starved out of em-

ployment at their trade to the number of 65,771.

This is not exceptional. In Illinois there is a shortage of more than half.

In California, 16,916 are employed, when there should be 42,187; in Massachusetts, 33,011, instead of 57,024; and so on.

Labor is hard hit by the liquor traffic. These figures prove what vast benefits would come if these lacking hundreds of thousands of carpenters were employed.

They showed conclusively what increased labor would be required to build thousands of new homes, erect additions to old homes, create more taxable property, meet the expansion of trade by these carpenters and their families in stores, on cars, and in all the relations of life.

As the inevitable result of this demand in nearly or quite every state for scores of thousands of additional carpenters, there would be an immediate and significant increase in wages.

Now, the men who are starved out from that trade because liquor snatches the funds over and over, would otherwise be paid them for wages, gravitate on lines of local least resistance to other trades already overcrowded, and thus help to keep down wages there, with semi-starvation for all.

Under prohibition these facts prove that the situation would be directly reversed.

Ask thinking workmen to consider these facts. They are typical. In scores and scores of vocations, Prohibition is labor's best friend, and the discovery I here set forth proves that fact over and over.

There is practically no end to the illustrations which can be given along business and labor lines showing by concrete figures how prohibition works as an economic benefit. Lack of space must check us now.

I will, however, call attention to one more fact, one relative to banking. Maine is largely a "backwoods" state, sparsely settled and with considerable lumbering. It would be expected that banking and brokerage would be left to states richer and more densely populated. Yet it is not so. The "ratio" of the "Continental United States" number 73,315. Maine has 670. The "ratio" of the country as a whole to Maine is 129,765 and therefore if the country measured up to Maine's standard, it would have 73,360. So the rural state of Maine is a little ahead on that line, one generally supposed to pertain to city life. Thirty people require banking facilities.

There seems to be no escape from the conclusion we are finding. The prohibition state of Maine sets an example of thrift and wise use of money which places her far in the van of progress. If other states would reach her standard they should adopt the prohibition policy which has set her in the van.

The subject is commended to men of foresight in the business and labor world.

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TEMPERANCE and BUSINESS.

(For the Associated Prohibition Press, by A. R. Heath.)

Permanence is a most significant factor in the net results of any policy of government. As the years and decades pass, wherever a certain policy remains settled and uniform, all the conditions and interests of society become adjusted and "geared" to that policy, so that finally the combined whole is a crystallized and harmonious force.

So with prohibition on the one side and license on the other. Either policy if permanent will compel the adjustment to its own standard of all economic conditions.

If drinking means waste and loss, the license states will show it. If sobriety means thrift, then the state of Maine, for instance, the prohibition state of longest experience, it would be fair to assume, will show it.

Maine, with its 50 years' record of prohibition, will therefore be taken as a definite unit of representation of that policy, and the other states—the license states—may be compared with the record which Maine presents. Of course I recognize that there have been at times treachery and evasion in the way of failure to enforce the law in that state. But I find that these evasions have almost exclusively had cities of over 8,000 for their field, and in Maine these are few and contain less than one-fourth the people. The great mass of both territory and population has been practically without the liquor traffic for half a century. We accept Maine for purposes of this comparison.

States differ in natural conditions and resources, in soil, climate, mineral possessions, location as to commerce and so on. But in the long run, one state can with justice be compared with another state in proportion to the accumulated per capita wealth of the people.

A like fair comparison may be made of the business interests which Maine supports, the mechanics and workmen, as well as the stores, banks and so on, which he maintains, with like records of other states.

In comparing Maine with Massachusetts, for instance, Maine had in 1900 a per capita wealth of \$892, while Massachusetts had \$1,533. It is evident that the citizen of the latter state, having greater wealth, has proportionally greater purchasing power, has greater ability to patronize stores and employ workmen. The ratio is as \$183 to 100.

To complete the comparison, we will here in mind that while Maine had 634,466 population, Massachusetts had 2,865,346.

In other words, Massachusetts has 4.4 times as many people whose needs had to be met, and on the other hand, 4.4 times as many people with means to supply those needs; while, as above seen, each person had a purchasing power of 1.55 as compared with Maine's 1.00.

By multiplying these two factors, we have 6.83 as the "ratio" which Massachusetts bore to Maine in 1900. The ratio of the latest figures available for our use. This illustrates how the "ratio" for each state is ascertained from data furnished by the census.

The United States census names vocations of more than 370 kinds, divided into state totals. It tells how many carpenters there were in 1900 in each state, how many masons, how many bankers, how many grocers, and so on. It is of great value to us at this point. One item not given there is "Business concerns" found in the statistics of street and furnished by the government