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[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., May 4.—[Special]—Illinois was pictured as a horrid example of the results of prohibition by Representative Gallivan, Massachusetts, in a speech in the house way.

"Do you remember the romantic prophecies that crime would vanish from that portion of God's footstool known as the United States of America. That our penitentiaries would soon become deserted wildernesses, and that our county jails and poor farms would almost instantaneously shut up shop, pull down the shades, and await peacefully the transformation into a new status where the reformed among our American men and women would hide themselves to join in Te Deums to the Lord of Holles for the new and blessed epoch brought to all of us by national prohibition?" Mr. Gallivan began.

Real Crime Rampant.

"Has this happened? What are the facts? I challenge contradiction of my statement that crime—real crime, not offenses for drunkenness—is on the increase in every part of this country.

"The Illinois Bankers' association presents some interesting comparison as to one class of crime. In 1916 there were fifteen attacks on banks in that state with a total loss of $30,321; in 1917 there were twenty-nine with a loss of $111,177.08; in 1918, thirty-two, with a total loss of $178,669.80—and in 1919 there were 119 attacks on banks with a total loss of $807,000.

Dry Claims Refuted.

"Illinois was a wet state in 1916, and the fifteen attacks on banks were attributed to that condition by the prohibitionists; but in 1919 Illinois was dry and the bank burglaries increased to 119, or eight times as many, with a total loss twenty-seven times as great as in 1916. This is one of the benefits of prohibition."

Prohibition enforcement will cost $88,000,000 annually, Mr. Gallivan said.

There are more illicit stills now than before prohibition became effective, he said, adding that the bulk of the Antol-Saloon league funds are used to hire special agents to locate stills.