SECOND YEAR OF DRY LAW SHOWS CRIME INCREASE

Rum Traffic Gains Ground, Records Reveal.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—[Special]—An enormous increase in crime in the United States during the second year of prohibition enforcement legislation, as compared with the first year’s record, is reported by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The increase has been most marked in crimes arising directly or indirectly from the illegal liquor traffic, according to Capt. W. H. Stuyton, founder and executive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Capt. Stuyton backed his assertions with an array of figures gathered from records of fifty-six cities in every part of the country, representing an aggregate population of 22,000,000.

Figures from official records.

"Of the accuracy of these figures there can be no question," said Capt. Stuyton. "They were obtained from the official records of the several municipalities. They show, beyond possible contradiction, that crime of all kinds has increased at an unexampled rate in 1920 and 1921, and that the expense of police administration has progressed at a like rate during the same period.

"In 1920, or the first year of national prohibition legislation, these fifty-six cities showed a total of 325,310 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In 1921 the number increased to 354,465, or 36.21 per cent more than in 1920. Arrests for all causes in these cities in the same years aggregated 1,181,194 in 1920, and 1,464,295 in 1921, representing an increase in the latter year over the former of 18.67 per cent.

Discuss Dry Arguments.

"In other words, arrests for all crimes in these cities increased about 36 per cent last year over the previous year, while arrests for causes directly connected with the use of intoxicants showed an increase of more than 36 per cent. This certainly tells its own story of the progressive development of the bootlegging industry and answers the fatuous claims of the prohibition enforcement officials that headway is being made by them in checking the illegal use of intoxicants as time goes on."

Capt. Stuyton discussed the stock argument of the drys.

"How wide these claims are of the truth is rendered obvious by the costs of the police departments for these fifty-six cities," he said. "For 1920 the costs were $30,890,846. In 1921 they totaled $90,018,129, an increase within a single year of $9,995,280."