

Chicago Tribune.

Nov 21st 1874

Mrs F. K. Phoenix,
Dear Sir,

In reply to your favor of 17^{inst}. I see no prospect of converting you to my views of the question, and I am quite sure that no such statements as your letter contains will win me to your side of the issue. I have travelled thro' countries whose common beverages for the past 2500 years have been wine and beer, without ever meeting an intoxicated person, nor could I hear of any after diligent inquiry. If those drinks are "poisons" they operate very slowly in Europe, where the drinkers seem to be hale, hearty, healthy people, and Christians besides. Whatever can be done by moral means to check the consumption of strong drink let it be done. But to depend on policemen and constables to make men sober and cure them of their appetite for stimulents is to lean on a broken reed.

As to your question, "have the prohibitionists the same right" etc. I answer, most certainly. This is a free country, let them "support any principles" that seemeth good in their sight "at the polls."

Respectfully yours,
J. Medill.

WHAT JOSEPH MEDILL SAID ABOUT PROHIBITION IN THE YEAR 1874.



SCENE of the gas blast in Neunkirchen, Germany, where 61 lost their lives and more than 1,000 suffered injuries. (Acme photo.)



GULLS on the frozen Regent's park lake, in London. (Chicago Tribune Press Service photo.)



SPRING COAT of navy blue diagonal wool lined in red, designed by Chanel.



MOTORIZED ARTILLERY—At left: gun and ammunition; at right: a battery of truck-drawn 75s. (United States Army Signal Corps photos.)