

RAID ON A DISTILLERY IN PROHIBITION MAINE

Sheriff and Posse Found a Man Busily Engaged in Making Corn Whiskey and Seized the Outfit --- The Stuff Carried a Punch Like Hamden Lightning --- Buried Treasure in Booze Unearthed

(Bangor News)

On Saturday the front line of the notorious Demon Rum was smashed in several places and one prisoner captured. The prisoner is Louis Delare of Glenburn, who is not unknown to students of rum literature in these parts.

Delare furnished a real sensation He was caught with the goods, but not in any such cheap and commonplace way as dishing out the stuff over a bar at 25 cents a gulp or \$5 a bottle. When Sheriff Thayer and a posse called upon Louis he was in the cool depths of the cellar of his dwelling, which stands just inside the northern boundary of the town of Glenburn, and instead of selling whisky, or even drinking it, he was just busily MAKING IT.

For Louis Delare, perceiving that with bone dry laws flapping their dusty wings all over this broad land the time was ripe for home enterprise to come to the rescue of the sick and chronically thirsty, bought himself a nice little distilling outfit, including a fifty-foot copper "worm," and started right in making corn whiskey. How long he had been engaged in this spiritual effort to class as a good or bad samaritan the sheriff couldn't find out, for Louis declined to say and no one else out his way seemed to be very well up in alcoholic dates.

However, he had on hand a keg containing about four gallons of his corn product, white as spring water, redolent as an ammonia plant after a fire and carrying a punch like Hamden lightning. This the officers gathered up and brought to Bangor jail, not forgetting to take Louis along too. Then they went back and brought in the "still," which, with the corn juice was on Sunday turned over to the federal authorities and locked up in the basement vaults of the Post Office building, cheek by jowl with the imported Glen Livet which, shielded by its protecting custom house bond, has been saucily snickering at the sleuths of prohibition ever since last spring.

Delare will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Reid at 10.30 today, when he will have an opportunity of explaining to the federal powers how he came to select whisky distilling as his particular field of effort in winning the war. Secret stills are scarce in this part of the world, so far as the authorities know although there were vague rumors afloat on Sunday to the effect that a close inspection of rural properties might disclose several just like Delare's. A good many years ago a still was found on the banks of the stream in the town of Kenduskeag, in the rear of the village hotel, and a man named Savage, was arrested as the proprietor. Also, once upon a time there was a flourishing whiskey industry in Piscataquis county where potatoes were used as the base of a liquid which, it was said, would know holes in a boiler.

In Delare's cellar were several barrels of a mash made of corn, potatoes and molasses, and in every way he seemed well equipped for his effort to prevent a drought around here. It is believed that in this enterprise he had the encouragement of several wine merchants and others solicitous for the survival of the trade, for on Sunday the jail telephone jingled many a time with messages of sympathetic inquiry as to the condition, feelings and general prospects of Distiller Delare, all from friends too modest to give their names. It was from neighbors who had remarked upon the great number of motor cars arriving at and departing from the Delare homestead in the night time that the first tip came that something was doing there, and the neighbors think that a lot of the corn juice has found circulation in Bangor and vicinity.

Delare is a widower, aged about 55. He will be remembered by those who follow the fortunes of prohibition here about as the owner of the farm where Sheriff O'Connell some years ago seized cartloads of whiskey that had

been concealed about the place. That was in days when legal hairs were split very nicely in the courts, and the case fell through on some sort of a technicality of description as to the exact spot whereon the goods were found.

Cider Auxiliary

Just across the dooryard from Delare's, but within the limits of the town of Hudson, stands the domicile of Daniel Flagg, a son-in-law of Delare, the town line running between the two houses. The sheriff and his men had occasion to look in upon Mr. Flagg, and when they came away they brought along three barrels of cider. This cider was made in the month of May, it is said, but it is said to possess a peculiar energy, the source of which is to be determined by analysis. It is hinted that a fifty-fifty mixture of Delare's corn whiskey and Flagg's May cider will start the world along a good deal faster than any T.N.T. that the chemists know anything about. A man who claims to be expert in analytical statistics says that there are in one barrel of the Flagg cider headaches corresponding in number to the pounds of liquors brought into Bangor in three months of Sheriff White's administration—just 511,480. How many aches of different kinds the corn whiskey-May cider split would produce is beyond the calculators skill to compute. In the vaudeville these would be called splitting headaches.

Buried Treasures

On Friday afternoon the Sheriff's deputies found buried in an island in Pushaw lake a large quantity of liquor which as yet no one has had the nerve to claim.

Also, on Saturday employees of the sewer department notified the police that a lot of boxes, apparently containing liquor, were concealed in the tall grass and weeds in the rear of the department's storehouse in Second street. Deputy Chief Powers and Inspector Knaide investigated and found numerous boxes, containing in all 281 bottles of whiskey.

Truly, these are heartbreaking days for the trade,—stuff worth \$4 or \$5 a bottle lying around loose and being grabbed off like that. Evidently there are traitors in the camp.



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GREAT BRITAIN AND HER SILENT SACRIFICE

Paris, July 15.—Writing on the British army in France, the correspondent of the Petit Parisien says:

"If the British, in imitation of the Americans, were to disclose to us the number of contingents sent regularly to our front and the number of discharged soldiers in factories, in services at bases and on the lines of communication, we should acknowledge with admiration the grandeur of Great Britain's sacrifices.

"The British are throwing their all into the furnace of war. Their hearts like ours eagerly and definitely desire victory. In order to attain their ends, these sporting people applied themselves to mechanical problems and have succeeded in producing tanks which in conjunction with the progress of aviation are perhaps the principal factors in delaying the Germans."

The Young Women's Christian Association, out of its four million dollar budget, has appropriated \$200,000 for war work among colored women.

New South Wales claims to have more varieties of flowering plants than all Europe.

A portable rack has been patented that converts the corner of any room into a wardrobe.

Consolidated Financial Statement of the National Council, Y.M.C.A. of Canada (CANADA - ENGLAND - FRANCE)

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A. herewith presents a complete statement of its finances for the year 1917, covering its entire service Overseas and in Canada.

The Executive Committee of the Council arranged last November to have a complete statement for the year 1917 ready for publication before the recent Red Triangle Fund Campaign, but owing to conditions arising out of Military operations in France, this has been unavoidably delayed. It is presented now at the earliest date that existing conditions have permitted.

The portion of the following statement which concerns England and France has already been submitted to the Overseas Military authorities. Audited statements of the funds handled have been submitted to the Militia Department at Ottawa and for the past two years regular accounting has been made as well to the authorities in England and in France. In addition to the regular audit in France, the canteen business is checked every month by the Military Field cashiers, to determine the amount which is paid to Military units as indicated in the Expenditures. Printed copies of the audited statements are posted up in the huts for the information of the soldiers.

The General Operation Account shows on the one hand the entire receipts of the National Council: first, from the gross sales of its Military canteens in Canada, England and France, and second, from subscriptions received during the year. On the other hand, there is shown the entire expenditures for the year, including, first, the cost of the goods sold in the canteens and, second, the expenditures connected with the entire service which is carried on under the direction of the National Council.

The Balance represents the excess of receipts over expenditures. Of this the sum of \$118,351.43 was the balance at the National Headquarters at Toronto, and the remainder was Overseas. This balance at the end of the calendar year represents the amount available to carry on operations until the time of the campaign in 1918. While the financial statement is drawn up on the basis of the calendar year the receipts from the campaign of one year have to serve until the campaign of the next year. The above balance at the National Headquarters was by April 30th, just before the new campaign, not only used up but changed to a deficit of \$237,930.13. This deficit was, however, offset by the balance overseas, which has to be maintained there as a working balance to carry on operations.

The item of \$240,524.86 is a special amount which had to be expended for the purchase of canteen and other supplies in Canada for shipment to France. Beginning with June, 1917, on account of the scarcity of supplies in Great Britain, much of the purchasing formerly done there had to be transferred to Canada. The long period of time required for the shipment of these supplies to France involves the continuous employment of a large sum. The amount expended for this purpose, as at December 31st, has had to be treated as an expenditure and placed in a Reserve Account against the merchandise in hand. It is, however, a possible asset and will, when realized upon, be devoted to other forms of service to the soldiers, when it is no longer required to maintain the canteen service in France.

It was possible to provide for this expenditure only because the amount asked by the National Council in 1917 was oversubscribed by more than the amount required just at the time the Canadian Purchasing had to be undertaken. But for this it would have been necessary either to borrow this large amount or greatly curtail the service in France.

It is to be remembered that the goods at the front in France, where the greater part of the stock is carried, are subject to enormous

risks. The English Y.M.C.A. in the German offensive of March and April suffered losses in huts and canteen supplies of nearly One Million Dollars. In the more recent offensive the American Y.M.C.A. has suffered losses nearly as large, and the National Executive have deemed it a matter of prudence to be prepared to meet a similar loss if it should fall on the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

The National Council has from the first declared the policy of devoting to the service of the soldiers whatever balance remains in the Military Fund at the close of the war. This policy has been made known to and accepted by the Overseas Military authorities. The need for the Y.M.C.A. service will continue all through the period of demobilization and the plan of the National Council is to use whatever balance then exists to keep up the efficiency of the service to the soldiers during that important period.

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A., under which the Military Work is conducted, is a representative body of the various Y.M.C.A.'s throughout Canada, but it has no authority over or financial responsibility for any local branch. The funds which it handles have no connection with those of any local branch of the regular Y.M.C.A. It wishes to make clear, therefore, that the funds which are acquired in or subscribed for the Y.M.C.A. Military Work have not been and will not be used in connection with the regular work of any of these branches, but will, according to the policy already announced, be kept in the Military Work and devoted exclusively to the service of soldiers.

The service represented in the expenditures of the accompanying statement covered at the opening of the present year, 96 centres of operation in France and 76 in England, including all regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps, hospitals, railway troops, cavalry, London and Paris, and forestry units from the north of Scotland to the South of France.

There were on the Overseas staff 133 Secretaries carrying honorary commissions, 50 of whom were at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. for pay and allowances and the remainder at the expense of the Government. There are also a considerable number of other ranks, non-commissioned officers and men, detailed to the Y.M.C.A. staff by the Military authorities. A number of these, who are given non-commissioned rank because of special responsibility, are at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. for the extra pay over that of their regular rank. Civilian help is also employed where required and where circumstances permit.

In Canada the soldiers are served in 38 centres, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations and on troop trains. This has required approximately 100 Secretaries, who work on a civilian basis and are entirely at Y.M.C.A. expense. There is also required a considerable staff of employed helpers, exclusive of the committees of ladies who render their service free.

The scope and variety of the entire service, in so far as expenditures can reveal them, are indicated in the following statement.

Signed on behalf of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

G. H. WOOD, Chairman.

F. L. RATCLIFF, Chairman of Finance Committee.

CHAS. W. BISHOP, General Secretary.

General Operations for the Year ended 31st December, 1917

RECEIPTS				
Operating Balances brought forward from 1916:—				
(a) At National Headquarters.....	\$	6,730.22		
(b) In England and France.....		59,863.43		
			\$	66,593.65
Remittances from Canada in 1916 received Overseas in 1917.....				123,006.07
Gross Canteen Sales:				
In Canada.....	\$	153,544.03		
In England.....		594,263.21		
In France.....		2,233,990.09		
				2,981,797.33
Subscriptions received in Canada:				
Ontario and Quebec.....	\$	765,227.55		
Western Provinces.....		220,826.16		
Maritime Provinces.....		134,736.48		
Interest earned.....		4,601.42		
				1,131,391.61
Subscriptions received Overseas:				
France.....	\$	14,328.93		
England.....		3,821.42		
Interest earned.....		2,397.74		
				20,548.09
Adjustment of Exchange between Canada, England and France.....				5,716.62
				\$ 4,329,653.97
EXPENDITURES				
	CANADA	ENGLAND	FRANCE	TOTAL
Cost of Goods sold in Canteens.....	\$ 103,683.67	\$ 462,890.46	\$ 1,801,912.22	\$ 2,368,486.35
Transportation and Transport Equipment for Canteen Goods.....		7,753.96	13,168.72	20,922.68
Loss from Damaged Goods, Fire, Shell Fire and Submarines.....			33,386.01	33,386.01
Canteen Equipment.....	2,131.25	15,202.21	14,150.95	31,493.41
Administration of Canteen Service, including Warehouse expenses.....	7,214.45	2,340.44	8,058.12	17,613.01
Huts, Hut Equipment, Tents and Decorations.....	18,312.80	103,418.29	121,031.11	242,762.20
Percentage of Canteen Sales given in Cash to Military Units for Extra Rations, Comforts, etc.....			71,587.28	71,587.28
Free Distribution of Drinks, etc., including Service to Wounded.....			84,807.08	84,807.08
Free Distribution of Athletic Supplies and Prizes.....		12,179.31	39,509.20	51,688.51
Free Distribution of Stationery, Magazines, Religious and other Literature.....	9,009.45	24,103.92	37,061.81	70,175.18
Free Cinemas, Concerts, Lectures, Pianos, Music and Gramophones.....	5,100.36	35,019.24	60,254.23	100,373.83
Automobile and Transport Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,925.85	8,700.35	23,189.34	33,815.54
Supervision of Military Camps (Canadian figures include Salaries).....	14,456.66	4,043.29		18,499.95
Administration Headquarters, including Office Expenses (Canadian figures include Salaries).....	14,106.52	8,777.40	4,544.82	27,428.74
Pay and allowances of Overseas Secretaries, not on Government pay; extra pay and rations of non-commissioned officers and men on Y.M.C.A. staff Overseas; wages and board of civilian help Overseas, and salaries of Secretaries in Military branches in Canada.....	40,976.68	47,640.03	33,509.54	122,126.25
Rents, Rates, Heating and Lighting.....	5,766.82	10,469.43	15,828.34	32,064.59
Office Equipment.....		3,204.27		3,204.27
General and Sundry Expenses, including Travelling, Postages, Telephones, etc.....	16,913.78	7,333.03	2,731.65	26,978.46
Interest and Exchange.....			448.85	448.85
Information and Records.....		874.41		874.41
Educational Work.....		7,532.69		7,532.69
Hospitality League Work in London.....		973.33		973.33
Expenses of sending workers Overseas.....	5,327.60			5,327.60
Amount paid to the British Y.M.C.A. for work among Canadian Soldiers.....		35,797.50	35,797.50	71,595.00
For work among troops in Mesopotamia.....	5,400.00			5,400.00
Cash paid in Canada for Purchases of Canteen and other supplies for France, still in transit.....			240,524.86	240,524.86
For work in Military Barracks, Hospitals, Discharge Depots, on Troop Trains, etc.:—				
In Ontario and Quebec.....	28,535.18			28,535.18
In Western Provinces.....	27,350.31			27,350.31
In Maritime Provinces.....	15,753.62			15,753.62
For work on Transports, in Munitions Plants and Internment Camps.....	14,463.25			14,463.25
Naval work at Halifax.....	9,640.04			9,640.04
For work with Boys on Farm Service.....	9,573.91			9,573.91
				\$3,795,406.39
Advertising, Printing, Organization and Collection Expenses in connection with Financial Campaigns.....				54,243.09
For General Work of National Council, part of which is Military Administration and the remainder National supervision of Territories, Boys' Work, Student, Industrial and Railroad Departments, funds for which were subscribed in conjunction with Military Funds by agreement of regular contributors.....				64,155.62
Balance of Receipts and Expenditures carried forward to 1918, of which \$118,351.43 was at National Headquarters, Toronto.....				415,848.87
				\$4,329,653.97

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books, vouchers and accounts of the National Council Headquarters at Toronto, and of the Central Territorial Division, for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and have been furnished with the audited statements of the Maritime and Western Divisions of the National Council for the same period. We have also been furnished with the Annual Statement for England for 1917, duly audited, and the Annual Statement for France for 1917 with the auditor's Certified Statement for the six months to June 30th. Owing, we understand, to Military restriction on civilian travel between England and France, it was impossible for the auditor to go to France and complete the audit to 31st December, 1917. We have agreed the Canadian and Overseas statements with the above General Statement, which combines them, and, according to the books and statements furnished, the above statement in our opinion, correctly sets forth the operations of the National Council at home and overseas.

OSCAR HUDSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, July 3rd, 1918.

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