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The 17th of this month will be the eighth anniversary of National Prohibition, and despite the agitation against the 18th Amendment, I do not see how any thoughtful person can question the wisdom or the benefits of the law.

It has often occurred to me that National Prohibition came at a providential time in the history of this country. With the tremendous industrial growth of the Nation following the war, with work available for every able-bodied citizen and an actual need for his work, the country was in no position to longer continue the tremendous economic waste arising from the legalized manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. All this talk ~~given out~~ by the enemies of prohibition, to the effect that more liquor is consumed today than in pre-prohibition days, is so utterly foolish and so entirely foreign to the truth that it would not deserve to be noticed but for the fact that it has been so often repeated that many well-meaning citizens have come to believe in its truth. Yet any one who lived in a licensed saloon town prior to prohibition, and who has continued to live there since, knows that this oft-repeated statement is without foundation.

Prohibition has put out of business in this Nation 177,000 licensed saloons; has closed 1200 breweries, which used to brew annually 100 gallons of beer for every adult male citizen in the land; and 500 distilleries which flourished before prohibition, with an annual production of more than ten gallons of intoxicating liquor for every man in Kentucky, are no longer in operation. It is indeed a credulous person who is able to believe that the moonshine stills, bootleggers and rum-runners have been able to produce a stream of intoxicants equal to that of pre-prohibition days. Savings accounts have mounted to an unheard

of extent. The general health of the citizenship of the country has undoubtedly benefitted, and thousands of men who before prohibition were in an almost continuous state of intoxication have been reclaimed for their families and have become useful economic units in the life of the community.

There is no use trying to discount the fact that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States favored the adoption of the 18th Amendment. Contrary to the assertion often made, the people were not slipped up on in its adoption. No other amendment to the Constitution of the United States ever written into the organic law was adopted by any such overwhelming majorities as was the 18th Amendment. 46 of the 48 States of the Union, by ratification, set the seal of their approval upon it, and 33 of the States of the Union, by independent action prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment, had written prohibition into their own organic law. No other single amendment to the Constitution was ever adopted after such a thorough discussion of the subject, nor after such a complete campaign of education waged in its behalf, covering a period of more than 75 years.

These facts of themselves, it seems to me, ought to be a sufficient argument, if any were needed, for every citizen of this country, where the majority controls, to bow in submission to this law.

It is true, enforcement has not been perfect, nor will it ever be, but if those who call themselves good citizens observe the law themselves and demand ~~for~~ that the public officials of the State and Nation observe and enforce it, enforcement will approximate perfection. To my mind the two things most essential to bring about a better enforcement of the prohi-

bition law are:

1st. Public sentiment must demand that the local authorities take over the policing of their own communities, instead of expecting the already over-burdened Federal Courts to do all this work. This will create a sense of local responsibility so necessary for the proper enforcement of any law of this character.

2nd, and most important. The good citizens of this Nation, whether they originally favored the law or not, must quit lending their assistance to the law violators. No boot-legger would engage in the business but for the fact that he has a market for his wares, and we all know that this market in large part is made up of the prosperous, smug, respectable, so-called good citizens of the community. Let this class of citizens cease creating a market for illegal liquor, and the question of enforcement would solve itself over-night.

STATE MOTTO: Standing. Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

President:

MRS. LUDIE D. PICKETT,
Wilmore

Vice-President:

MRS. LELIA H. CANNON,
221 W. 3rd, Nicholasville

Corresponding Secretary:

MRS. T. D. WILLIAMS,
Shelbyville

Recording Secretary:

MRS. JENNIE PACE GEIGER,
1010 Third St., Louisville

TIME OF PRAYER—Noontide

METHODS—Preventive, Educational, Evangel-
istic, Social and Legal

BADGE—A Bow of White Ribbon

WATCHWORD—Agitate, Educate,
Organize

...Kentucky...

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

MISS ALICE LLOYD

DIRECTOR CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLICITY

WEST THIRD ST., MAYSVILLE, KY.

Treasurer

MRS. NORAH B. TAYLOR,
1135 Richmond Road, Lexington

Y. P. B. Sec. and Organizer:

MRS. L. E. WILLIAMS,
Wilmore

L. T. L. Secretary:

MRS. L. J. GODBEY,
722 W. Maxwell, Lexington

National Evangelist and State
Organizer:

MRS. BIRDIE FARRAR OMER
Perryville, Ky.

2012 Killebrew Road - Nashville, Tenn
Maysville, Ky., Jan. 11th

1932

My dear Judge Dorton:

This letter is apropos of your request or instruction that I write ^{you} concerning a donation to the Temperance and Publicity Departments of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of both of which departments I am director. One feature of my work you may have noted in the Point of View Column of The Courier-Journal and a recently established column in The Herald-Post.

Of course these are only features in tended to reach such groups as read these newspapers. The work is state-wide - The Ky. W. C. T. U. has always had to bear each week to finance her own department beyond the merely nominal sum of \$5.00 which just about pays postage for one annual letter to each local union.

The items of expense are stationery, postage, printing, typing, ^{clerical} some transportation, some hotel bills, some long distance calls, some telegrams & sundries. (Over)

There are some persons upon whom I can always depend to
keep back of my work and help me out. One of
these persons is my fellow-immigrant and your colleague,
the kind and venerated Judge C. M. J. Cochran.

There are persons who have always helped who will this
year have to make their contributions smaller and I
must find the helpers to make good the loss.

Can you contribute \$50.00? I know the insistent calls
that present unprecedented needs make in all those
who like yourself lend an open ear. If you are in-
debted to make a larger contribution it will make possi-
ble more work on my part. If \$50.00 is more than you
feel warranted in giving in view of the many other
calls to be met, you name the sum according to your
own judgment. You know the need and you know

me. I have been just on the Finding Committee of the
N. C. Y. W. Regional Conference that meets in Chattanooga
Jan. 21-22. I ought to go. But for some time I have been
carrying all the cost of this work and I shall not feel
justified in making the Chattanooga trip unless some
friends' assistance reaches me in time.

Judge Danson have enclosing two clippings from
the Point of View column of the Times - Journal.

Please examine the argument in the marked
paragraphs and write me if it is sound. Unless
a member of Congress deems a change in the
constitution necessary how can he according to the princi-
ple laid down in the amending clause vote to
submit the change to the States for ratification?

I shall be very grateful for your opinion of
the argument and further grateful for an early
reply regarding a contribution to my W. C. T. U. work.

With respect and esteem,

Sincerely,

Alice Lloyd

2012 Nicestons Road,
Fashville,
Ga.

liquor for you. In every way possible flaunt your defiance of the Eighteenth Amendment. Render it inoperative. Ignore it, abrogate it, wipe it out. While it stands there, let it be disobeyed." Is this maker of Al Capones and "Legs" Diamonds the type of citizen to move members of Congress who respect their country's laws and its law-making power to submit a resolution to repeal an amendment because it is not agreeable to such lawless spirits? Would persons capable of uttering such assault upon the explicit and authentic act of the whole people obey any law not of their own making and that only so long as that particular mood lasted?

The New York division of the Women's Repeal Organization is conducting an anti-prohibition institute in New York this winter. The New York Times of November 5 quotes one of the speakers, George Whitney Martin, as urging as a patriotic duty, "flouting the dry law whenever possible, purchasing liquor on every occasion." It is of record that similar advice was given at a meeting of the same organization in St. Louis.

The Constitution of the United States should not be tampered with every other week to satisfy every gust of passion. Give prohibition at least twenty-five years—better 100 years. The saloon and so-called control had 295 years in America. The Government is constantly acquiring better enforcement technique. Time spent in a resubmission fight would be better spent in securing fuller State cooperation for enforcement in such cases as do not properly belong in the Federal Courts. Resubmission would encourage and accelerate violations of the law. The wets would not accept a dry victory as settling the question. They will continue the fight so long as there is one man who believes that a poisonous, habit-forming, narcotic drug used as a beverage by human beings is compatible with public safety and the general welfare.

The announced purpose of the wet leaders in seeking a roll-call in the present Congress is that they may have a mark to aim at in the 1932 Congressional and Senatorial elections. They wish to know whom to seek to defeat and whom to work to elect. The dries will be equally mindful of the record in the event of a roll-call. Should there be a roll-call, the only honorable course for every member of both branches of the Congress to pursue is to vote, not to shirk responsibility and straddle the issue, but as he shall "deem it necessary" from the standpoint of the general welfare. If members vote according to this principle laid down in the Constitution a vote to submit is a wet vote.

The wets cannot carry either a beer bill or a repeal bill. Why should any member of Congress who believes dry place himself in the anomalous position of voting wet? Unless his constituents made a poor choice at the last election, no member of Congress will make the mistake of thinking he can curry favor with both sides by voting for a measure in which he does not believe, leaving to the people the responsibility of correcting his irresponsible vote. No plausible term like "referendum" will atone for his weakness in failing to perform his constitutional duty, to vote as he "shall deem it necessary."

ALICE LLOYD,

Director Christian Citizenship and Publicity Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1932

THE PROHIBITION SERIAL.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

On December 16, 1931, Mr. William Stokes of Indianapolis, in Louisville representing the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, was asked: "What do the wets mean by a referendum? Is there any way of getting an authentic expression of the will of the people of the United States regarding a constitutional amendment except the way provided in Article V of the Federal Constitution?" Mr. Stokes replied: "Referendum is a word to hand about. There is no other way than that provided in Article V to ascertain the will of the people."

Is it not the duty of all intelligent, responsible citizens and of all newspapers that oppose the Eighteenth Amendment to make clear that what the wets desire is that two-thirds of the Congress shall submit to the States for ratification a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and not mistify and mislead by plausible, specious talk of an innocent referendum?

Some hope to win by purring, some by the use of tooth and claw. In every way they seek to induce numbers of both branches of the Congress to abdicate the responsibility vested in them by the Constitution and place upon the masses of the people a responsibility which the Congress must share or else become less than puppets. Every Representative and Senator who votes to submit a resolution, by that act recommends its ratification to the States, otherwise he fails to fill the explicit function for which the office of member of Congress was created. Age, experience, information and opportunity for study and counsel are supposed to qualify members of Congress to take the first, the initial step, in amending the Constitution. They shall submit no amendment unless they shall "deem it necessary."

In the language of Senators Ashurst of Arizona and Sheppard of Texas, why should dry Representatives and Senators "waste time aiding those who are attempting to weaken or relax the prohibition laws?" Senator Barkley put shows his loyalty to the Constitution when he says, as reported in the newspapers: "I won't vote for any beer bill that I believe violates the Constitution." The Carnegie Institution at Washington finds 2.75 per cent beer intoxicating. Two and seventy-five hundredths per cent alcoholic content by weight is 5 per cent alcoholic content by measure. The beer clamor is for an intoxicating beverage, and the Constitution forbids intoxicating beverages, because intoxicated persons are a menace to public safety and the general welfare.

In addition to the foregoing conclusive reasons, the Dries oppose resubmission because the noisy wet minority has reached its present proportions as a result of twelve years of assiduous, well-planned, well-financed and much unscrupulous work. At the moment the legality of the Eighteenth Amendment was being announced, certain official heads of the organized and united distillers, brewers, consumers and supporters of the liquor traffic, announced that violations would begin at once and continue with such unabated flagrancy and scandal that soon the public would rise in protest and demand repeal of the law.

Such expressions as the following have appeared in full page newspaper advertisements:

"I should like to call on every free-thinking American of my generation, and every American of the older generation who can think at all, to break this law, break it repeatedly; break it whenever he can. Drink what you please, when you please. Urge others to drink. Don't betray the bootleggers who are smuggling

THE PROHIBITION SERIAL.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Two editorials in the Courier-Journal, one under the caption, "The Referendum Fight," the other headed, "A Question for Dr. McBride," indicate misinformation as to what Dr. McBride said during his recent visit to Louisville and misunderstanding of his views and the views of other supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment concerning submission by the Congress of a resolution to repeal the amendment.

The editorial, "The Referendum Fight," contains this sentence: "Dr. McBride stated that he considered a

vote for resubmission a wet vote, because resubmission, he declares, means inevitable repeal." Dr. McBride did not at Trinity M. E. Church, the Kentucky Hotel luncheon or in a meeting of representatives of five dry organizations say: "resubmission means inevitable repeal," nor did he remotely intimate that he so thought. Because they are so widely at variance with what he said on the occasions mentioned, it seems improbable that at any other time during his stay in Louisville Dr. McBride should have used the words or expressed the thought attributed to him in the editorial. The writer of the editorial must have been misinformed. At one of the meetings Dr. Briney commented on Dr. McBride's confident, reassuring messages.

The editorial concludes: "Unless the dry leaders are afraid of a revelation of how the country really stands on prohibition, their opposition to a referendum is not understandable."

Article 5, the amending clause of the Constitution, says: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." The meaning is clear. Congress shall propose only such amendments as "it deems necessary." The act of submission is an expression of approval by the Congress and of a judgment that the amendment is necessary.

Through July, 1926 (the last official compilation), nearly 2,500 resolutions proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution had been introduced in the Congress. Of these Congress cast aside 2,476 as not desirable and admitted to the States for ratification only twenty-four, nineteen of which have been ratified. It is evident that the Congress has hitherto taken the very rational ground that submission by the Congress is an expression of approval and a recommendation to the States that a proposed amendment be ratified.

Submission and ratification are the two steps to amending the Constitution. Submission is the first step. Without doubt this was Dr. McBride's meaning when he said: "The first step toward repeal is re-submission," and his hearers so understood him. Submission was the first step in the adoption of each of the nineteen amendments, successful because the second step, ratification by three-fourths of the States, was taken. Submission was also the first step in each of the five other proposals, unsuccessful because the second step, ratification, was never taken.

Only a Congressman who approves the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and whose judgment "deems it necessary," is justified in voting for the resolution to repeal. No doubt Dr. McBride so reasoned when he said: "A Congressman who votes for re-submission is voting wet."

The dries do not believe that "a majority of the American people are opposed to prohibition." The dries do believe that if repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment "is a campaign issue the voters will see that prohibition stays." The dries do not "oppose re-submission because they believe re-submission would lead to repeal."

Every two years the voters in every Congressional District in the United States have opportunity to send to the Congress a representative who approves repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and whose judgment deems repeal necessary. Every two years one-third of the Senate changes, making an entire change every six years. Whenever the voters elect Representatives and Senators two-thirds of whom are convinced that the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed, and are ready to go back to their districts and States and advocate repeal, the dries will not protest re-submission. The dries do not believe that a dry member of either house should cast a vote for re-submission. Submission of an amendment by Congress is a recommendation to the States by Congress that the Constitution be so amended. Dries do not believe a member should vote wet in Congress and vote dry in his home precinct. There is enough unavoidable strife in the world without precipitating a fight for the fun of seeing the feathers fly.

ALICE LLOYD,

Director Christian Citizenship and Publicity Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union.

UNITED STATES COURT CHAMBERS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CHAS. I. DAWSON, JUDGE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

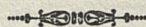
A Message
to the
American People

in support of
President Hoover
and
Prohibition Law Observance
and Enforcement

RELEASED BY A GROUP OF BUSINESS MEN FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS MEN AND ALL CITIZENS

June 3, 1929

A MESSAGE *to the* AMERICAN PEOPLE



- ¶ To every American citizen the recent messages of President Hoover are a challenge to patriotism and a call to duty.

"Our whole system of self government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law. For our citizens to patronize the violation of a particular law on the ground that they are opposed to it is destructive of the very basis of all that protection of life, of homes and property which they rightly claim under other laws."

- ¶ These are momentous words. Their application is specific and personal:

"A large responsibility rests directly upon our citizens. There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime."

- ¶ President Hoover's acceptance of his official responsibility is rightly joined to his statement of our obligation as private citizens:

"I have been selected by you to execute and enforce the laws of the country. I propose to do so to the extent of my own abilities, but the measure of success that the government shall attain will depend upon the moral support which you, as citizens, extend. The duty of citizens to support the laws of the land is co-equal with the duty of their government to enforce the laws which exist. No greater national service can be given by men and women of good will—who, I know, are not unmindful of the responsibilities of citizenship—than that they should, by their example, assist in stamping out crime and outlawry by refusing participation in and condemning all transactions with illegal liquor."

- ¶ We believe that prohibition should be given an honest trial, that it was enacted for the "protection of the American home", and that the moral force of the country is behind President Hoover in his endeavor to combat those forces which are attempting to frustrate this effort.

- ¶ President Hoover placed this matter first in his Inaugural message. It is a compelling invitation.

- ¶ We invite our fellow citizens, whatever their previous opinions and social practices, and particularly those in business and professional life, to join with us in following the President.

- ¶ Let us unite to give the Eighteenth Amendment an honest chance for complete enforcement.

- ¶ To the full extent of our example and influence let us support our President and the Constitution—the Constitution that is the instrument of our sacred honor, the protection of our homes and property, and the bulwark of our national existence.

The initial signers of the Message



- RALPH H. BURNSIDE
Willapa Lumber Company, Portland, Ore.
- COL. PATRICK HENRY CALLAHAN,
President, Louisville Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky.
- FREDERICK S. CHASE, *President*
Chase Companies, Waterbury, Conn.
- CHARLES B. COOK, *Vice-President*
Royal Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.
- W. H. CROSBY, *President*
The Crosby Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
- ROBERT FULTON CUTTING, *Director*
International Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City
- CAPTAIN ROBERT DOLLAR, *President*
Dollar Steamship Company, San Francisco, Calif.
- THOMAS A. EDISON, *President*
Naval Consulting Board, West Orange, N. J.
- HENRY FORD, *President*
Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.
- ALFRED C. FULLER, *President*
Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Conn.
- A. A. HYDE, *President*
The Mentholatum Company, Wichita, Kansas
- JAMES N. JARVIE, *Director*
Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, New York City
- CLARENCE H. KELSEY, *Chairman of the Board*, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., New York City
- R. A. LONG, *Chairman of the Board*
Long-Bell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo.
- GEORGE F. MILTON, *Editor*
Chattanooga News, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- J. C. PENNEY, *Chairman of the Board*
J. C. Penney Co., New York City
- GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
Ginn & Co., Publishers, New York City
- JAMES H. POST, *President*
National Sugar Refining Co., New York City
- FRED W. RAMSEY, *Director*
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- WINSLOW RUSSELL, *Vice-President*
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
- DR. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
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- ALFRED P. SLOAN, *Director*
General Motors Corp., New York City
- AMBROSE SWASEY
The Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio
- A. A. WELCH, *President*
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SECURED FROM
MR. CARLTON M. SHERWOOD, 100 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

*Kentucky Hotel 12-30 o'clock
Tuesday. Oct. 12th*

Allegiance Luncheon

In Honor of

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody

Louisville, Ky., October 12th, 1926.

Song.....America, the Beautiful

Invocation.....Dr. Chas. Welch

X Law Enforcement

By the City Officials.....Mr. Jos. Conkling

By the Prohibition Officer.....Mr. W. O. Mays

X By the Courts.....Judge Chas. I. Dawson

Law Observance

In the Home.....Rabbi Rauch

In the University.....President George Colvin

In the Church.....Bishop Woodcock

The Effect of Women in Politics

Mrs. Peabody

Solo—"Lest We Forget".....Mrs. George Settle

*Just 5 minutes, I'm
sorry to say - P. W. Bruce*

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine ev'ry flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

"You can see to it that no social event in your charge shall your tables be disgraced by the presence of unlawful liquor.

"You can, if you will, make the serving of unlawful liquor at social functions of your acquaintances so unpopular that it will cease.

"Will you do your part?"—*Attorney General Sargent.*

"While we are here particularly considering the enforcement phase, is it not clear that you women of the country must give prime consideration also to the observance phase?"

"You can hasten the day when the hostess will feel apologetic for serving cocktails, rather than feel apologetic for not serving them. You may even bring about such public sentiment that every officer of Government, in all its branches, sworn to support the Constitution and the laws of his country, will shrink from being personally a violator of the law. This is no small task imposed upon you, but I honestly believe that it is an essential element in the solution of our problem."—*Lincoln C. Andrews.*

I AM WITH YOU

American Business Men's
Prohibition Foundation,
7 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

I am heartily in favor of your program for spreading the truth about Prohibition. I realize that the best way to get Prohibition facts and news directly to the American people is through the press which they read, and that the purchase of advertising space should be speedily carried on. For this program, I am glad to give as generously as possible. Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$.....

Kindly Check in Square Amount Subscribed

- ☐ \$..... payable
- ☐ \$400 payable
- ☐ \$100 payable
- ☐ \$25 General Fund
- ☐ \$10 Membership

Make check payable to ALONZO E. WILSON,
Treasurer.

Name.....

Street Address.....

Post Office.....State.....

Postage
Will be Paid
by
Addressee

No
Postage Stamp
Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 5552 Sec. 384½, P.L. & R. CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S PROHIBITION FOUNDATION

7 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



The American Flag

That Flag pictures the vision of a people whose eyes were turned to the rising sun. It represents the hope of a father for his posterity. It was never flaunted for the glory of royalty, but to be born under it, is to be born a King; and to establish a home under it, is to become the founder of a royal house.

Whoever lives under it and is loyal to it, is loyal to truth and justice everywhere. Whoever lives under it and is disloyal to it, is a traitor to the human race.—Calvin Coolidge.



Presented by the
Mason County Women's Christian Temperance Union

F. H.

a b c e f g h

J. B. L. E. F. J. G.

MEMO FROM MR. DOVER.

June 3rd.

Mr. Dover called up about Edgar Hammond. He talked to you about this man a while back. He got 6 mos., and has been in jail two months and a half. He can get a job with the Hazelip Coal Company at 11th & Magnolia as soon as he is released. His father-in-law has been living with them, but his father-in-law is now out of work. The Ferguson Lumber Company, for whom he worked, said he was a good man but they just had to let him go, so he is now out of a job. If Edgar Hammond could get out he could help both families but unless he can both families will soon be on charity.

W. B. L. E. F. J. G.

W. B. L. E. F. J. G.

W. B. L. E. F. J. G.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE



DEFENDS PROHIBITION

From the President's Annual Message to
Congress, Dec. 7, 1926

"The duly authorized public authorities of this country have made prohibition the law of the land. Acting under the constitution, the congress and the legislatures of practically all the states have adopted legislation for its enforcement. Some abuses have arisen which require reform. Under the law the national government has entrusted to the treasury department the especial duty of regulation and enforcement. Such supplementary legislation as it requires to meet existing conditions should be carefully and speedily enacted.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Publishing House
Evanston, Ill.

Failure to support the constitution and observe the law ought not to be tolerated by public opinion. Especially those in public places, who have taken their oath to support the constitution, ought to be most scrupulous in its observance. Officers of the department of justice throughout the country should be vigilant in enforcing the law, but local authorities, which had always been mainly responsible for the enforcement of law in relation to intoxicating liquor ought not to seek evasion by attempting to shift the burden wholly upon the federal agencies.

Under the constitution the states are jointly charged with the nation in providing for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Some people do not like the amendment, some do not like other parts of the constitution, some do not like any of it. Those who entertain such sentiments have a perfect right to seek through legal methods for a change.

But for any of our inhabitants to observe such parts of the constitution as they like, while disregarding others, is a doctrine that would break down all protection of life and property and destroy the American system of ordered liberty."

In the annual budget the President asks for \$30,000,000 to enforce the law, backing his recommendations with these words:

"Whatever is necessary to put into effect the expressed will of the people as written into the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the will of Congress as expressed in the Volstead act, will be done.

"Whatever funds may be necessary to vindicate the law and secure compliance with all its provisions should be provided.

"The constitutional duties of the President and the Congress make any other course indefensible."

THE ENFORCEMENT
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT
AND THE
VOLSTEAD ACT
from the Point of View of the
Individual States

ADDRESS BY
GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE
OF MARYLAND

At the Institute of Public Affairs,
University of Virginia

Wednesday Evening, August 14, 1929

File

Issued by the
ASSOCIATION AGAINST THE
PROHIBITION AMENDMENT
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

and out of it all we are developing new forms of crime, of corruption, of law defiance and maladministration.

National prohibition is not a success and the sooner we admit it the sooner we shall find a way to do something constructive. The appointment of a Presidential commission to study an increase in crime which where it exists every police chief knows is due to the present system of National prohibition is certainly an extraordinary phenomenon in Government and is itself a sufficient admission of failure.

It is my purpose first to discuss the claim that the States have either a legal or a moral duty to take over as a State proposition the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

There are no State enforcement acts in New York, Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin and Maryland. Of these States the first four had enforcement acts but repealed them. Maryland never passed one. The position of Maryland is simple enough, and I presume it is the position of these four other States also.

The eighteenth amendment gives the Federal Government and the several States concurrent *power* to enforce it by appropriate legislation. Some contend very earnestly that this imposes a concurrent *obligation* to enforce,—that the power implies the duty.

Maryland does not so construe it. Because we do not, we are accused by militant drys of treason, sedition, secession, nullification and every other high crime and misdemeanor in the catalogue of prohibition abuse.

All this is sheer nonsense. The people of Maryland are as patriotic, as law-abiding and as law-respecting as the people of any other State. No one has the right to say less for the people of New York, Nevada, Montana and Wisconsin. Maryland is not guilty of rebellion against the Nation or of contempt for the Constitution in not passing a State enforcement act and neither are these other States in repealing theirs. We are as solicitous as any State in the Union to find the solution for intemperance, but we want the right solution. Our position is a reasoned position, and I think the sound and intelligent one.

The duty of the people to *obey* the eighteenth amendment is not involved in this

the southern States was suddenly confronted with a constitutional mandate which they justly believed would wreck the foundations of their civilization. They did not seek to prove that the way to get rid of it was to enforce it. They resisted it by any means at hand until they were able to find devices and legal fictions to outwit it. And this Fifteenth Amendment is still law. Forgotten, but not gone.

After all, you are putting a pretty hard job up to the States when you tell them they must enforce the Volstead Act in order to get rid of it. Do you really believe it possible to enforce any law if to do so you must supplement the regular enforcement officers by calling out the Coast Guard on sea and the Marines on land, and enclose the Nation with barbed wire?

The real trouble is that for most people disobedience of the existing prohibition system does no violence to their conscience. They realize that the crimes created by these statutes are simply *mala prohibita*. No such attitude is ever taken against crimes that are *mala in se*. We do not have to prohibit murder, arson, burglary or offenses which social consciousness has long regarded as crimes; all we need do is inflict punishment. If the law did not punish, society, in self protection, would at once find a way to do so.

Because prohibition is not enforced, one might gather from current talk, even in high position, that our entire legal system is breaking down. This is absurd. Respect for law, like hostility to tyranny, is part of the very fibre of our national character. Our legal foundations are not tottering because millions decline to respect a law that is alien to human nature and to American institutions. All that sort of talk seems to me to grow out of a concerted effort to shift the public interest from the concrete issue of prohibition, on which so many disagree, to the abstract issue of law observance, on which really all agree. No one wants to be a law-breaker, so let us not befog the issue with abstractions. Our difficulty is not disrespect for law in general, but for this law in particular. Our problem is not law-enforcement, but enforcing obedience to this particular law, and when obedience can be hoped for only by force instead of by acquiescence, it is time to ask what is wrong.

A law must be more than an experimental command, if it is to be obeyed. It must conform to the social needs and ideas of its time, and the element of popular consent and custom must enter, if any system of law or law enforcement is to have life and vitality. It must also comport with the moral sensibilities of the community. You see this illustrated in the wave of moral indignation that is sweeping over the nation because of these so-called prohibition-enforcement murders. These officers may be within their strict legal rights when they shoot, but such legal action none the less does violence to the fundamentals of law.

Here is the prime difficulty with the problem of prohibition enforcement. The country was not yet ready for the "noble experiment," and it has put the times out of joint. The law is not in tune with the popular will. They say it was passed by a majority of our people, but it certainly did not express the reasoned judgment of the majority. It was thrust upon us in a period of war unrest. It was passed while millions of our younger voters were over-sea defending the battle line of freedom. It was jammed through Legislatures in States where a referendum to the popular will would unquestionably have registered against it.

Now that it is being defied by so many millions, it has led to another enforcement fallacy, which befuddles many and finds favor even in quarters that know better, namely, that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it. I can think of no case in history comparable to prohibition where this theory has ever worked or even been tried in practice.

Most repeals come about because experience proves a given law unenforceable. We did not get rid of the Stamp Acts or the fugitive slave law by forcing repeal through enforcement. States like Kansas did not repeal their anti-cigarette laws, for example, because actual enforcement proved them to be foolish, but because experience proved them unenforceable. Many Sunday laws are objectionable even to their advocates, but they are never enforced so as to induce their repeal.

A lesson in the ethics of enforcement can be found in our experience with the Fifteenth Amendment. Here the white population of

discussion. My State does not question the legal obligation of its citizens to obey the amendment and the Federal laws passed under it. Both are in as full force and effect in Maryland as they are in every other State.

Our position simply is that when the Constitution declares that the States shall have concurrent *power* with the Nation to *enforce* the eighteenth amendment, this does not mean that the States are legally or morally *obliged* to exercise this power. They have the clear right to exercise it or not in their sound discretion.

No State is called upon to provide enforcement machinery for the Federal Income Tax law, or the Narcotic law, or the Mann Act or any other Federal enactment that I know of. All of those acts are in full force in every State, but no State sets up State machinery to enforce them. They are the laws of the Federal Government and the Federal Government sets up its own Federal machinery to enforce its own laws. Why then should any State be obligated to set up State machinery to enforce just one out of all the thousands of Federal laws,—the Federal prohibition law,—merely because the eighteenth amendment says that it has the power to do so?

At the recent Governors' Conference in New London I made the statement that whether the States exercise their power to enforce the eighteenth amendment "is optional with them. If they choose not to do so, they violate no legal or moral obligation."

Senator Borah did me the honor of replying to this in the New York Times of July 28, 1929, and he there stated, as forcefully as they can be stated, the arguments for the proposition that the States are under the duty of enforcing the amendment.

Senator Borah's position is that when the will of the people is expressed in the Constitution, "neither Congress nor the States can disregard this command;" that the second section of the eighteenth amendment confers concurrent power on the Nation and the States to enforce the amendment, and this legally and morally binds the States as well as the Nation to enforce it; that "where the authority is given it creates correspondingly a legal and moral obligation to act."

I would be the last to contend that the States are not under both a legal and a moral

obligation to play the full part in our government which the Constitution assigns to them and intends them to play. They are, of course. But no such duty as Senator Borah describes is assigned to the States by the eighteenth amendment. Any belief that it rests upon a complete misconception of the actual situation.

It is true this misconception is prevalent among a great many people, who really seem to believe that the States are under some sort of a binding obligation to set up State enforcement machinery under the amendment, and it is an amazing and deplorable thing that discussions of this proposition, which lies at the very root of the rights and duties of the States with respect to enforcement, are usually confined to personal abuse and *ex cathedra* utterances, with little apparent attempt or desire to get at the truth about it.

Under our system of dual sovereignty the established general principle is that a State officer has no power to make an arrest for the violation of a Federal law, unless the Act of Congress authorizes such State officer to make arrests, and while in that case the officer may exercise such authority, he cannot do so if the same is prohibited by the Constitution or laws of his State. *Dallemagne vs. Moisan*, 197 U. S. 169.

The Volstead Act does not purport or attempt to confer power on State officials to enforce either its provisions or the provisions of the eighteenth amendment, nor is there any other Act of Congress which does.

There is, therefore, no Federal legislation which can be said to impose any duty upon the States to enforce the amendment, and if any such duty exists it can only be because the amendment itself prescribes it.

The only possible *argument* for this is that Section 2, in declaring that the States shall have concurrent power to enforce the amendment, is a grant of power to the States and the source of their right to pass enforcement laws at all; that this power so granted the States coupled with the like power granted the Nation shows that the eighteenth amendment contemplated a joint or dual enforcement machinery, and that the States were to aid the Nation in this work; and that it is the duty of the States to do what the amendment contemplates they shall do, and pass appropriate enforcement machinery of their own.

impossible. There is no State that really enforces its Sunday laws, its blue laws, its laws against profanity, or a hundred other legal prohibitions I could name. If all existing laws affecting business were enforced, big business would have to stop, or at least our Hoover prosperity would suffer a fatal chill.

I go one step further. If the inadequate enforcement of the eighteenth amendment or the failure to enforce it amounts to nullification, then not the States but Congress is the nullifier.

There are doubtless those who believe the eighteenth amendment can be enforced, but surely there is no one who thinks it is being enforced.

Of course Congress will never make an adequate effort to enforce the law. I mean adequate in the view of those who think it possible to enforce it. Mr. Doran, the Prohibition Commissioner, told the committee of Congress that this would cost the Government at least \$300,000,000. a year. Congress will never appropriate any such sum and it will never create the gigantic enforcement machinery which would be required.

But if Congress does not do these things, the responsibility rests directly on its own shoulders. There is no escape from it. The eighteenth amendment places on the States no duty to enforce it. The States can help if they wish, but there is no duty. The dry spokesman of the House Judiciary Committee in reporting the amendment said so and the Supreme Court has settled it.

But it is, I submit, the duty of Congress to enforce the requirements of the Constitution. To meet that duty Congress passed the Volstead law, and it is now the duty of Congress either to carry out that law by providing adequate appropriations and adequate machinery, or, if enforcement is not possible, to change the law so that enforcement will be possible.

Those who talk so glibly in this connection about treason, nullification and the sanctity of law, have a wrong conception of law, of its nature, origin and sanctions. They seem to think that some spiritual significance attaches to a legislative enactment, instead of recognizing it as a purely human product. Law gets its sanctions from the internal life and spirit of the community; from its customs, traditions, ideals, needs and aspirations.

tion of supposedly inalienable rights and liberties, what is it?

Yet Maryland as a State offers no resistance of any kind to the law which does these things. Maryland makes not the slightest attempt to abrogate it or to nullify it. We simply say it is Federal law, not Maryland law, and it is no part of our duty as a State to adopt it as our own and set up State machinery to carry it out. We leave its enforcement in our State to the Federal Government which made it. To call that nullification is wholly absurd.

There is no historic or legalistic sense in which the word "nullification" can possibly apply here. None of the five States which have no State enforcement acts seek to prevent the enforcement of the Federal prohibition laws within their confines; and nullification means affirmative resistance.

The doctrine of nullification, which made its first appearance in our history about 1799, was that each State had the right to decide for itself whether a given Act of Congress under certain circumstances was binding upon it. As to such Acts, it was claimed that each State had an equal right to determine the extent or method of its local observance or enforcement; and, under certain conditions, States claimed the right to destroy it, to treat it as "null and void and of no effect."

In the words of the living former Attorneys General of Massachusetts and other distinguished lawyers in advising the electorate of Massachusetts:

"Nullification as defined by the highest authority is the action of a State intended to *abrogate* within its limits the operation of a Federal law."

This political doctrine, like that of secession and old-time States' Rights, has gone forever into the discard. No State asserts it or practices it, and it is sheer buncombe to indulge in such accusations today.

If a State's failure to enforce a law or to try to enforce it, is to be called nullification, then all the States could be found guilty of it on many counts. All our Statute books are full of laws that are not enforced; laws that are obsolete; laws that we never try to enforce and that were never meant to be enforced; laws that are merely held over us *in terrorem*; laws that are palpably absurd or

I refrain from discussing how completely this would destroy our basic American principle of dual sovereignty, because it is perfectly clear that no such meaning as this was intended to be given or can be given to the amendment.

In the case of *United States vs. Lanza*, 260 U. S. 377, (1922), the Supreme Court held that the amendment was *not* "the source of the power of the States to adopt and enforce prohibition measures;" that the States always had that power, and that it had been guaranteed them by the Tenth Amendment; and that the purpose of declaring a concurrent power of enforcement in the States was "to negative any possible inference that in vesting the National Government with the power of country-wide prohibition, state power was excluded."

In other words, the concurrent clause was not intended to and did not give the States any power at all to pass State prohibition acts or acts to enforce the eighteenth amendment. The intention was simply to make it clear that the amendment did not take away from the States the power which they already had in this regard, and that they were still free to exercise this pre-existing power, although, of course, subject now to the prohibitory requirements of the amendment.

The Supreme Court further said that "the second section means that the power to take legislative measures to make the policy (prohibition) effective shall exist in Congress in respect to the territorial limits of the United States, and at the same time the like power of the several States within their territorial limits *shall not cease to exist.*"

In the later case of *Herbert vs. Louisiana*, 272 U. S. 312, (1926), a State law was before the court, and the *argument* was advanced "that the State in denouncing the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes as a criminal offense and in taking proceedings to punish the offenders, is exerting a power derived from the eighteenth amendment, and therefore that all that is done by the State in that regard must be taken as done under the authority of the United States." This is the only argument that can be made to support the proposition that the States are under any kind of a duty to pass State enforcement acts. The Supreme Court rejected this argument on the grounds stated in the *Lanza* case.

Consequently, the authority of a State to pass State prohibition laws, including laws to enforce the eighteenth amendment, does not come from that amendment at all. It comes from the State's reserved powers, guaranteed by the Tenth Amendment; and the concurrent clause, instead of being a grant of power, was inserted merely to make clear that the States' reserved powers, so far as prohibition is concerned, had not been destroyed by putting prohibition in the Federal Constitution.

In a word, the concurrent clause grants the power of enforcing the amendment to Congress, but it grants no power at all to the States. As to them it simply preserves their pre-existing sovereign power to enact State prohibition or enforcement measures, subject to the limits set by the amendment.

Since the State's power to enforce the eighteenth amendment does not come from the amendment at all,—since, as the Supreme Court said in the Lanza case, prior State prohibition laws “derive their force, *as do all new ones consistent with it*, not from this amendment, but from power belonging originally to the States, preserved to them by the Tenth Amendment,” it cannot possibly be said that the amendment imposes any sort of obligation on the States to enforce it.

As Professor Howard Lee McBain, in his recent work “Prohibition, Legal and Illegal,” correctly and succinctly says: “Manifestly if the States derive from the amendment no power to enact prohibition laws, they are of a certainty under no obligation, moral or legal, to enact such laws because of the amendment.”

There is, of course, no higher or more binding or more final authority on this question than the Supreme Court of the United States. But let me supplement and reinforce their decision with the following remarks made during the debates on the eighteenth amendment by Representative Webb, a leading Prohibitionist, who was at the time acting as spokesman for the House Judiciary Committee:

“Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I believe I will take up your time but briefly in explaining the committee amendments to this resolution as it passed the Senate. The first amendment adopted in the Judiciary

jected to the influences which experience everywhere shows go hand in hand with the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Now our criminal cases are tried within three weeks or less after the arrest. We do not want the dockets overwhelmed with cases under the Volstead law.

We are justified in saying that law and order is not promoted by a State Volstead act. There is infinitely more law and order in Baltimore City which has none than in many other great cities which have. It is our firm conviction that by declining to have our police and our courts undertake local Volstead enforcement, we have less corruption, less crime and a higher character of peace, harmony and orderly and efficient government than many of the enforcement States which also have large cities.

These are briefly our reasons for not wanting a State Volstead Act in Maryland. Surely they are not sinful or wanton or immoral or treasonable reasons. They are simple and easily understood, and appeal to us as the surest way to attain the highest measure of law and order in our State.

Yet we are told that this position is one of nullification.

I have already shown that the Supreme Court itself has absolved us of any such charge. There is no duty, no obligation on any State to adopt a State Volstead or enforcement act if it does not want to.

But the truth is, Maryland's position, instead of being an effort at nullification, is in fact a protest against nullification. Maryland feels that Congress and its sister States have nullified certain rights and immunities guaranteed to it under the express and implied covenants of our Federal compact. They have nullified our right to govern ourselves in a domain where only self government can work. Our houses are no longer our castles; we are denied the right in certain cases to be judged by a jury of our peers; we can be halted and searched as we go about our lawful adventures, and can be hectored, browbeaten and even cold-bloodedly shot down,—all in the name of the law. We can be punished twice for the same offense, have our property seized for wrongs we did not ourselves commit, and we can have our homes padlocked on orders that are more executive than judicial. If all this is not the nullifica-

stead law, just so long will we leave the enforcement of the amendment to the Federal government. We are under no duty to help relieve the Federal government of the burdens and the cost it has assumed under the Volstead law by making that law a Maryland measure and setting up our own State machinery to enforce it, and thus making the people of Maryland share its burdens and its costs; and we decline to do it.

We are not willing to see our present capable police system and its remarkably successful handling of crime and criminals jeopardized in order to try out this experiment.

I turn to the Illinois Crime Survey, compiled and published this year by the Illinois Association of Criminal Justice in cooperation with the Chicago Crime Commission, and read there the story of an organized underworld of crime, which enforces its decrees by bombs and death, and dedicates itself to commercialized vice, gambling, bootlegging, hijacking and racketeering, as well as to old established crimes like murder and robbery; and I recall that Illinois has a State prohibition act, the "Illinois Search and Seizure Law," and that the Chicago police are charged with its enforcement and that they also cooperate fully with the Federal authorities under the Volstead Act.

I see similar conditions, varying only in degree, in other great cities of the country where State enforcement acts are in effect.

Then I turn to my home town, Baltimore City, and see there an amazing decrease in the number of major crimes during the past six years and an increase in arrests and an increase in convictions. Where crime waves exist and what may be their cause I leave others to expound; there is no crime wave in Baltimore, nor the semblance of any.

The Baltimore City Police and the Baltimore City Courts are not charged with the duty of enforcing a State Volstead Act, and the police do not arrest for violations of the Federal Volstead Act. The police and the courts are free to give their whole time to the detection and punishment of crime, and the result is there is far less crime than ever before.

The Maryland people want the Maryland police and the Maryland courts to keep on that way. We do not want our police sub-

Committee was the new section 2. As it passed the Senate it provided that the 'Congress' should have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Most of the members, including myself, of the Judiciary Committee, both wet and dry, felt that there ought to be a reservation to the State also of power to enforce their prohibition laws. And therefore we amended the resolution by providing that the Congress 'and the several States' shall have 'concurrent' power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. So the amendment reads:

'The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

"I believe, regardless of our division on the dry and wet question, every Member will agree with us that this is a wise and proper amendment. Nobody desires that the Federal Congress shall *take away from the various States the right to enforce the prohibition laws of those States*. If we do not adopt this amendment from the committee there might be a fight in Congress every two years as to whether the States should be *given the right to help enforce this proposed article of the Constitution*. Because, as I see it, after the States have delegated to the Federal Congress power to do a certain thing, for instance to stop the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, the question is whether the State has not turned over to the Federal Congress *the exclusive right to enforce it*."

Therefore, in adopting the concurrent clause Congress had no thought of making it the *duty* of any State to pass a State enforcement act. The idea simply was not to let the eighteenth amendment *take away from the States the right* to pass any prohibition and enforcement acts at all.

President Hoover, in his inaugural address, ascribes part of the abuses which have grown up under the eighteenth amendment "to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the law."

Senator Borah makes the same point, and asks: "May the Governor of a State remain quiet, is he under no legal or moral obligation to act, when violence challenges the Constitution which he has taken an oath to support?" And he further asks whether "the

members of the State Legislature who take their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States under the second section of the eighteenth amendment satisfy their oaths if they refuse to legislate or to appropriate money to uphold and maintain the Constitution?"

Senator Borah's expressed position is that whenever the Federal Constitution undertakes to define any national policy, then every Senator, Congressman, Governor, legislator and other official, state or national, sworn to *support* the Constitution, becomes, by virtue of this oath, bound not only to support such national policy but *also to enforce it*; and if they do not he is convinced our government will go on the rocks. If this were so, the rock of ages would be strewn with no end of wrecks, for the course of history has not been charted along any such route.

But it is not so. No Governor, no member of the State Legislature, and no other State or local official has taken any oath which obligates him to *enforce* any Federal law, including the eighteenth amendment, by legislation, appropriation or otherwise. The oath to support the Constitution does not make any of them a Federal enforcement officer. It confers on them no duty to constitute themselves the machinery or to provide the means for enforcing Federal law.

The President holds no executive power in the States, and has no duty with respect to the enforcement of State laws. The Governors of the States hold no executive power in the Federal Government and have no duty with respect to the enforcement of Federal laws.

Under the American system of government the States owe no duty to the Nation to enforce the laws of the Nation and the Nation owes no duty to the States to enforce the laws of the States.

Federal officials are bound to enforce Federal laws and State officials are bound to enforce State laws, but neither Nation nor State is bound to enforce the laws of the other sovereignty.

The eighteenth amendment went far in invading the domain of the States when it regulated for all the States a subject which, under the Tenth Amendment, had always been theirs to regulate for themselves. But it did not go to the extent of imposing upon

State governments or State officials the duty of *enforcing* Federal laws. If it had done that the dual system of sovereignty, without which our form of government cannot endure, would have been destroyed.

For these reasons the people of Maryland have the clear right to decide for themselves whether they will adopt a State enforcement act or not, and the people of every other State in this country have the same clear right.

As a State we do not defy the Federal law; we do not ignore it or try to nullify it. We put no obstacles whatever in the way of its full enforcement by the officials of the Federal Government which passed it. In every way we concede the right of the Federal authorities to enforce the Federal law in Maryland to any limit they see fit. We would not want to see the Marines so misused, but I expect we would not question the Government's legal right to call them out if Washington is willing to go along with Dr. Clarence True Wilson that far.

We recognize the principle of local option to the fullest extent. Nearly all the twenty-three counties of the State had gone "dry" before the eighteenth amendment was adopted, and through the tried and true processes of local self government we were mastering the liquor evil more effectively than can possibly be done under the present system. In the ten years since I became Governor, during which the amendment and the Volstead Act were, of course, in force, I have signed fifteen measures which the Legislature passed strengthening these local option laws for the counties. We concede the right of the communities in our own State to pass and strengthen and enforce such prohibition laws as their people see fit.

But we do exercise our sovereign right, which neither the eighteenth amendment nor any other advancing Federal power has yet taken away, not to incorporate the Volstead Act into Maryland State law.

I say the Volstead Act, because when people insist on a State enforcement act what they always mean is the enactment of the Volstead law as a State measure or of something more stringent or more arbitrary or more costly. In Maryland we decline to make the Volstead Act a law of the State. So long as the Federal government elects to enforce the eighteenth amendment by the Vol-

DR. BIGELOW'S STATISTICS ON ALCOHOLISM DEATHS

Official of Massachusetts Health Department Has Used Figures of Actual Deaths Instead of Death Rate; They Prove, However, That Alcoholism Is a Preventable Cause of Death

(By Cora Frances Stoddard)

The publicity given to a recent statement by Dr. George Bigelow, of the Massachusetts Health Department, is likely to place his somewhat misleading use of statistics in the wet propaganda armory. Following is a table which shows how misleading as to the real situation is the use of figures of actual deaths, as employed by Dr. Bigelow.

ALCOHOLISM MORTALITY				
	Registration States of 1910		Registration Area	
	Actual	Per 100,000 Population	Actual	Per 100,000 Population
1910	2,616	5.5	2,909	5.4
1914	2,711	5.3	3,257	4.9
1917	3,365	6.3	3,907	5.2
1920	660	1.2	900	1.0
1923	2,297	3.9	3,143	3.2
1925	2,728	4.4	3,694	3.6

The 3,694 deaths of 1925 came from almost double the population that furnished the 2,909 deaths of 1910. Had the old normal pre-prohibition rates continued, 5,361 people would have died of alcoholism in 1925 instead of 3,694.

Fourteen thousand, six hundred and forty (14,640) fewer deaths were caused by alcoholism in the six prohibition years in the United States than would have occurred at the normal pre-prohibition rates of 1910-1917. The average annual death rate in the pre-prohibition years was 5.2 per 100,000 population. In 1925, it was but 3.6, according to recent tables of the Census Bureau. The increase after 1920 mostly occurred by 1923. Since 1923, there has been but a slight increase; in many states the rate was lower in 1925 than in 1923.

This great saving of 14,640 lives has occurred despite an increase in alcoholic mortality occurring in most of the States since the sharp drop of the first prohibition year. This reaction due to organization of the illegal traffic and the ridicule of prohibition and of total abstinence which induced drinking has needlessly cost the country about 9,000 lives that might have been saved had purposeful abstinence and law observance maintained the alcoholism mortality rate of the first prohibition year.

A little smallpox epidemic sets health departments hustling to exterminate the disease and to inform the public how to avoid it. Smallpox caused only 709 deaths in the United States in 1925; alcoholism caused 3,694. A man who dies of alcoholism is just as dead as the one who dies of smallpox. Yet alcoholism is even easier to avoid than smallpox. It is a curious twist of the mental operations that for the most part has kept health departments quiet about the health dangers in alcoholic liquors, or when they speak has lent their speech to opposing prohibition.

Neither of these descriptions is true of the recent statement about alcoholism mortality issued by Dr. George Bigelow of the Massachusetts health department. Buried in a sensational use of statistics, which were not wholly accurately or scientifically used, were two important facts of warning to the public:

1. Alcohol is probably the poison in alcoholic beverages chiefly responsible for alcoholic deaths. People who think that "pure" whisky can be drunk with impunity and without injury, says Dr. Bigelow, "ignore the fact that alcohol, the principal constituent of whisky, is a poison," and he goes on to state that "aged" whisky contains "more fusel oil, aldehydes, acids, etc., than does unaged liquor."

2. Dr. Bigelow suggests that the alco-

holism death rate can be reduced most effectively by reducing the drinking of intoxicating liquors, a fact that every school boy ought to know by this time; but the public health loss caused by this deliberate drinking is too little sensed. The facts with which this statement begin may well be repeated:

14,640 lives have been saved in the six prohibition years that the former alcoholism death rate would have snuffed out in the United States.

9,000 more lives might have been saved had the voluntary or involuntary abstinence from liquor of the first prohibition year continued.

Misuse of Statistics

Dr. Bigelow's statistics, however, received the chief publicity. Part of them were misleading because he used figures of actual deaths instead of death rates, thus ignoring the constant increase in population. That was the only way he got a "500 per cent" increase for Rhode Island in 1925. Even at that the actual number of alcoholism deaths in Rhode Island was only 39 as against 8 in 1920. Besides there were fewer in 1925 than in 1923 or 1924, and the death rate was about 20 per cent lower than in the average normal pre-prohibition year.

The increase in Massachusetts has not been 500 per cent either in actual deaths or in death rates. There were 70 alcoholism deaths in Massachusetts in 1920; 303 in 1925—a serious enough increase, but it need not be exaggerated. Present indications are that the rate will be lower in Massachusetts in 1926 as the Vital Sta-

tistics Department reports a slightly smaller number of deaths.

In both Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the increase in alcoholic mortality rates since 1920 has been greater than in the country at large, partly because of a strong residuum of public sentiment favoring drinking and opposing the protective legislation of prohibition.

It is significant perhaps that the group of States which have showed the heaviest percentage of increase in alcoholic deaths, losses since 1920 includes those commonly known as "wet" strongholds. Maryland which has never had a state enforcement law, heads the list with an increase of nearly 800 per cent in its alcoholic death rate since 1920, and a 1925 rate nearly 25 per cent above its average normal pre-prohibition rate.

Freed from the sensational and not wholly accurate elements in its statistics, Dr. Bigelow's statement may well serve to remind the entire country that alcoholism is an absolutely preventable cause of death; that it still is killing an unnecessary number of citizens; and that prohibition is designed, among other objects, as a protective health measure.

CAN'T JAIL THEM FOR LONG

Insolvent Bootleggers Can Be Held for Fine Only Sixty Days

By a recent court decision no insolvent convicted bootlegger in Ohio can be held in jail a longer period than 60 days. Heretofore bootleggers unable to pay fines assessed against them were sent to jail or workhouse where they worked out the fine at a per diem rate. It is now anticipated that all bootleggers in Ohio will be insolvent when haled into court, and there will not be nearly so much talk about bootleggers' profits and millionaire bootleggers.

A number of bootleggers have already been released from the workhouses under this ruling. Wet newspapers are taking a great deal of satisfaction in it, insisting that the poor harassed bootlegger has not had a square deal up to this time. Just what effect the ruling will have upon enforcement in the state remains to be seen.

BETTER THINK TWICE

Those "smart" Americans who are thinking of going to Canada and coming home with liquor in their automobiles will do well to heed what befell William Price of Toledo, Ohio. Price was arrested at Detroit by customs officers. He had 116 bottles of Canadian whisky in a secret compartment of his automobile. He was charged with violating the tariff act and was sentenced to federal prison at Leavenworth for a year and a half and fined \$500.

MANUFACTURERS FAVOR DRY LAW

Babson Institute Questions Manufacturers and Finds Three Fourths Favorable to Prohibition Law

The Babson Statistical Institute of Wellesley, Mass., founded by Roger Babson, the world authority on economics, framed and sent out a questionnaire to manufacturers in an effort to determine the effect of prohibition from an employer's standpoint.

Seventy-five per cent of the large number of employers in the country, representing thousands of workers, stated that the economic effects of prohibition have been beneficial, both to their companies from their own viewpoint and also from that of their employees.

Fifteen per cent said they could not detect any particular difference one way or the other, and the remaining ten per cent condemned prohibition, declaring it had done more harm than good.

The questionnaire was not sent to selected manufacturers whose attitude was known to be favorable, but to large employers of men in various sections of the country and engaged in various forms of production. Of course employers like all other classes are not unanimous on the effect of prohibition any more than three fourths of those who replied believe the dry law is beneficial; while only one-tenth condemn it, and less than one seventh found any fault with it.

THE COURIER-EXPRESS SAYS:

March 22.—In "Delinquents and Criminals, Their Making and Unmaking," Dr. Wm. Healy and Augusta E. Bronner present a thoughtful study of the causes of "juvenile delinquency." They enumerate many causes of delinquency, and prohibition is not one of them—not even one per cent. Why? Because it is a "thoughtful study" by qualified investigators—not "hot air" shot off by wet propagandists.

March 25.—"We can conceive nothing worse for the criminal, nor anything better for society, than this proposal that every state should have laws similar to the Baumes laws." So speaks the editor, thus recognizing the need of laws. "You can't make people good by law," is a favorite slogan of those who do not like any particular law.

"No rogue ere felt the halter draw

With good opinion of the law."

The object of the law is not to make people good—but to make them behave—or suffer the consequences—and thereby protect society.

And that other worn-out slogan, "Too many laws," is no argument against legislation. The more complex our civilization, the more are laws needed.

H. H. Culver,

Collins, N. Y.
Mch. 26, 1927.

PRINCETON DRIED UP

All-night raids on the night of March 18 by Federal officers from Newark swept Princeton bone dry. A quantity of liquor was confiscated near the university campus, according to report. The Princeton police knew nothing about the raids until they were over. No doubt the owners of this illicit liquor will join Governor Ritchie of Maryland in his plea for state's rights. It was rumored that Dean Christian Gaus instigated the clean-up.

Prohibition Administrator E. C. Yellowley of Chicago last week announced the revocation of permits held by four physicians of Illinois, and also the revocation of a permit held by a Marion, Ill., drug company. In addition, four licenses were revoked by consent of their holders.

NO APRIL FOOL MEASURE

(Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel Anti-Saloon League)

The wets would not have fought the Prohibition Reorganization Civil Service bill so desperately if it were the April Fool measure which they now assert.—

"The dry forces worked four years to secure a bill definitely fixing responsibility for prohibition enforcement. This bill does that indirectly by making the Secretary of the Treasury responsible for the appointment of a Commissioner of Prohibition and the organization of a Prohibition Bureau. This is a closer coordination of responsibility for enforcement than has heretofore existed. In this respect it is a distinct advance. Its success or failure will depend upon the character of administration.

"The placing of more than 2,000 agents and officers of the Prohibition Bureau under civil service will help to weed out the incompetents, protect the efficient, and safeguard the kind of new employees who will come into the service. There will be less politics and more pep in prohibition enforcement under this law.

"The published criticisms of this measure by Mrs. Willebrandt referred to the bill before it was amended by the Senate and not to the act as finally passed."

THE AMERICAN ISSUE

An Advocate of Christian Patriotism

KENTUCKY EDITION

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NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS—All form notices for change of address or discontinuance and all undeliverable papers should be addressed to the State Editor.

APRIL, 1927



The Anti-Saloon League and Appointments

In discussing the appointment of Major Roy A. Haynes as prohibition commissioner, some wet editors have referred to the Anti-Saloon League as a "super-government." The way these same wet editors are howling over this appointment of Major Haynes is for the good of the Prohibition cause.

Any part the League may have had in this matter was not actuated by any sentimental reasons. The League has freely contended since the enactment of Prohibition that the law should be administered by officers who believe in Prohibition and that such officers should be efficient and capable.

Assuming that all the candidates possessed the necessary ability to fill the post, the important determining factors seemed to be:

First, the candidate's attitude toward the Prohibition policy. It is certainly essential that the commissioner be in full sympathy with the law he is charged to enforce.

Second, the candidate's experience. The duties are arduous and complex, and Major Haynes had the advantage over other men mentioned for the post of having served effectively for six years in the department.

The Anti-Saloon League in this case conformed to its settled policy in standing for fundamental principles rather than for an individual candidate.

Arrived on Schedule Time

The war was started in Chicago. It will soon spread "all over" the civilized world. Four hundred young people's societies have held meetings favoring a "saloonless city." After capturing the city and state, the young warriors will press forward with the slogan, "A saloonless nation by 1920." Heaven help us—and so soon!

The above is a quotation from Beverage Trade News of date of November 24, 1911, a liquor trade journal published in Philadelphia. Carried on the title page is the announcement, "A National publication, a common sense journal." Had the Beverage Trade News been true to the slogan "a common sense journal," it would not have treated the action of four hundred young people's societies with such contempt. "Heaven help us—and so soon!" Yes, so soon. It arrived on schedule time, didn't it? And yet these outlawed liquor manufacturers and dealers insist that they had no warning.

Let the Heathen Rage

The disapproval by the wet press of the country of the appointment of Major Haynes as acting Federal Prohibition Commissioner is good evidence that the appointment was a wise one.

A commissioner satisfactory to the bootleggers and to wets who condone bootlegging and condemn the prohibition policy, would certainly not be an efficient law enforcement officer.

Comments by the wet press compel the belief that Major Haynes will be damned by the wets if he does enforce the dry law, and will be damned by them if he does not. If he does enforce it he will be declared a tyrant and a czar, and if he does not enforce it he will be declared weak and inefficient. But who thinks for a moment that Major Haynes or any other enforcement officer will strive to please the wets?

It is a long time until next year's presidential election, but the women in both parties are active in the cause of law enforcement and against any candidate known to oppose the dry law.

Assault on Personal Liberty

May 15 is the earliest possible date at which the sale of liquor in Ontario will begin according to a statement by Premier Howard Ferguson, quoted in the Detroit Free Press. The liquor control law governing the manufacture and sale of liquor is full of prohibitions.

It is specifically designated who can buy and under what conditions.

Individuals must have permits to purchase.

The government has a monopoly on the sales.

These strict prohibitions clearly indicate an utter disregard for "personal liberty." Not only that, but they imply that the government recognizes that liquor is a dangerous commodity, a menace and an evil. Being such, why attempt to regulate it? There is only one remedy, absolute prohibition.

Specimen of Wet Argument

It was our privilege the other night to attend a dinner given by the graduates and undergraduates of a certain university and as fine fellows as we ever met. Before dinner there were cocktails, many of them, and as far as we could make out, they were pretty good. At dinner small bottles of whisky were produced from pockets, and you were plied with invitations to partake of highballs. Afterwards the diners adjourned to a room where both whisky and gin found companionship with soda.

And the speeches of the graduates recalled the good old days when beer was a beverage. The speeches of undergraduates expressed the desire that they might have been instead of whisky and gin. It was the vain regret of a whisky and gin age that the days of beer were past.

We have drawn the picture from life. We make no comment. But we wonder which age, the present of strong liquors of dubious quality, or the past of milder beverages of good quality, is more conducive to temperance.

The above is an editorial from the Cincinnati Times-Star of Wednesday, March 23, 1927. The editor who wrote the above would be much more convincing had he had the courage to name this certain university where these graduates and undergraduates, "as fine fellows as we ever met" indulged in this drinking orgy. We say orgy, because it will be noted that these graduates and undergraduates were indulging in cocktails, "many of them" before dinner; they drank again at dinner whisky produced from flasks, and again after dinner, whisky, gin and soda were consumed.

But they weren't satisfied; they wanted beer. This is indeed unusual. Old toppers will smile. This wet editor let his enthusiasm run away with his judgment in this argument. And what an unfortunate slip he makes in his last paragraph—"strong liquors of dubious quality"—when not a moment before he had declared that the cocktails were pretty good. We dare the editor to name the university.

Has the Tribune Forgotten?

The W. C. T. U. is making a campaign against drinking in homes, and of course the Chicago Tribune offers unfriendly criticism. The Tribune asserts that the women are beginning wrong. "The way to stop drinking in the homes is to modify the prohibition law which started the custom," says the Tribune.

Has the Chicago Tribune forgotten how in the saloon days little children "rushed the growler?" Parents sent the tots to the near-by saloons with pitchers, jugs or buckets to carry home the beer. Home beer parties were the order of the day in certain districts of Chicago. Drinking began in the homes under the saloon regime, and now if homes are raided the Tribune and other wet sheets wail about the "sanctity of the home" being invaded.

Fair Exchange

It is rumored that in some parts of Ohio patrons of bootleggers are paying for their "poison" in counterfeit money. Well, is it not a fair exchange—counterfeit money for counterfeit liquor?

With great unanimity, the wet press of the country asserts that Major Haynes is sure to fail in the enforcement of the law.

What worries wet Democrats who are boosting Governor Al Smith is that his candidacy means a revolt in the party, should he be nominated.

Makes the Wets Tremble

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, despite the fact that the wets fought the enactment of the Prohibition Reorganization Civil Service bill, and were only thwarted by application of cloture, in their determination to kill the measure in the Senate by filibuster, now pretend to make the public believe that the measure is of no consequence.

The Chicago Journal, one of the wettest newspapers in the country, evidently does not share this optimistic wet opinion. That paper reveals its genuine fear of the results of this tightening of the enforcement law in the following editorial:

There is no desire to anticipate the list of questions to be asked candidates for jobs as prohibition enforcement agents at the forthcoming civil service examinations, but there are several which naturally suggest themselves in view of the way the law has been "enforced" heretofore. For instance:

State your age; also character—if any.

What previous experience have you had as a gunman?

What special inducements should be offered law-abiding citizens to violate the law, so that you can make an arrest?

When breaking into a private residence, is it better to use a blunt instrument or an ax?

How soon after breaking in should you begin shooting?

How do you determine what liquor to destroy and what to divide?

What "higher-ups" in the government service should be favored when you split a quantity of fine wines or good old bourbon?

POWER OF WORLD'S WET INTERESTS

(Christian Science Monitor)

How great the influence of the liquor trade throughout the world is when concentrated upon a desired end is illustrated in the difficulty which attends the effort to have the League of Nations make an inquiry into the effects, industrial, economic and social, of alcoholic liquor in various countries. It would seem to be a subject eminently worthy the League's attention. A painstaking inquiry into the effect of narcotic drugs has been made, and a commission appointed which is pressing propositions for the annihilation of that traffic. Alcoholism has unquestionably done more evil, because of the greater extent of addiction to it, than has the use of habit-forming drugs, but every effort thus far to get the League to take up this vital issue has been blocked by representatives of those who sell alcoholic liquors for profit.

It should be remembered that not a pronouncement upon remedies, but rather an investigation into the extent of the resultant evils is what is sought. The volume of the liquor trade in various countries, its economic and social effects, the advantages of various methods of regulation, from the least drastic up to complete prohibition, are all subjects which seem to be suitable for the consideration of a League commission, and upon which might hang very vital action to be taken by different nations. The question of economic pressure being brought to bear by wine-producing nations upon others which have sought to prohibit alcoholic beverages is one that seems eminently within the scope of such an international organization as the League. That pressure has been exerted by both Spain and France upon countries which looked to them for their markets.

The part that liquor plays in increasing pauperism or in reducing the demand for the products of various countries is also worthy of inquiry. Prohibition in the United States could hardly fail to come in for searching investigation, but we believe that the people of America, whether prohibitionists or otherwise, would welcome an honest, thorough and impartial inquiry into the economic and social results of the Eighteenth Amendment so far as it has been enforced. The questions of smuggling and of foreign interference with domestic liquor regulations are points that only a great international body could properly consider.

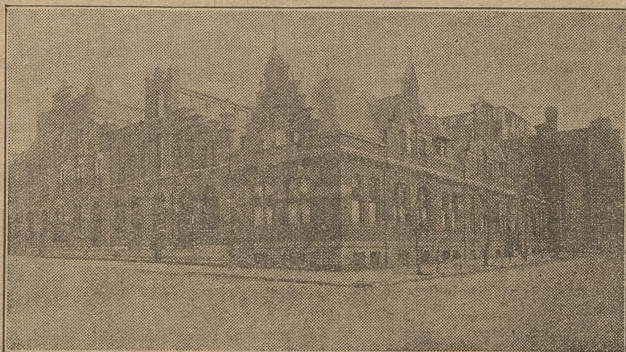
Thus far every effort to bring this matter officially before the League has been blocked by the opponents of the liquor interests. The situation bears convincing testimony to the immense power exercised by these interests, not merely in domestic affairs, but in a matter of concern to the whole civilized world. It scarcely seems credible, however, that a purely mercenary influence, operating for evil, should be able to overcome the united demand of the forces of temperance and reform.

RIVER CLAIMS WIEDEMANN'S STOCK OF BEER

70,000 Gallons Flow Into the Licking River at Newport as Brewery Is Closed by United States; Four Gaugers Suspended

Federal Men Use 20,000 Nails, Hundreds of Locks to Carry Out Order

By Mary Chenoweth, Staff Correspondent of the Courier-Journal



Weidemann Brewery, Newport, Ky. Main building

Covington, Ky., Mar. 25.—A beer tributary to the Licking River was started today when Federal officers turned the spigots at the Weidemann Brewery Company's plant here that sent 2,800 barrels, or 70,000 gallons of the pre-war drink streaming through pipes into the water. It will be several days before all the beer is drained out.

An amazed crowd looked on, each voicing his opinion of the proceedings, as United States Marshal J. H. Hammons and a staff of deputies used 20,000 nails and several hundred locks to close the plant for one year, as ordered Thursday by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran. The court decision followed a trial on charges of violating the prohibition law.

Four Suspended

Four storekeeper gaugers who have been assigned to the brewery were suspended today by Robert H. Lucas, Collector of Internal Revenue for Kentucky. An investigation into their alleged carelessness was begun.

The men suspended were J. E. Richer,

C. L. Abbott, W. R. Wilson and E. L. McClanahan. Wilson and Abbott still are assigned to the plant and the other two recently were assigned to the New England Distilling Company plant at Covington, Mr. Lucas said.

The action was taken after Sawyer Smith, District Attorney, charged during the trial that the men were careless. Mr. Smith attacked the integrity of the gaugers and praised the work of the Washington agents whose work resulted in the seizure of the plant.

Is Big Plant

The brewery plant with all buildings occupies approximately five acres in the heart of Newport and cost \$2,500,000 to build "under prices of the real old days" George Delatone, brewmaster for eighteen years, said. "It could not be built today for \$10,000,000" he added.

Frank and Howard Benton, counsel for the Weidemann Company, made a futile appeal to Judge Cochran, Friday morning to modify his order of the day before and allow the company to save the beer, which they contended was manufactured legally.

"It is simply pouring money directly into the sewer," Frank Benton said.

BRISBANE WRONG AGAIN

The Callahan Correspondence

April 5, 1927

Mr. Arthur Brisbane,
238 William Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Brisbane:

Referring to an item in a recent issue of your Today Column anent Burleson coming out for Governor Smith.

You will recollect that you added something like this: "And remember that Burleson is as dry as the driest spot in the Sahara Desert."

This is another mistake on your part as much so as your recent statement about Prohibition being responsible for such a large increase in deaths from alcohol when the figures show just the opposite result, viz:

1912	1913	1919	1920
5.3	5.2	1.4	0.6

In 1919 we had limited Prohibition due to the war and in 1920 we had the Eighteenth Amendment which was taken quite seriously until its opponents "got going" with their propaganda and violations.

You perhaps know of Mr. Bryan being my very close friend and of my knowing Mr. Burleson almost as well and he was never in any prohibition movement. You would have been more correct if you had said that Burleson is as wet as the wettest spot in the Atlantic Ocean.

In 1924 Burleson made an effort to carry Texas for his friend Underwood on a Wet and a Religious issue, all of which prompts your friends to ask "How do you get that way?"

With very best wishes, beg to remain
Yours very truly.

(Signed) P. H. Callahan
PHC:N.

A MAIL MESSAGE

Nashville, Tenn.
March 26, 1927.

Mr. A. C. Graham, Supt.
Anti-Saloon League of Ky.,
504 Republic Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Mr. Graham:

Your letter with tract and pledge card has just been received and it makes me wish I had time and money at my command and could get out in the field and work for prohibition. As it is I am a student here at Scarritt College and expect to graduate this June 7th, returning to Korea late in July or early in August.

I am enclosing my check for \$5.00. I wish it were very much more but this is the very best I can do in the way of material help. The cause is constantly on my heart and in my prayers. Just recently in Brownsville, Tenn., where I went to speak at a Missionary Conference, my talk was really a temperance talk for I told them that what they did or did not do for the enforcement of prohibition vitally affected Mission work in all our mission fields.

I am wondering what the Anti-Saloon League does toward securing the cooperation of the State Teachers Colleges.

We very much enjoyed the visit of the Anti-Saloon League representative to West Kentucky last fall. I have forgotten his name, but I have not forgotten the magnificent address he gave at our church, other churches and the high school.

If at any time I can cooperate with you in any way, don't hesitate to call on me.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) Cordelia Erwin

EASTER

And again the "Good News" story is told in sermon and song.

Wise men of old heralded the good news—a Savior born. That was prophecy fulfilled. The risen Savior marked another epoch—women were the first at the tomb and first to tell the Good News—the story of faith and hope—for they who believed were not surprised to see the risen Lord.

Shall we have less faith—less hope—less love and trust in this great day in which we live—or shall we meet the new day of challenge and opportunity, ready to believe and to do our part to bring results?

Glorious opportunity for service—just

"To be alive in such an age;
To live to it—to give to it;"

The Master said to the woman "Great is thy faith." To Peter the Rock, as He sent him out to serve, He said "I will give unto thee the keys."

We grow impatient for results in this busy, ever-changing world; we forget it takes time to grow an Easter lily. A seed planting time there must be, and just as sure as there is a seed planted, there must be a blossom time; and blossom time will be followed by fruit.

The need of careful seed time is as apparent today as in the early days of those first men and women who sowed the seeds of loyalty, patriotism, prohibition, purity and peace. The gospel does not go anywhere unless carried by some one. Your hands and mine, your heart and mine. Shall we not feel personal responsibility in carrying the good news of a better state and nation because of the advent of a new day when prohibition became the law of the land; and shall we not help to send the ringing note of Faith and Trust and Hope in a better day to be?

Each then must do his part in helping in this new seed-sowing time.

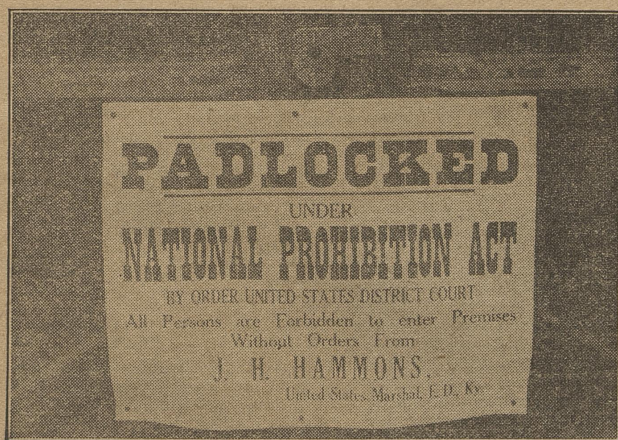
The National Educational Association, at Dallas, Texas, March 3, passed the resolution that "a worthwhile health program carried on throughout the country emphasizing in particular, personal hygiene and the evil effects of narcotics and alcoholic beverages."

This resolution recognizes the fact that there must be continued building of intelligent public sentiment. Dr. P. P. Claxton, while U. S. Commissioner of Education, well expressed that idea when he said "The fight for temperance, sobriety, clean and healthy living, can be won for only a generation at a time, or even for a few years at a time, and he urged continued emphasis of "health and of things pertaining thereto."

P. H. Callahan emphasizes this thought when he says, "In my opinion the American people will take even further steps if necessary to remove liquor from the family and political life of the country." Shall we not accept the commission and feel the responsibility to serve as we hear again the words of our Lord:

"I will give unto thee the keys."

And you and I must pass the keys to the generation that comes after us. In what condition do we hand the keys? What doors will they unlock? The fate of the nation rests in your hands and my hands.



Thirty Padlocks and thirty notices of Federal Court Order like above completely close the Weidemann Brewery property in Newport, Ky., to abate a nuisance.

Arguments of Senator Glass Call for Warning to Drys to be on Guard

An Associated Press dispatch carrying an Asheville, North Carolina, dateline of April 5, says:

The Asheville Citizen today quotes Senator Carter Glass of Virginia as saying that Al Smith can be elected president despite the fact that he is a Catholic and a wet, but he must let the prohibition issue alone.

"I am sure Al Smith understands that the presidency means nothing at all in the fight to modify prohibition," Senator Glass declared. "The President can not change the Constitution. He can not even veto a joint resolution passed by Congress submitting the matter to the states, and his influence with Congress on such an issue would be negligible.

"Yet, for some reason, the people who talk about electing a President on a wet issue, lose sight of that particular consideration. The President has nothing to do with it.

"So why in heaven's name should the Democrats make the Eighteenth Amendment a party issue in the next campaign, as though electing a wet President would affect the prohibition law?"

We have no desire to reflect upon the sincerity of Senator Glass, but the above statement no doubt is a sample of argument that will be brought to bear upon dry Democrats to win their support of Al Smith, or possibly some other wet candidate.

It may be used by wet Republicans to win support of a wet Republican candidate. Certainly if Smith wins the nomination, argument following the line of reasoning of Senator Glass will be worked overtime. It calls for a warning.

Anyone with the least smattering of knowledge of our form of government knows that what Senator Glass says is true; the President can not repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

He cannot modify the Volstead law.

He cannot give the thirsty beer and wine, any more than Senator Edwards has given the thirsty of his state beer and wine, even though he led them to believe that he could. But the President is the chief executive of the nation. He is the chief law enforcement officer. He must take a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

He appoints the Attorney General, who is charged with making the laws of this nation effective.

He appoints the Secretary of the Treasury, who is chief of the prohibition enforcement department. In short, the President is the most important factor in the country in the matter of prohibition law enforcement.

The issue is not the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The issue confronting the people today is the issue of law enforcement and law observance. What folly, then, to infer that Al Smith, if he ignores the prohibition issue, would be acceptable—Al Smith, who has not only declared in emphatic language his opposition to the prohibition policy, but has shown that he has the courage of his convictions by signing the measure that repealed his state's prohibition enforcement law, thereby removing all state assistance from the federal government in the enforcement of the law in New York.

What could be expected from a man of this type in the White House?

How much encouragement, how much real assistance would the prohibition enforcement department receive from him?

In the forthcoming presidential election party platforms will be submerged by the personalities and the attitudes of the candidates heading the party tickets.

Al Smith running upon a dry Democratic platform would be no more acceptable to the drys than Al Smith running upon a wet Democratic platform.

The drys need to be forewarned and forearmed against such argument as advanced by Senator Glass.

GAINS IN UNITED STATES UNDER PROHIBITION

The Information in the Following Article Has Been Compiled and Verified from Authoritative Sources and Were Published by the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

Health Improved

"This year every important cause of death showed a decrease from the year before."

"The health of the nation is in all probability better than ever before."—Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1926 Report.

One million lives saved, as shown by the death rate. Infant mortality showed a definite decline.—U. S. Census, and Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor.

Crime Decreased

Every age group has fewer commitments in proportion to population in 1923 than in 1910.

Rate of decrease in commitments for all crimes is 37.7 per cent.—U. S. Census, Bulletin 8-5503A, 1926.

Drunkenness Decreased

Commitments to prison for drunkenness decreased 55.3 per cent.—U. S. Census, Bulletin 8-5503A, 1926.

Arrests for drunkenness decreased 500,000 per year.—Report of Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic of 68th Congress.

Alcohol insanity reduced 66 per cent in first three years.

Death from alcoholism less in the six dry years as compared with the six wet years by 3,300 a year, or 19,800 persons in six years.

Six thousand fewer deaths from cirrhosis of liver in 1923 than in 1915. (This disease is due chiefly to alcohol.—U. S. Census, Bulletin 8-5503A, 1926.

Salvation Army drink cases reduced from 50 per cent to 1 per cent.—Commander Evangeline Booth.

Drinking in Colleges Decreased

"The poll of college publication editors, and that of college presidents, indicate decrease in drinking in the colleges and by the youth at large." Only six editors of almost 100 report an increase.—Literary Digest, July 17, 1926.

Two hundred thirteen presidents report improvement.

Economic Conditions Improved 1920-1925

Savings bank depositors increased by 23 million persons.

Amount in savings banks increased by 8 billion dollars.

Increase in life insurance, 1923-24, 37 billion dollars.

1918-1925 the country's wage account increased 8 billion dollars.—Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia.

THIS MEANS

More Homes

The sale of small houses has tripled since 1919.

Building and loan association assets increased 2 billion dollars.—Report of Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic of 68th Congress.

Better Homes

"Homes are better furnished. "Wives and families, not the saloon, get the income.

"Children better clothed. "Sanitary and health conditions improved."—The Salvation Army, in a report from 40 cities.

Less Poverty

Applications for relief reduced 50 per cent.—The Salvation Army, in a report from 30 cities.

More Food (Not Wine and Beer), Milk and Meat

Meat—Per capita consumption increased from 139 to 165 pounds.

Sugar, grapes, vegetables, grain report similar increases.—Illinois Agricultural

Association, from a nation-wide poll.

This is the condition after six years of prohibition, two of which were years of great financial depression—

WHY MODIFY? WHY RETREAT?

RESPECTS OUR LAW

Famous Scotch Distiller Abstains While in U. S. out of Respect for Our Law

In striking contrast to some other titled Britishers who have recently visited the United States, who openly boasted of the many cocktails they drank in prohibition United States, Lord Forteviot of Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, Scotland, as John Alexander Dewar, chairman of the board of directors of John Dewar and Sons, whisky distillers, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, declared that out of respect for the Eighteenth Amendment he had drunk no liquors in this country and would drink none as long as he remained here.

Lord Forteviot merits the commendation of all good citizens for the respect he is showing the laws of the country whose guest he is. Though a distiller he puts to shame some distinguished citizens of our own country who make a pretense of being superior to mere distillers. Incidentally Lord Forteviot made a statement which it would be well for our upper-crust bootleg patrons to heed. He said, "There is very little Scotch, in spite of what your informants may allege, now being brought into the United States."

One reason why Wayne B. Wheeler has so many warm admirers is because of the enemies he has made.

WHY MODIFY? WHY RETREAT?

(Christian Science Monitor)

The California Liberator carried not long since a statement covering a full page and carrying the caption: "Gains in U. S. A. During Prohibition Period. Reasons Why We Support the Eighteenth Amendment." It was compiled under nine main headings: "Health Improved; Crime Decreased; Drunkenness Decreased; Drinking in Colleges Decreased; Economic Conditions Improved 1920-1925; More Homes; Better Homes; Less Poverty; More Food—Not Wine and Beer—Milk and Meat." The figures given, which are a standing challenge to those who claim that prohibition is a failure, were all taken from authoritative sources and have been verified, while the authorities quoted include the Mutual Life Insurance Company 1926 report; the United States Census, and Children's Bureau, Department of Labor; Report of Commission on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic of the Sixty-Eighth Congress, etc. A comment is added, to the effect that this is the condition after six years of prohibition, two of which were years of great financial depression. And the questions are asked, "Why Modify? Why Retreat?" Really, it would seem that the burden of proof is on the shoulders of those demanding such action.

ATLANTIC CITY TRANSFORMED

Old Saloon Sites Now Occupied by Legitimate Business Houses; W. C. T. U. Gives Interesting Facts

The Atlantic County, N. J., W. C. T. U. has given the public some interesting facts concerning the transformation that has taken place in Atlantic City in districts where saloons once flourished, since prohibition became operative.

In the year 1916 there were 224 saloons in Atlantic City. They were scattered in all parts of the city, including the beach front, from Texas avenue to the Inlet. A detailed list of former saloons operating on the various avenues is given, designating the business now conducted in these old saloon properties. The list shows that saloons have been transformed into real estate offices, auto supply stores, grocery stores, one school, gents' furnishing stores, banks, department stores, restaurants, candy stores, jewelry stores, shoe stores, railway station, freight office, Buick auto agency, meat markets, etc. The report concludes.

Many of these buildings when they ran as saloons were old and dilapidated. A large majority have disappeared and new large buildings have taken their places. Values have many times doubled themselves since saloon days, those at \$400 or \$500 per front foot now worth \$5,000 a front foot. Boardwalk properties have increased at a greater rate than Atlantic Avenue properties. Also all properties in the entire island have increased in value. There have been thousands of homes built and many large hotels and apartments since the war.

The legalized red light district has absolutely disappeared. While there are some saloons in the back part of town and probably some gambling, the condition everywhere is much better than ever before.

SURE—LET'S HAVE IT!

The editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch says:

Now that the sum the drys have spent in the last six months in the furtherance of temperance measures is ascertained, would it be asking too much for the public to have a look-in on the books of the whisky crowd as to their expenditures in resisting the acts?



**LET'S HAVE
THE TRUTH
ABOUT
PROHIBITION**

MASSACHUSETTS

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LET'S HAVE THE TRUTH
ABOUT
PROHIBITION

BY
GORDON BEST

Price 25 cents

· C O P Y R I G H T · · · · · 1 9 3 1 ·

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S
PROHIBITION FOUNDATION
7 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

PRINTED IN U. S. A

IN discussing the national advertising program of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, A. W. W. Woodcock, United States Director of Prohibition, said,

"This is the finest thing yet done for prohibition"

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As always, the TRUTH is immeasurably stronger than fiction. The facts are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. These facts are being presented in a straightforward, understandable, convincing manner that cannot help but impress any fair-minded reader.

Leaders throughout the country recognize in this program the perfect answer to a long-standing and acute need. A. W. W. Woodcock, United States Director of Prohibition, says of the campaign, "This is the finest thing yet done for prohibition."

The program is well under way. Advertisements are appearing in many communities. Others are being added as quickly as funds are available. It is a huge undertaking, requiring \$3,000,000 yearly.

Where is the money coming from to finance this great program? It is coming from individual donations by public-spirited citizens. Everyone is invited to help. Generous contributions are needed. There is no time to be lost. Prohibition facts must be placed before the public to block the menacing onslaught of wet propaganda.

Many believe that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be repealed. Let us not be deluded by any false sense of security. Our memories are short indeed if we forget when the liquor interests were equally confident that National Prohibition could never be enacted! The time is here for *action*. Back your beliefs with your dollars. Share in this vital work now. Mail your check or money order to

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S PROHIBITION FOUNDATION
7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Your co-operation in circulating this booklet will be appreciated. Special rates for quantities may be obtained by writing or telegraphing to American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Let's Have the TRUTH About Prohibition

SIMPLE subjects often assume the aspect of being extremely complex when propaganda and argument step in to cloud the real issue.

That is exactly the situation with reference to National Prohibition. In the maze of arguments growing around it, many people have lost the real "why" of prohibition.

It will help if we spend just a moment in getting down to bed rock on the subject. First of all suppose we ask: What is National Prohibition? Prohibition is so easily defined that a full and effective definition can readily be given in a single sentence. Here it is:

National Prohibition is a method of reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages—nothing more, nothing less.

Prohibition is not the only method of achieving this result, nor is it a perfect one. But it is the *best* method.

Since the adoption of National Prohibition, twenty million and more Americans have become of voting age. Many of these twenty millions never saw alcoholic beverages sold legally. Is it not natural, then, that they are easily deluded by the wet propaganda which floods the daily press?

Many of them do not understand even this simple truth: that opposition to drinking is based on the indisputable fact that beverages containing alcohol in excess of the present legal content are injurious. Injurious to the drinker himself, injurious to those with whom he comes in contact, injurious to the nation as a whole.

No group—reputable or otherwise—dares contradict this basic truth. Hence it is that this fact, which really forms the crux of the entire subject, is studiously avoided by every advocate of liquor. Hence it is, too, that opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment takes form in the shape of befogging propaganda of which the following is typical:

1. The Eighteenth Amendment is not and never has been the will of the American people.
2. The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted without being put to popular vote.
3. The Eighteenth Amendment is a violation of state rights.
4. National Prohibition has increased lawlessness and put the bootleggers in power.
5. Prohibition has increased drinking.
6. Prohibition is corrupting and debauching young people.
7. Prohibition has increased taxes.
8. Prohibition has brought an increase in alcoholic diseases and deaths.
9. The repeal of prohibition would end unemployment.
10. Prohibition has destroyed personal liberty.

These ten major attacks on prohibition could be increased in number, but the main points are covered here. The average person has neither the time nor facilities for investigating every assertion made within his hearing or reaching him through the printed page. Hence it is easy for him to gather impressions which are not at all in accord with fact.

The attacks made under the ten headings just enumerated are plainly propaganda. Not one of them will hold water under close analysis. It is high time the TRUTH were being told about prohibition. That, in fact, is the mission of this booklet. Let us analyze, point by point, the wet claims listed above.

Then came National Prohibition. What happened? The job appeared to be done. Educational efforts reached a virtual standstill. Meanwhile, what has taken place on the wet side of the fence? Did prohibition silence the wet guns? Not by any means!

Wet propaganda—highly colored and distorted, but often cleverly prepared—has flooded the nation in increasing volume. Millions of people are being deluded daily by this constant huge outpouring of misinformation.

It is high time the TRUTH were told! Ignorant of the facts, and blinded by the unanswered charges of the wet press, growing hordes are nullifying the prohibition amendment today, and are seeking its repeal.

With a full realization of this situation—and with the knowledge that education, the force which led to prohibition, must again be employed to *save* it—there was formed early in 1930 the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation.

The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation is incorporated in Illinois "not for profit." It is a voluntary association organized to collect, correlate and disseminate facts regarding the results of National Prohibition and its relation to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

The Foundation has mapped out a definite and adequate program for placing before the public the truth about prohibition. The backbone of its program is paid advertising—in newspapers, magazines, radio and other media—the selfsame vehicle which big business employs for creating public good will.

The wet press, in their news columns, give only *one* side of the story, highly colored. But through their paid advertising columns the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation has found the means of placing the facts squarely before both wets and dries.

The advertisements of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation contain facts and figures similar to those contained in this booklet. The utmost care has been taken to obtain reliable and authentic data. Under the slogan "Let's Have the TRUTH About Prohibition," this data is being broadcast through advertising and news channels.

control. Brain dulled. Speech impeded. Staggering, loss of equilibrium. Nausea, vomiting. Stupor—unconsciousness resembling the deep anesthesia produced by ether or chloroform.

Are these the effects of wholesome food? By no means! If we partook of food which produced any such effect we would call it poison. And that is exactly what alcohol is—a poison—a dangerous *habit-forming* drug. In fact, if alcohol anesthesia lasts more than ten to twelve hours, it is often fatal.

These are scientific facts, not theories. They cannot be disputed. But there are those who believe that liquor drinking is a problem for the individual, not the state. That would be true if the *effect* of drinking were felt only by the drinker. But unfortunately, that is not the case. The whole community is affected—not only from the *moral* side, but from the *economic* side as well.

This is a complex age—an age of motorized highways, motorized airways, motorized factories and motorized farms. In this day of speed and progress, the mind that is dulled by alcohol anesthesia is not only a deterrent, but a *menace*—a menace more potent than ever before! America has led the world in twentieth century economic progress. To maintain and increase that leadership, it was inevitable that she *also* lead the world in establishing *National Prohibition!*

This chapter has been made readable by the use of common terms. It is, however, entirely scientific. The basic pharmacological and medical fact in every statement has been approved by Arthur Dean Bevan, M.D., former President of the American Medical Association, President-Elect of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association of North America, Head of the Department of Surgery of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, Chief Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

✓ THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S PROHIBITION FOUNDATION

WHY IT WAS ORGANIZED

ONE hundred years of education preceded the enacting of the prohibition amendment. This protracted educational program reached a climax in the years leading up to the World War.

✓ WAS THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?

DID prohibition steal upon us like a thief in the night? Was it the outgrowth of hasty and impulsive action? Was it the will of the few inflicted without reason against the judgment of the many?

More than one hundred years ago the first conference of a nationwide effort to oppose the liquor traffic met in Boston. Since that time, constant concentrated thought and effort have been devoted to both sides of the question.

Indeed, prohibition was *not* hastily adopted. Ten years before the beginning of the Civil War—back in 1851—Maine adopted the first law calling for State Prohibition. Between that date and the time when National Prohibition became a fact, more than half the states followed the lead of Maine.

Before the United States entered the World War in 1917, 25 of the 48 states had adopted State Prohibition! By action of the states themselves, together with local option, approximately 2,625 counties throughout the country were dry at the time National Prohibition was enacted, leaving only about 419 in which liquor was legal.

Yet there are those who say that the Eighteenth Amendment would not have been adopted were it not for the absence of two million men overseas in the World War. The statement is absurd in light of the facts! Was prohibition, as charged by some, the child of war hysteria? Let facts answer that charge for all time.

The Senators and Representatives from every state in the Union who decided the question of National Prohibition were chosen prior to April 6, 1917, the date when America entered the war, and prohibition at that time had become such a dominant issue that there was scarcely a Senator or a Representative who was not elected as a result of his stand for or against the legalized sale of beverage alcohol.

So America had gone on record before even the first troops were mobilized! And at no time during the war was more than ten per cent of the voting strength excluded by war-time necessity from

the ballot privilege. Furthermore, at least half of this ten per cent was from territory which had already become dry.

Did the nation *want* prohibition? That it did, cannot be so much as questioned. The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified by the largest *number* of states, and by the largest *percentage* of states that ever ratified any Amendment to the Constitution in the entire history of our country.

Only two states failed to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment after its enactment by Congress; 46 signified their approval by voting "Yes"! Even the Constitution itself received the immediate support of but 84.62% of all the states; the Eighteenth Amendment received 95.83% state support.

During a period of 130 years, more than 2,000 proposals of various sorts had been considered for amending the Constitution of the United States. Only seventeen of this number had been adopted. The prohibition amendment was the eighteenth. Do you suppose the American Congress would have sanctioned such a move without most carefully weighing every factor? And do you suppose it would have been so overwhelmingly ratified by the states if there were any question about what the voters wanted? America *wanted* prohibition. America *has* prohibition. America has *advanced* by reason of the Eighteenth Amendment and will benefit even more as time goes on.

✓ WAS THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT ADOPTED WITHOUT BEING PUT TO POPULAR VOTE?

EMPHATICALLY, the Eighteenth Amendment *was* adopted without being put to popular vote. That, in fact, is the *only* way in which it *could* have been legally adopted. That is the only way in which *any* amendment to the Constitution of the United States can be adopted. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and the 37 other signers settled that definitely on September 17, 1787, when they affixed their signatures to the Constitution, Article 5 of which clearly prescribes the method of passing any amendment.

Article 5 of the Constitution stipulates that the adoption of any amendment requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Con-

✓ ALCOHOL—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES

THERE is one side of prohibition about which little is said in ordinary discussions. It is a side that simply does not permit of theory. One either *knows* or one does *not* know. And the truth is, only a few are qualified by training and study to pass reliable judgment.

We have in mind the very heart of the whole subject—alcohol itself. Has alcohol been wrongfully placed on the defensive all these years? Has it been maligned and outlawed through ignorance of the facts? What is its value as a food? As a supplier of energy? What is its physiological effect on the human body?

Seeking the truth, we turned to those from whom the truth can be reliably learned. We sought the findings of eminent scientific authorities. What did we learn? The verdict was unanimous. Alcohol, though possessing limited food value, is *not* a *desirable* food. Alcohol stimulates—thus it supplies energy. But its stimulating effect soon wears off. Then it *destroys* energy. And it *destroys far more energy than it ever supplies!*

Well—that is interesting. If alcohol is not a desirable food, what then is it? Again the authorities are in complete agreement. Alcohol is a drug—a narcotic. It belongs to the same group of narcotics as ether and chloroform. “But,” you say, “ether and chloroform are anesthetics.” True. *And the effect of alcohol is very much the same!*

What happens to alcohol after it enters the body? The bloodstream takes it up rapidly. Heart action is quickened. Temporary stimulation is a natural result. But damaging reaction soon sets in. In larger quantities, alcohol actually *paralyzes*.

Nearly everyone has seen the outward manifestations of alcohol as exhibited in others. In fact, this very familiarity has had much to do with our failure to appreciate the seriousness of the physiological reaction which the victim is experiencing. If similar manifestations were noted from an unknown cause, we would send at once for a doctor!

Consider for a moment some of the common manifestations. Face flushed and hot. Pulse accelerated. Gradual loss of self-

Quite apparently, our traffic problem is unlike that of any other nation. Has prohibition aided traffic conditions? Let us see.

Motor vehicle fatality figures for England, Scotland and Wales are available for 1928. Suppose we compare them with similar figures for the United States. Here is what we find: In England, Scotland and Wales, one fatality for every 365 motor vehicles; in the United States, one for every 917.

What a volume that tells in favor of prohibition! This is the age of speed—and speed is typically American. It was not only logical but *inevitable* that the United States—pace-maker in this age of motor advancement—should have led the world in adopting National Prohibition!

How cheaply we would hold human life if we legalized the sale of alcoholic beverages! Legalized liquor selling *in any form* would place constant temptation before the motorist—with placards plainly proclaiming every liquor selling establishment along the streets and highways.

Such a condition is unthinkable!

And finally, on the subject of personal liberty, suppose we get right down to the heart of the whole matter—alcohol itself. The greatest destroyer of personal liberty man has ever known is found in the underlying reason for the Eighteenth Amendment, which is alcohol.

A drug—a narcotic of the same family as ether and chloroform—a dangerous, habit-forming poison, alcohol grips its victim relentlessly, weakens the moral fiber, impairs mental and physical fitness, interferes with enjoyment of the finer things of life, destroys personal liberty in a manner peculiar unto itself.

Personal liberty? That is among the strongest arguments in favor of prohibition! For *real* personal liberty, would you choose the stein and goblet of the European?—or the modern home life, the higher wages, the advanced living standards of the United States—the accelerator, steering wheel and 662,435 miles of hard-surfaced highways that give to every American the boundless freedom of this whole great continent?

gress, followed by ratification in three-fourths of the states. The Eighteenth Amendment passed the Senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It passed the House on December 17 by a vote of 282 to 128. It was amended in the House and repassed by the Senate on December 18, 1917.

It was submitted to the states on December 22, 1917, was ratified on January 16, 1919, and went into effect on January 16, 1920. Forty-six of the 48 states ratified the Amendment, the total vote in the Senate of the 46 states being 1,309 for and 240 against—84 per cent in favor of prohibition. The total House vote was 3,775 for and 1,025 against—79 per cent in favor of prohibition. But how about the members of those 98 legislative bodies—at Washington and at the various state capitals—who voted for and ratified the Eighteenth Amendment? How were *they* elected? They were elected by the popular votes of the people in their own respective states. *And their stand on prohibition, as previously stated, was a considerable factor in their election!* Hence, in the final analysis, the popular vote was essentially the governing factor behind the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

✓ IS THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT A VIOLATION OF STATE RIGHTS?

THE Eighteenth Amendment not only does not *violate* state rights, it *protects* them.

Before the adoption of National Prohibition, a majority of the states had enacted laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within their borders. The rights of these states were in constant jeopardy when liquor could be easily smuggled in from other states which had not outlawed it.

The United States could no more remain divided over liquor than it could over the problem of slavery. Abraham Lincoln said, "‘A house divided against itself cannot stand.’ I believe this government cannot endure half slave and half free."

If that statement was pertinent as it applied to slavery, it is even more pertinent as it applies to liquor. Slavery in this country was relatively confined in its scope. But the use of liquor is such a flexible matter that transgression of state rights and state desires

would be and *was* inescapable with the nation partly wet and partly dry.

Liquor logically became a national issue. It involved interstate commerce and inter-relationship between the forty-eight states. With state after state outlawing the liquor traffic, it was inevitable that Federal action be taken to bring about a unified stand on liquor and thus protect the will of the majority.

State rights? Who wanted National Prohibition if it was not the states themselves? The legislators who voted for the Eighteenth Amendment in the Congress of the United States were the duly elected representatives of the states which sent them there. They clearly expressed the will of the people who elected them.

But even *their* action on the Eighteenth Amendment was not final. It was only a beginning. For after they had passed the Amendment it was put before each state for ratification or rejection. Any question of state rights was forever settled when 46 of the 48 states ratified the Amendment, reflecting an overwhelming majority of public sentiment in favor of National Prohibition.

The rights of the states would have been utterly *ignored* had the Federal Government *failed* to add the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States after the states themselves had taken such decisive action!

✓ HAS NATIONAL PROHIBITION INCREASED LAWLESSNESS AND PUT THE BOOT- LEGGERS IN POWER?

IT is a common thing, in any discussion of prohibition, to hear prohibition condemned on the ground that it has brought about an increase in the crime rate.

There is a simple way to get at the root of that question. We have *always* had crime. But we have *not* always had prohibition. How, then, does the crime situation today compare with the situation before prohibition?

Dr. George W. Kirchwey is recognized nationally as a leading authority on crime. He is the President of the American Institute

J. C. Penny Cites Dry Laws Benefit

NOTED MERCHANT SAYS THAT FORMER SALOON MONEY IS NOW BUYING HOMES AND NECESSITIES

In an interview with Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, J. C. Penny, American merchant and philanthropist, discussed prohibition. He said in part: "Since national prohibition, I have seen our whole business increase many times over; that, of course, gratifies me."

Clarification.

The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation is exercised over the confusion that grew out of Mr. Wickersham's address before the Senate.

Editorial
Memphis Commercial Appeal

Warns Business Men That Repeal Would Restrict Their Trade

"This nation is on its way to economic liberty," and it is prohibition that has made it possible for us to speak about true liberty as a fact instead of a state of mind for philosophers to talk about," said the great chain store magnate, J. C. Penny, when recently attending a convention of chain store managers in Chicago, as reported by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation. By eliminating the "economic waste" of the saloon, prohibition has been of tremendous value in improving business and social conditions, is the belief of Mr. Penny. "Since national prohibition I have seen our whole business increase many times over," he said. "Our managers report that a large part of this increase,...

DRY ACT LAUDED BY AUSTRALIAN

Visitor Notes Benefits of Prohibition Law
Business Man Finds Drinking Nearly Absent
Contrast With His Country Held Significant

AGO, May 4. (Exclusive)—The prohibition act has been derived from prohibition by Arnold, a business man, as, on his arrival in the United States, he found the prohibition law in effect.

Editorial
Kansas City Star

Giving the Facts Against Liquor.

It was but natural that the dry forces of the country should become complacent and relatively inactive following adoption of the prohibition amendment. Yet the fortunate, as repeatedly pointed out, there has been a need of support of prohibition. Partly because of the necessity of educational effort to show the benefits to be derived from the restriction of the liquor trade, and the benefits to be derived from the activity in that direction by an opening, which they have by means of extensive and...

Dry Law Dividends in Dollars to Be Counted by Business Men

New Prohibition Foundation, Organized in Chicago, to Launch Survey of Nation—Demands Facts on Economic Progress of Decade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—"Any delay in the action of prohibition by a portion of the people causes a loss of industry."

actions the sureness of public judgment if the public is given the truth." "The foundation is purely an educational agency," the director said, "designed to counteract misleading propaganda. It is not connected with any other organization, has no ax to grind and will work along economic not political lines."

Foundation To Resell Prohibition To U. S. Through Advertising

CHICAGO, Dec. 21. (UP)—The foundation's proposition of reselling prohibition to the American public by spending millions of dollars for full page newspaper advertising, intended to dry up wet sentiment, in...

Prohibition to Be Advertised

Business Leaders Sponsor Movement to Sell Prohibition as a Business Asset Through the Use of Paid Space

By P. H. Erbes, Jr.

important element of big time solicitation for contributions...

Home Security Outweighs Wet Plea, Says Dry

Head of Business Men's Prohibition Foundation Defends 18th Amendment

"In our opinion national prohibition has had a very decided beneficial effect on the economic status of our employees. In former years the influence of the saloon was one of the worst things we had to contend with, whereas under present conditions we can say that drink has ceased to be one of our problems. We are infinitely better off than we were under the old system."

Labor Turnover Reduced
"The Willapa Lumber Company, one of the principal lumber companies of...

and others of national repute. Some of those interviewed during recent months are Thomas A. Edison, John E. Edgerton, Judge A. A. Bruce of Northwestern University, Edward T. Lee, Dean of the John Marshall Law School; James C. Penney, nationally known merchant; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Bishop James E. Freeman of Washington, Bishop Joseph Berry of Philadelphia, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Robert Treat Paine, United States Senators Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, Henry J. Allen and Arthur Capper of Kansas, Clarence H. Kelsey, banker, of New York City; Amos Alonzo Stagg, University of Chicago; Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, former President of the Amer-

ican Medical Association and Chief Surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

A few typical clippings from representative papers including the Chicago Daily News, Kansas City Star, New York Herald-Tribune, Spokane Chronicle, Christian Science Monitor, Indianapolis Star, St. Paul News, Los Angeles Times, etc., appear on these pages. All of these clippings—and thousands of other similar ones—are the result of news releases supplied by the Press Department of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation. This branch of the work aids in a vital way the Foundation's endeavor to place before the public the truth about prohibition.

Leaders of Varied Activities Voice Support of Prohibition

Edison, Governor Moody of Texas, L. J. Taber, Grange
Head, and Others Stand Firm for Amend-
ment and Volstead Act

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
Boston, Lebanon Woolen Mills and for
President of the National Manu-
facturers' Association, exp

**Leaders of Various
Voice Support of Pro**

Edison, Governor Moody of Texas, L. J. Taber, Grange
Head, and Others Stand Firm for Amend-
ment and Volstead Act

CHICAGO—Thomas A. Edison, maker of questionnaires, answering a questionnaire himself sent him by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, supports the Volstead Act. In addition he joined forces with several editors and publishers, bankers, grocers, col-

WET ELECTION "VICTORIES" PRESAGE BATTLE IN 1932

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—"The results of the November elections, which show a series of sweet victories for the prohibition forces, are, for the most part, however, in states and centers that were liquor strongholds before 1920, did not foreshadow any immediate nation-wide triumph of the anti-prohibition forces, but they make a greater battle certain in 1932, and do emphasize the need of a great, popular educational campaign to intelligently present the scientific facts regarding alcoholism and the human system, and the constructive results of the eighteenth amendment wherever efficiently administered," declared Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American Business Men's Prohibition Association, here.

"The 'wet' victories are the direct

Improved Living Standards Under Prohibition Cited

CHICAGO, June 9.—A remarkable advance in American standards of living during the first 10 years of national prohibition was revealed today in figures from government sources made public by Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American business men's prohibition foundation.

**LIFE INSURANCE
GROWS 190 PCT.
FROM '19 TO '28**

Other Figures Cited Showing Advanced Living Standards.

COLLEGE COACHES RAP RUM CHARGES

Athletes Aroused by Story Blaming Defeat Upon Use of Alcohol.

[Special to The Indianapolis Star.]
- CHICAGO, June 21.—College coaches representing nearly one hundred leading colleges and universities of

BUSINESS STUDY OF PROHIBITION UNDERWAY HERE

New Group to Chart Economic and Welfare Phases of Dry Law.

Organization of the American
Wet Poll
(Ill., Special)

The American Bar Association Wet Poll

Dean Lee of John Marshall Law School Says It Was an Illusion (Chicago, Ill., Special)

"FACTS which have just transpired, in a close-up of the American Bar Association's Prohibition poll, reveal it in startling colors as a 'wet' illusion and, indirectly at least, as the reflection of the two cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Baltimore, San Francisco and Los Angeles, which means that more than two-thirds of the total membership in the nation favored a prohibition of which was admitted by the writer of it, occurs a rather startling reference to the American Bar Association, which at the time received little or no attention in the daily press. This letter refers to a pam-

A N important function of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation is the supplying of news information on prohibition topics to newspapers, magazines and other periodicals.

Through the research endeavors of the Foundation, facts, figures and incidents shedding truth on the subject of prohibition are constantly being uncovered.

These are compiled in the approved manner by the Foundation's Press Department, and are released country-wide through the Associated Press, United Press and other accredited news channels.

During the past year, literally millions of columns of news stories bear-

ing on the constructive results of National Prohibition have been published as a result of this branch of the Foundation's activities. Metropolitan newspapers from coast to coast have received these news releases as have daily and weekly newspapers in smaller communities as well as other periodicals. Dry and fair-minded neutral publications have welcomed them and published them, some even going so far as to use them as the basis for editorials. All material put out by the Foundation is first confirmed and authenticated by the Foundation's Research Department.

Many of the Foundation's news releases are based upon actual interviews with prominent business leaders

of Criminal Law and Criminology, a former Dean of Columbia University School of Law and a former Warden of Sing Sing Prison. He has made searching studies of the subject. In the New York Times of May 26, 1929, Dr. Kirchwey said:

"... the official record covering the eighteen years 1910 to 1927, inclusive . . . shows a marked decline of from 35 to 40 per cent in the general crime rate in the United States."

That is indeed significant. And it is *especially* significant in a period of post-war reconstruction when the normal expectancy would be an *increase*, not a *decrease* in crime!

True, there is bootlegging today—and its effects are undeniably evil. But—contrary to the belief of many, bootlegging is *not* the step-child of prohibition. Long before the Eighteenth Amendment was ever thought of, we had thousands of moonshine stills—and tens of thousands of "blind pigs"—and deplorably corrupt politics—and liquor-bred law violations of every kind.

Liquor and crime have *always* been boon companions. If the bootlegger of today shapes his laws to suit his own desires, he is only carrying forward lessons which were taught by the liquor interests of an earlier day. As a reminder of conditions existing before prohibition, it is interesting to review the following editorial from the Chicago Tribune of July 11, 1917:

"If the secret records of the brewing and distilling industries were ever brought to light, they would tell a story of social and political corruption unequalled in the annals of our history.

"If the veritable narrative of the American saloon were ever written, it would make the decadence of Rome look like an age of pristine beauty in comparison. . . . If these men have not made a practice of committing murder and arson, it is because these crimes did not seem immediately profitable.

"The liquor business has been the faithful ally of every vicious element in American life. It has protected criminals, it has fostered the social evil and it has bribed politicians, juries and legislatures."

Even in the liquor trade itself, there were those whose eyes were not closed to the inevitable consequences. The National Liquor Dealers' Journal of September 10, 1913, said:

"To us there is the handwriting on the wall and its interpretation spells doom. The liquor business is to blame. It seems incapable of learning any lesson of advancement or motive but profit. To perpetuate itself it has formed alliances with the slums. . . . It deliberately aids the most corrupt political powers. . . . There are billions of property involved . . . but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the alcoholic liquor traffic the money value will not count."

Wherever there is liquor, there will be liquor-bred law defiance. England and Canada, with rigid government control of liquor selling, are having problems of their own today. In former days, our state liquor laws and our local option laws were not respected by the liquor interests. Bribery, smuggling, under-cover law defiance were the usual order.

Flagrant liquor-law defiance similarly exists in both England and Canada. Irving Fisher in his book, "The Noble Experiment," says of the conditions in Ontario, which has a government-controlled liquor traffic, "The increase in number of arrests for violation of liquor laws, the steady increase in bootlegging and illicit distilling are much in evidence, and the commissioners frankly state that they are unable to eradicate it."

There is only one answer to the liquor problem. And that answer was given when we adopted the Eighteenth Amendment calling for complete prohibition. Half-way measures have been tried elsewhere and have proved a failure. Sir George Paish, the head of the Commission of economic experts who recently came to the United States, said, "No custom is more injurious to the British people than that of consuming alcohol either to excess or in moderation."

America has led the way in clear thinking and progressive action on the liquor problem. The ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by 46 of our 48 states proves that beyond all question!

✓ HAS PROHIBITION INCREASED DRINKING?

ANYONE who will make an open-minded comparison of drinking before and after prohibition cannot fail to reach a single honest conclusion. Conditions are better today—immeasurably better—and the evidence of this betterment is manifold.

One of the serious problems in industry before prohibition was the absence of employes following pay days. Today the "Blue Monday" absentees—victims of week-end drinking—are to all practical purposes a thing of the past. Likewise, the daily drinking recess periods, so common at one time, remain only in memory.

Hence, today, man-power is more steadily, more dependably applied. Too, it is more *efficiently* applied, for cleaner living means better health, and better health means better workmanship—steadier, more accurate, less easily tired applying of muscles—faster, clearer, more intelligent applying of brain power.

The wage earner today is worth more in wages, and therefore receives higher wage rates. His earnings are spent for useful articles which he could not even consider owning in former days when a substantial share of his earnings was dissipated on drink.

Personal liberty? How about the wives and children—millions of them—who suffered for want of food and shelter and clothing because the family income was squandered at the bar to satisfy the craving of a drunken husband and father?

Those wives and those children have found *real* liberty since prohibition—and those husbands and fathers are enjoying that self-same liberty along with the other members of their families. Today 26,523,779 motor vehicles are traversing our highways—better than one for every five persons. Today the typical working family enjoys a comfortable home, radio, vacuum cleaner, electric washer, attractive home furnishings and countless other luxuries undreamed of before.

Personal liberty? There's a different angle of personal liberty to consider nowadays with those 26½ million motor vehicles on the roadways of America. Even the most ardent advocate of liquor flinches at the menace of the drunken driver. Liquor and gasoline simply don't mix.

Containing less than 7% of the world's inhabitants, the United States owns 74.4% of the world's motor vehicles—or about three times as many as the rest of the world combined. The rate of motor vehicle ownership in this country is 26 times that in Europe—21,617 motor vehicles per 100,000 population as compared to 837 per 100,000 population in Europe.

sonal liberty was long ago taken from the man who would wilfully commit-murder. Or the one who found it to his liking to earn a livelihood by the gun. Or the one who plied the trade of forgery.

After all, personal liberty is largely a matter of personal viewpoint. To allow the highwayman the liberty of plying his trade at will would be distinctly to take away the liberty of the vast majority of people who desired to earn a livelihood by honest means.

The real reason for prohibition is not that imbibing alcohol affects the drinker himself. That particular side of the question is purely personal with the individual. But when the drinker trespasses upon the liberty of others, that is something different.

Unfortunately, it is an inescapable characteristic of drinking that the drinker *does* trespass upon the rights of his fellow citizens—so considerably and in so many ways that he seriously interferes not only with personal liberty but also with personal and general welfare.

In the final analysis, the safeguarding of personal liberty narrows itself down to protecting the rights of the majority as opposed to the desires of the minority. A legal liquor traffic had so long and so consistently encroached upon the rights of the majority in this country that that majority finally sought and found rightful protection of its liberty through the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Personal liberty? The ones who shout the loudest for personal liberty are, in fact, enjoying personal liberty to an extent unknown just a few years ago! And prohibition has been a prime factor in bringing about this new personal liberty.

No one will deny that the last ten years have been years of unequalled economic advancement in this country. Within that time we have become the richest nation the world has ever known. Common standards of living have undergone a revolutionary advancement.

Prohibition has contributed in a very definite way to this unparalleled advancement. It has done so by increasing the producing power of the individual, hence of the nation. Within ten prohibition years the industrial production of the country increased between 25% and 30%; the normal rate would be nearer 15%.

True, there is illegal drinking, and it is a problem. But even the most confirmed wet would hesitate to proclaim that the families of his acquaintance will drink, apiece, an average of 100 gallons of distilled liquors, wines and beer this year. That, however, was the approximate average yearly consumption from 1910 to 1914—22.43 gallons for every man, woman and child in the United States, according to United States Department of Commerce statistics.

Contrast that with the situation today. Exact figures cannot, of course, be obtained. But there have been several carefully-computed estimates. Some authorities state that there is 10% as much drinking today as before prohibition. Some estimate as high as 20% and even more. But let us consider an extremely generous estimate.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, according to the United States Bureau of Prohibition, the average per capita consumption of distilled liquors, wines and beer (including home-made products) was slightly more than 7 gallons. That is about 30% of pre-prohibition consumption.

If people today are drinking 30% of what they formerly did, prohibition has bettered conditions by 70%! That is indeed a worth-while accomplishment. "And," says Colonel Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of the United States Bureau of Prohibition, "consumption of alcoholic liquor grows less from year to year."

People too easily forget the conditions of ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. Back in 1908, for example, there was one retail liquor dealer for every 333 men, women and children in the United States—which means one for every 74 families. The yearly expenditure for liquor in this country before prohibition was three times as great as the cost of operating our public schools!—and twice the cost of running our Federal Government!

Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army says that whereas before prohibition, in New York City alone, from 1200 to 1300 drunks a night were brought to Army "homes," the number now does not average more than seven. Where once there were ninety-eight "Keeley Institutes" for treatment of the liquor habit, today there are only eleven. Excessive drinking among industrial workers, at one time the greatest cause of labor turnover, has become negligible.

Probably no law enjoys 100% observance—and the prohibition laws are no exception. But history is certain to repeat itself. Growing observance will increase the law's effectiveness. That was the experience of individual states which excluded liquor prior to National Prohibition. First there was a brief period of rigid observance—then a recession—and finally, after a period of years, a powerful, steady, unwavering swing toward effective observance. National Prohibition is well along on the second stage now; the third stage should be just around the corner.

✓ IS PROHIBITION CORRUPTING AND DEBAUCHING YOUNG PEOPLE?

OPPONENTS of prohibition are often positive in their assertions that young folks drink more now than formerly. Yet seldom are they equipped with facts which qualify them to know. Instead they are guided by hearsay and impression.

Where can one logically look for the facts? Not among the young folks of today—for they were too young before prohibition to have any knowledge of conditions as they existed then. Not among the public at large—for their contact with young folks, other than their own children, is, generally speaking, superficial and not sufficiently widespread to permit the forming of sound opinions.

To whom, then, can we turn for the real facts in the case? The answer is fairly obvious. Men and women who have chosen for their life work an occupation that brings them into daily intimate contact not with one or two young folks but with large numbers of them; men and women who during vital formative periods in the lives of young men and young women actually spend more time with these young people than do their own parents—they are the ones best qualified to know. And so quite naturally we turned to them—the educators of America—to find the answer. Here are some typical opinions based on long observations and experience.

President Wilbur of Leland Stanford University in California has this to say: "Compared with the period before the present

Was the liquor industry, before prohibition, a substantial employment factor? Did it employ fewer people or more than the motor vehicle industry of today? Here are the facts—they are enlightening indeed! People employed before prohibition in the manufacture of beer, wine and distilled liquors: 86,914—total wages, \$58,432,000. People employed in 1930 in the manufacture of motor vehicles: 325,124—total wages \$647,588,438.

And the motor vehicle industry is only *one* industry—almost *every* industry has benefited from prohibition!

But how about the farmer? Has not prohibition closed an important market for farm products? Statistics show that purchases by the liquor industry comprised only a fraction more than *one per cent* of the value of farm products even in the days of greatest liquor consumption! Agricultural products are primarily food products—and prohibition has made the average family financially able to invest more money in food than ever before!

The attitude of thinking farmers toward prohibition is reflected by the action of the National Grange, outstanding organization in the farm world, which at its annual convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., in November, 1930, unanimously adopted an unqualified endorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition and employment conditions? Let Roger W. Babson, the well-known business economist, give *his* analysis. "There is probably no one factor," Mr. Babson has said, "which would more quickly bring a business panic and a period of unemployment than the *nullification* by legislation of prohibition and a return of the saloon."

✓ HAS PROHIBITION DESTROYED PERSONAL LIBERTY?

THERE are always two sides to any question. But on the subject of personal liberty the average wet completely loses his sense of perspective. After all, what is personal liberty? Is it the right to do whatever one wants to do whenever one wants to do it?

If it is, then the people of this country have deluded themselves badly in proclaiming their country the land of the free. For per-

It is interesting to compare the conditions in these and other states with those in states where there are effective enforcement laws. In 1928, for example, the death rate from alcoholism per 100,000 population in Indiana was 2.4; in Kentucky the rate was 2.4, and in Colorado 2.5.

These latter figures are very simple, extremely easy to grasp, and utterly convincing. A medical and pharmacological explanation of alcohol is given elsewhere in this booklet. But the Bureau of Census statistics just reviewed are more conclusive than any scientific treatise on alcohol and its deleterious effects.

Not only do these statistics prove the priceless value of prohibition from a humanitarian and life-saving standpoint, but they also demonstrate the greater benefit inherent in strict enforcement and lawful observance. They cannot fail to make an impression on fair-minded public opinion.

✓ WOULD THE REPEAL OF PROHIBITION END UNEMPLOYMENT?

THERE are those who say there would be less unemployment and more prosperity if beer, wine and whiskey were made legal. That is worth thinking about. Let us see.

Back in 1914—the peak year in American consumption of alcoholic beverages—it is estimated that two billion dollars was spent for drink. A huge sum indeed! What is happening to all that money now? Is it lying stagnant? Not by any means! It is being spent—for motor cars, radios, automatic refrigeration, better homes and better living!

Yet that tells the story only in part. For prohibition has greatly increased the *producing power*, hence the *earning power* of the individual. So not only the drink money, but *increased earnings* as well are being spent for commodities which involve the employment of millions of people.

In 1914 there were 1,700,000 motor vehicles in the United States. Today there are 26,500,000. Of course, we would have motor vehicles even if we did not have prohibition. But without prohibition it is certain there would be far fewer cars—perhaps less than half!

laws were put into effect, I should say that we have only one-tenth of the problem we had at that time in connection with liquor."

Professor Charles C. Clarke of the Disciplinary Committee at Yale University says, "In the old days our Committee was constantly busy with cases involving intoxication and the disorders originating from it. Now we have practically no business of the kind at all to transact. This is in spite of the fact that in the old days we rarely troubled ourselves about a case of mere intoxication if it had not resulted in some kind of public disorder, whereas now intoxication of itself is regarded as calling for the severest penalty."

High school principals throughout the country, responding to a survey made by the National Education Association, state overwhelmingly that drinking among high school students has decreased since prohibition.

College coaches representing nearly one hundred leading colleges and universities were questioned recently about liquor and college athletics. They stated emphatically that drinking by college athletes is no problem. Ralph Young, track coach at Michigan State College, giving a typical reply, said, "We have had no trouble so far as liquor is concerned in the past seven years during which I have been coach at Michigan State. In fact, the liquor problem is negligible in our school, where we have 2,000 boys out of a total of 3,000 students."

Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago says, "The liquor problem is less of a problem here today than it ever has been in the past."

The heads of 213 colleges, in answering a questionnaire issued by Literary Digest, reported almost unanimously that drinking in the colleges has decreased. Literary Digest draws the following significant conclusion: "There are actually fewer drinkers in the colleges now than in the days when there were only one-third the present number of students."

In all the discussions of drinking by young people, the question is never raised as to whether or not drinking is beneficial. On this phase of the subject there is complete agreement. Even the

most ardent advocate of repeal abhors the thought of his son or daughter becoming a drinker.

If American institutions of learning ever needed the protection which prohibition affords, they need that protection today. Since 1916, the number of students in our colleges and universities has increased from 354,328 to 868,793, or 145%. As the student body grows larger, the problem of close personal supervision becomes increasingly complex.

Prohibition has removed the temptation of an ever-present, unrestricted, law-protected liquor supply. But mere temptation was not in itself sufficient to satisfy the commercial instincts of the liquor interests. Witness the following excerpt from a speech made in Ohio in 1912 before the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association: "*We must create the appetite for liquor. . . . The open field for the creation of appetite is among the boys. Nickels expended in treats to boys now, will return dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed.*"

✓ HAS PROHIBITION INCREASED TAXES?

BACK in 1914, the Federal income from liquor taxes totalled 245 million dollars. A huge sum, indeed, to cut off lightly! State and local governments received another 80 million dollars yearly from the liquor trade.

Was adequate thought given to this phase of prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted? How has prohibition affected government income and taxes? What has been the effect on the individual tax payer?

Suppose that we first get down to fundamentals in answering these questions. Who paid those huge liquor taxes in the days before prohibition? True, the liquor interests wrote the checks. But who gave the money that made those checks good? . . . There can be only one answer. In the final analysis the individual drinker paid every penny of the liquor taxes.

It is always that way with indirect taxation. Producer and distributor each gets a price that takes care of the taxes without cutting into profits. Nothing wrong about that. It is just good business. Now consider this:

to accept the Eighteenth Amendment at its face value and share in the potential benefits which had led to its adoption. Moreover, the stringency of war-time necessity had intensified the general spirit of patriotism and law observance.

The death rates from cirrhosis of the liver and Bright's disease have followed much the same course since prohibition as the death rate from alcoholism—with the following significant result: *Under the three heads of alcoholism, cirrhosis of the liver and acute Bright's disease, more than 150,000 lives have been saved since prohibition, or more lives than all those lost by this country in the World War.**

That is indeed a worth-while result! But how much more worth while the result would be with stricter observance and more rigid enforcement! Those earlier years of prohibition are an irrefutable object lesson to any open-minded person. The saving of human life, important as it is, becomes a lesser consideration when compared to the saving in human want and misery. And the two combined form but one of the many advantages inherent in prohibition. Yet there are those who scorn the Eighteenth Amendment, scoff at the thought of lawful observance and stand in the way of effective enforcement.

Failure of state enforcement in some of the states has been a substantial factor in raising the general death rate from alcoholism and alcoholic diseases above the low marks of earlier prohibition years. For example, in New York state, where the death rate from alcoholism dropped from a high mark of 8.2 per 100,000 population in 1916 to 1.2 per 100,000 in 1920, the state enforcement act was repealed in 1923. Since the latter date, the death rate from alcoholism has increased until in 1928 it reached 7.5 per 100,000 population.

Montana is another example. The low mark was reached in 1920 with 1.9 deaths from alcoholism for every 100,000 of population. In 1926, the death rate from alcoholism was 3.9. The state enforcement act was repealed that year, and the following year the rate jumped to 8.1.

*It is conceded by medical authorities that 50% of the deaths from Bright's disease are attributable to alcohol. Therefore, in the interest of conservatism, we have included in the total of more than 150,000 lives saved, only half the reduction in deaths from Bright's disease as shown by Census Bureau figures.

✓ HAS PROHIBITION BROUGHT AN INCREASE IN ALCOHOLIC DISEASES AND DEATHS?

THE United States Bureau of Census maintains yearly records of deaths in the United States, tabulated according to cause of death. These records include year by year statistics on deaths from alcoholism, also from diseases such as cirrhosis of the liver and Bright's disease which are caused by the use of alcohol.

The Census Bureau figures dispel beyond all argument the claim that prohibition has brought an increase in alcoholic diseases and deaths. Quite the opposite, they show a decided *decrease* in alcoholic diseases and deaths.

According to Census Bureau figures, the death rate from alcoholism has averaged 42% lower since prohibition than it did during eight years before prohibition. The death rate from cirrhosis of the liver has been 41% less, and that from Bright's disease has been 10% less during the same period.

It is true that alcoholic diseases and deaths are more prevalent today than they were in the early prohibition years. But there are reasons for that which will be discussed in later paragraphs. What is more to the point, the present death rate from alcoholism and alcoholic diseases is substantially lower than in the days before prohibition. Deaths from alcoholism are an example. Here they are for every 100,000 of population:

YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
1910....5.5	1915....4.4	1920....1.0	1925....3.6
1911....4.8	1916....5.7	1921....1.8	1926....3.9
1912....5.3	1917....5.2	1922....2.6	1927....4.0
1913....6.0	1918....2.7	1923....3.3	1928....4.0
1914....5.0	1919....1.6	1924....3.2	1929....3.7

Though the Eighteenth Amendment did not become effective until 1920, National Prohibition as a war-time measure became operative earlier. It will be noted that deaths from alcoholism reached a low point in 1920.

Now, in the early days of prohibition, the present system of illicit distribution had not as yet become widely established. The vast majority of people, not having been tempted by unscrupulous, money-grabbing purveyors of bootleg products, were content

The cost of running our government is nearly four times as great today as it was in 1914. There are three very good reasons for that. First, we have been through the greatest war of all time and are still paying the bill. Second, our population is 25 per cent larger than in 1914. Third, the dollar buys less in both wages and commodities, so that it takes more dollars to accomplish the same result.

And still our government continues to sail along on an even keel! The liquor taxes have been wiped out. But we hear no talk of Federal insolvency. Our financial condition, in fact, has grown steadily better. We have become the richest nation in the world! Where is the tax money coming from? Ultimately it is coming, as always, from the individual tax payer. But he is paying it in different ways. He pays more in direct taxes. He pays taxes on his motor car—on theater tickets—and on other things.

But what about prohibition enforcement? Who pays for that? The answer is simple. Enforcement pays for itself. Here are figures for the first nine years of prohibition—as supplied by Dr. J. M. Doran while United States Commissioner of Prohibition: Total cost of enforcement, \$213,179,485; total collections from fines and penalties and revenue from taxes on lawful distilled spirits and fermented liquors, \$460,502,792.76. Net balance, \$247,323,307.76—a tidy sum indeed!

The individual who advocates liquor on the basis of the tax revenue it would bring does not understand even the fundamentals of taxation. The raising of needed revenue is no unsolved problem with our government; that matter was settled before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective.

It would be too bad for America if she were forced to condone and encourage vices because of the tax money they would bring. No well-intentioned person would for a moment have our government legalize interstate white slavery or traffic in drugs on the grounds that they could be heavily taxed. With liquor, as with these other vices, America has taken a fearless stand on the side of rationality, reason and public benefit.

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In the Federal Courts we are confronted with no inherent difficulty nor problem in the enforcement of law. Our juries are usually made up of the best citizenship of the community, and, after two years of personal observation and experience, during which time there were disposed of more than 3,000 criminal cases in my court, I think I can safely say that it is a rare thing for a jury in the Federal Court to fail of conviction when the facts justify conviction. From my limited observation of other Federal Courts and from what I have learned from other District Judges, I am satisfied that what is true in my district is substantially true in all the District Courts of the United States. Therefore, I think it may be said that those who believe in law enforcement have no just complaint against the verdicts of juries in the Federal Courts nor against the action of the trial Judges in the infliction of penalties upon the verdicts of juries.

While there is no inherent difficulty nor problem in the enforcement of the criminal law in the Federal Courts, I am sorry to say that with the great increase of criminal business in most of the Federal Courts in the past six years, there has developed a very practical difficulty, which, unless met in some satisfactory way, threatens to seriously impair, if not to actually destroy Federal Courts, not only as a useful agency of law enforcement, but as a tribunal in which may be determined the manifold questions affecting property rights, over which those courts have jurisdiction. I refer, of course, to the great increase in work thrown upon the Federal Courts as the result of the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Federal Constitution and the enactment of the National Prohibition Act.

No one can be more thoroughly in sympathy with the purposes sought to be attained by the 18th Amendment and the National Prohibition Act than I; but I am thoroughly satisfied that unless some way is found in which to relieve the Federal Courts of a part of the work which this law has entailed upon them, the result will be a complete breaking down of Federal judicial machinery.

During the last two years the District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, over which I preside, has been called upon to dispose of over 1800 cases annually, and yet at the beginning of the Fall Terms of my court I find myself confronted with more than 1,000 cases which must be disposed of within the next two and one-half months at the four places at which court is held. What is true in this district is true in large measure in nearly all of the other District Courts of the United States.

This situation could properly be handled by the Federal Courts if criminal business were the only character of litigation with which these courts have to deal; but it must be remembered that these courts are called upon to decide, not only these criminal cases, but they are the tribunals in which a vast variety of civil litigation must be determined. When this is borne in mind, it must at once become apparent that the Federal Courts, as now constituted, can not be made the sole agency, nor even the principal agency, for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act. As I see it, there are only two ways to meet this situation: One, by a vast increase in the Federal judicial machinery, by the creation of new courts or additional Judges; or, the State Courts must be called upon to share a greater part of this work.

I think it is idle to expect or hope that there will be any appreciable increase in the Federal judicial machinery, and I very much doubt its wisdom. Therefore, if the Federal Courts are

to get any relief, those who believe in the enforcement of the law must commence to demand that the State judicial machinery do more than it is now doing in the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act. The obligation to enforce the 18th Amendment, in my judgment, is just as imperative an obligation upon State officials as it is upon Federal officials, and, with but few exceptions, every State in the Union has prohibition enforcement statutes - in most cases more stringent than the Federal statute. This is especially true in this State. Every Magistrate, every Police Judge, County Judge and Circuit Judge has the power to try and punish offenders against the 18th Amendment. For some strange reason the impression seems to have grown up that all these cases must find their way into the Federal Courts, and nothing could be more fallacious; and those who believe in the enforcement of law, and especially this law, can no longer take refuge behind the claim that convictions can be secured and enforcement obtained only in the Federal Courts. If convictions are not being secured in the State Courts, it is the fault of the citizenship of the community, and it is only necessary that these courts should be made to understand that the citizenship of the community does not propose to continue in public office those who do not enforce this law. Every one of these State officials hold their position by virtue of the suffrage of the voter, and an aroused public opinion, making itself heard and felt, will beyond any sort of question secure in those State Courts which are not now functioning the same full measure of enforcement as I believe is being secured in the Federal Courts. If all the courts, both State and National, would do their part toward the enforcement of this law, the boot-legger and the moonshiner would soon learn that there was no tribunal in which he could find a haven of refuge, and in a short time the

trial of these cases would cease to be an undue burden on any court.

So, in its final analysis, the problem confronting Federal Courts, created by the enactment of the 18th Amendment, is not a problem for the Federal Courts to solve, but it is a problem which the entire citizenship must interest itself in, and in my judgment the women of the country, who are and rightfully should be, more interested in the enforcement of this law than any other element of our citizenship, can perform no greater public function than to start a determined drive in every magisterial district, in every city, in every county and in every State, for the purpose of demanding that the State laws on this subject be rigidly enforced. With such co-operation between State and Federal authorities, the law-breakers' challenge to the Constitution can be successfully met; without such co-operation, the Federal Courts will be unable to satisfactorily cope with the situation.

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Louisville, Ky.,
June 1, 1927.

Miss Alice Lloyd,
Maysville, Ky.

Dear Miss Lloyd:-

I have your letter of recent date.

I have no desire to project myself into the matter referred to in your letter, so therefore you will treat this letter as confidential.

For your information, however, covering the questions referred to by you, your attention is invited to Section 23 of Chapter 33, page 109, of the Acts of 1922. This section may be found in Baldwin's Supplement 1924, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, at Section 2554a-23.

Very truly yours,

CID-B

Chas. I. Dawson.

STATE MOTTO: Standing. Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

President:
ALICE LLOYD

Vice-President:
MARY L. WILSON

Recording Secretary:
MRS. C. M. HANCOCK

...Mason County...

Womans' Christian Temperance Union

TIME OF PRAYER—Noontide
METHODS—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic Social and Legal

Corresponding Secretary:
MRS. J. H. STITT

Treasurer:
LULU B. GRAXEL

BADGE—A Bow of White Ribbon
WATCHWORD—Agitate, Educate, Organize

Mayoville, Ky., May 31, 1927.

My dear Judge Darnen;

The enclosed letter explains itself. It brought the President to his knees in deep emotion fearing never, never, never again.

There is then no way to forestall these happenings? In this case the program was not fitted to the great list and there was no difficulty in securing testimony upon which to base the letter. But for two successive years an editor in this town has staged just such a performance ^{right here} and no action has been taken. The Mayor was present this year and perhaps last.

Could not citizens name him that if he is present at such a function a ^{time} and punish the violator of the law in his presence? Action will be brought against him for Malfeasance (over)

or non leaseance in office?

Please give me some light on this
subject.

Very sincerely,

Alvin Lloyd.

STATE MOTTO: Standing. Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

President:
ALICE LLOYD

Vice-President:
MARY L. WILSON

Recording Secretary:
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...Mason County...

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BADGE—A Bow of White Ribbon

WATCHWORD—Agitate, Educate, Organize

Maysville, Ky., May 27, 1927

Mr. Barrett Waters,
President Kentucky Power Company,
Augusta,
Kentucky.

Dear Sir:

The writing of this letter was authorized by unanimous vote at a regular meeting of the Mason County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Monday, May 23, 1927.

Numerous Mason and Bracken County guests at the dinner given by the Kentucky Power Company Monday night, May 16th, at the Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, brought back reports of certain features of the entertainment that gave a distinct shock, surprise and disappointment to these communities. These guests report the free and abundant supply of varieties of alcoholic drinks. Many people of Maysville and Mason County take it as a gross offense that their city and county officials and prominent churchmen were invited to witness, if not to participate in, violations of the laws of the State of Ohio and of the United States. Was it not an affront to the integrity of these officers and to the people who elected them to presume that they so lightly regard their oath of office as to witness complacently violations of the law they have sworn to uphold, under the guise of hospitality?

The Declaration of Independence was written out of "a decent regard for public opinion", and since that momentous date it has been wise policy for those who live by public favor to respect that august tribunal. How shall these officials enforce the law at home if they participate in or acquiesce in its violation elsewhere? How shall the poor and obscure respect the law and officers of the law if those of privilege and prominence flaunt the law unwhipt of justice?

Copies of this letter are being sent to the guest list as published in the Bracken Chronicle, who of course already know the facts, but out of consideration of the stockholders in the Company no wider publicity is given to it. The fact that guests present at the three annual dinners affirm that the law has on each occasion been violated, and the well known fact that it has been violated by other organizations, is no reason why its violation should continue.

As for burlesque shows and "Midnight Revues" upon which various comment was made by the guests, God speed the day when no performance, however artistic, that compromises the dignity of womanhood and displays a daring that no

reputable man desires in his wife and daughters, that does not promote stable, happy family relations and mutual respect between men and women, will be selected and offered for the entertainment of a group of representative men. Mothers, wives and fellow-citizens are proud of the 100% Americans among the guests who turned down their glasses and left the theatre during the performance.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

One hears much of expansion and progress. What boots it that greater physical ease and luxury are achieved if our citizenry decays through low standards and defiance of law? No individual, corporation or board of directors can hold great power without carrying a like measure of social responsibility. The City of Maysville has been accustomed to excellent public utility service under the management of a high type of citizens of whom we were proud. It is with wounded pride and an ominous sense of apprehension that we learn that regard for law and the best traditions of our community were not observed at the Kentucky Power Company's entertainment May 16th.

Numerous citizens of the city and county feel that in justice to the home, the church, and the state, they could not do less than make this expression of their sense of distress and grievance at this wanton offense to our laws, our officials, and our best standards.

If the Kentucky Power Company so lightly flaunts the law, how shall citizens feel confidence in its dealings in the many relations they shall have with it? It has many young men in its employ whose standards will be greatly influenced by the association. We had hoped that the Kentucky Power Company came among us as a constructive, not a destructive agency. We commend to it total abstinence from alcoholic beverages by both employers and employees as a good dividend paying policy. The alleged prudent warning to the guests not to drink to the stage of hilarity would have been unnecessary had no drink been served in which danger lurked.

Deeply regretting all that made necessary the writing of this communication and looking to the future, we hope that the Kentucky Power Company will widen and make more secure and permanent its efforts in material construction by joining in the endeavor to educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks, to train and teach the young the effects of alcohol on physical fitness, achieving ability, personal character and social responsibility, and to secure observance and enforcement of state and federal laws against the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Yours for the success of every effort to secure greater and more enduring well-being for the people of Kentucky.

THE MASON COUNTY WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MDH.

STATE MOTTO: Standing. Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

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Wilmore

Vice-President:
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221 W. 3rd, Nicholasville

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Shelbyville

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1010 Third St., Louisville

...Kentucky...

Womans' Christian Temperance Union

TIME OF PRAYER—Noontide

METHODS—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic Social and Legal

BADGE—A Bow of White Ribbon

WATCHWORD—Agitate, Educate, Organize

Department Christian Citizenship

DIRECTOR

MISS ALICE LLOYD

8 WEST THIRD STREET

Treasurer:
MRS. NORAH B. TAYLOR,
1135 Richmond Road, Lexington

Y. P. B. Sec.
MISS JUANITA JONES,
Wilmore

L. T. L. Secretary:
MRS. J. J. OWEN,
Highlands, Fulton

Associate:
MRS. SARA GRAVES CLARK,
R. No. 9, Lexington

Editor "Ky. White Ribbon."
Organizer and S. T. I. Lecturer:
MRS. JULIA R. GUNN,
723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Dawson; Mayodville, Ky., March 17th, 1927.

The fact that I had to "put over" another meeting Monday evening, March 14, accounts for my not writing sooner to thank you for the great sacrificial service you gave us Friday evening. I enclose copies of the three newspaper reports of the meeting. You will note that the account in the morning paper was written before the meeting—hence the inclusion of something that did not happen. Those written the morning after are more accurate.

The people were genuinely glad to hear you speak and greatly enjoyed and approved your speech. They are glad that the junior Federal District Judge in Kentucky is in spirit and purpose so like our Senior Federal District Judge. On behalf of the people as well as on my own behalf, I earnestly thank you for giving us of your time and energies. My good friend, Mr. C. L. Matthews, with his perfectly good intentions and characteristic benevolence failed to send you a check for \$20.00 to cover your expenses as he faithfully promised me he would do. (Am) ^{early last week} ^{early last week} Mr. Matthews tells me you

would not accept a check. So I have again to thank
you and to apologize and express regret that in his
absent-mindedness my friend let this situation arise.
Kentucky is greatly blessed to have the standards of the
Federal Courts held so high by our two Federal Judges.
We thank you - With cordial personal regards,

Sincerely,

Oliver Lloyd

STATE MOTTO: Standing, Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

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Organizer and S. T. I. Lecturer:
MRS. JULIA R. GUNN,
723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Danson:

Mayodville, Ky., March 7th 1927.

Did your telegram mean that you can not come Friday? The meeting has been announced for Friday. We are using the Church and the janitor should have Saturday & put it in order for Sunday. I do not know that the caterer would serve dinner on Saturday evening as she has ^{an} engagement for Sunday. Please write me that you will come Friday. I know that you as well as I regret the dilemma. I earnestly hope that we will not have to declare the dinner off - return tickets to purchasers and pay caterer for purchases she has already made. You could leave Mayodville at 8:20 on the L & N and reach Louisville at 11:30 Saturday. I hope you can make the sacrifice of time. Res. me. Sincerely, Alice Lloyd

Tuesday noon. ^{post} ^{my} ^{of} ²¹ ^{of}
Caterer will not even consider
Saturday night. Has Sunday ^{engagement}
134 persons have banquet tickets to
hear you. 66 men to date, there
will be thousands. The best men will
make it a telling occasion. ^{Among}
these some ~~very~~ friends &
admirers of yours, Alice Lloyd
will collect or write that you will reach
Marionville Friday 2:20

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Judge Char. J. Dawson
United States District Court,
Louisville
Ky.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 329 Guthrie St., Louisville, Ky.

158VE LU 13

MAYSVILLE KM 225P MAR 8 1927

JUDGE CHAS I DAWSON

FEDERAL COURT

DEEPLY REGRET CATERER REFUSES TO CONSIDER SATURDAY WE EXPECT YOU
FRIDAY POSTAL FOLLOWS

ALICE LLOYD

248P

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

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Received at 329 Guthrie St., Louisville, Ky.

149VE LU 6

MAYSVILLE KY 110P MAR 5 1927

JUDGE CHAS I DAWSON

care
FEDERAL JUDGE

FRIDAY SUITS BEST WILL EXPECT YOU

ALICE LLOYD

158P

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

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RECEIVED AT 405-407-409 WEST MARKET ST., (NEAR 4TH AVE.,) LOUISVILLE.

1927 MAR 7 PM 5 21

MAYSVILLE KY 7

JUDGE CHARLES I DAWSON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT LOUISVILLE KY

AS SOON AS YOU RECEIVE MY LETTER WRITTEN MONDAY AFTER RECEIVING YOUR
WIRE PLEASE WIRE COLLECT WHETHER YOU WILL COME TO MAYSVILLE FRIDAY
AS ANNOUNCED AFTER TALKING WITH YOU OVER LONG DISTANCE SATURDAY
COMMITTEE MEETS AT TWO FIFTEEN TUESDAY DISAPPOINTMENT WOULD BE GREAT
ALICE LLOYD.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
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DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 329 Guthrie St., Louisville, Ky.

85VE LU 10

MAYSVILLE KY 1125A MAR 4 1927

JUDGE CHARLES I DAWSON

FEDERAL COURT

PLEASE WIRE ON WHAT TRAIN YOU WILL REACH MAYSVILLE MONDAY

ALICE LLOYD

1200P

STATE MOTTO: Standing, Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

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Wilmore

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...Kentucky...

Womans' Christian Temperance Union

TIME OF PRAYER—Noontide

METHODS—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic Social and Legal

BADGE—A Bow of White Ribbon

WATCHWORD—Agitate, Educate, Organize

Department Christian Citizenship

DIRECTOR

MISS ALICE LLOYD

8 WEST THIRD STREET

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1135 Richmond Road, Lexington

Y. P. B. Sec.
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R. No. 9, Lexington

Editor "Ky. White Ribbon":
Organizer and S. T. I. Lecturer:
MRS. JULIA R. GUNN,
723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Dawson;

Mayoville, Ky., Feb. 24th, 1927.

The enclosed ticket announces the time and place of the Citizens' Conference Dinner at which you are to be the principal speaker.

In an earlier letter I asked you if you would furnish me with three copies of such a report of your speech as you would be pleased to have appear in the newspapers the next day. You can either mail them to me as soon as you have them prepared so that I could give them to the papers Saturday, March 5; or early Sunday, March 7; or give them to me upon your arrival Sunday March 7. Please write me a few days in advance whether you will arrive over the C.V.R. from Cincinnati or the L.V.R. from Lexington.

Cordially, Alice Lloyd.

(Alv)

Our Hotel has only the one main dining room,
so that Diners can not be served there until after
their regular meals are over, which makes the hour
too late - this is why the Polesians and others
find it necessary to use the Christian Church
Gymnasium - which while not an attractive
room is our one dependence for such
gatherings.

Louisville, Ky..
February 10, 1927.

Miss Alice Lloyd,
Maysville, Ky.

Dear Miss Lloyd:-

Replying to your letter of February 9th, this is to advise you that it will suit me all right to change the date of the meeting from February 28th to March 7th.

Very truly yours,

CID-B

(Chas. I. Dawson)

STATE MOTTO: Standing. Having Done All, Stand

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723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Danson;

Mayoville, Ky., Feb. 9th, 1927.

Yesterday announcement was made that Tuesday, Feb. 28, is Annual Inspection ^{night} of the Mayoville Commandery of Knights-Templar. At once members of the Commandery began to petition that a change be made in the date of the religious conference dinner because some of the best men in the Commandery wish to be present at both functions.

Could you come to us on a later date—say March 1, 2, 7 or 9—or even later avoiding Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights? I hope you can come on one of the dates specified—the earlier the better.

There is very genuine interest in your coming—and as Mr. C. L. Matthews just said to me, "we want Judge Danson's visit to last for as much as possible."

We will go on with the dinner on the 28th if you can not come later. The only reason for proposing a change of date is to make it possible more interested persons to be present. Sincerely yours,
Please answer at once
Alice Lloyd.

STATE MOTTO: Standing, Having Done All, Stand

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723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Danson:

Mayoville, Ky., January 18th 1927.

When your letter of January 17th arrived saying that February 28th best suited you to come to Mayoville for a citizens' conference. Dinner, I was in the act of writing you that the 28th suited us best because the ministers of the city are using February 2nd to February 28th for a Sunday School Teachers Training Institute.

Since February 28th is the date best suited to you and to us, let us regard the engagement made and the date fixed.

You say your speech will not require over twenty or thirty-five minutes. We will be glad to allow you as much more time if you can to use it.

You may be asked some such questions as these:

1. Is there any legal possession and use of any alcoholic drink except such as is purchased by a physician's prescription?
2. Is making wine in the home permitted by law?
 - (a) If so, may it be legally served to the family and to guests?
 - (b) May wine made at home be given to non-relatives members of the family—as an intended favor to the aged or the sick?
3. Is it lawful to make home brew?
 - (a) May it be legally served to the family and to guests?
 - (b) May it be legally given to non-relatives guests or members of the family?
4. May a host or hostess legally serve alcoholic drinks
(over)

at any sort of entertainment in the home, at a club, hotel or elsewhere?

5. May a Club allow its members or a hotel its guests to drink liquor owned by the members or guests - that is at the Club or at the hotel?

Many persons do not know what may and what may not be legally done.

Finally and very important. We aim to make the reports of such meetings as this carry the kernel of what is said. Our newspapers are liberal with space; but more than useless as reports, for this reason I always report the meetings.

Will you furnish me with three copies (one original and two carbons) - one for each of our daily papers, of the main paragraphs of your address? Only in this way will you be fairly represented and the public have the benefit of what you really said - the morning paper will carry one and one half columns - sometimes more - owing to what this demands it has for space. The other two papers often carry all I give them - sometimes less for lack of space.

If you will give me the copies as soon as you reach Maconville Feb. 28, your speech, as given here by you, will appear in the papers the following day. I hope to furnish this copy will not too much burden you. Good newspaper reports greatly multiply the value of a meeting.

The Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock, Monday evening, February 28 - Room to be determined later. - Yes, in Maconville.

I shall write you again about February 18th.

We are so glad that you can give us of your valuable time. Very sincerely yours,
Alice Lloyd.

Louisville, Ky.,
January 17, 1927.

Miss Alice Lloyd,
Maysville, Ky.

Dear Miss Lloyd:-

Replying to your letter of January 13th, this is to advise you that February 28th will suit me best, and I will not require over twenty or twenty-five minutes of time.

I understand this meeting is to be at Maysville. Please write me if I am correct in this, and also the hour of the meeting.

Very truly yours,

CID-B

Chas. I. Dawson

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NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

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723 Central Ave., Lexington

Mayoville, Ky., Jan. 13th 1927.

My dear Judge Danson:

Replying to your letter of January 8 we are very glad to have the assurance that you will make your "arrangements to be present" at our religious conference dinner at such date as we shall fix toward the latter part of February.

Because of fixed meetings on all the nights in the week, each of which would take some one whom we wish to have present at our dinner, we shall have our dinner on Monday night. Now would you prefer February 21 or February 28?

How much time will it require for you to present your speech satisfactorily to yourself? There will be local speakers; but we shall gladly limit them both as to numbers and time in order to give you the necessary time to deliver your message. Please answer these two questions at your earliest convenience. Then we shall regard the matter closed.

as definitely arranged,

Very truly yours,

(Chas Lloyd)

Louisville, Ky.,
January 8, 1927.

Miss Alice Lloyd,
Maysville, Ky.

Dear Miss Lloyd:-

I have your letters of January 3rd and 6th.

It will be impossible for me to attend the Citizens' Conference Dinner in Maysville until about the middle of February. I am compelled to sit all the week beginning January 10th with the Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, and the next week I go into my term of Court here. If you will fix some time toward the latter part of February, I will make my arrangements to be present.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

CID-B

Chas. I. Dawson

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723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Danson:

Maysville, Ky., January 3rd 1927.

In the hurry of business and the distractions of the holidays you forgot to write me whether you could speak at a Citizens' Temperance Dinner in Mayville before your court begins on January 17. On what date if any before January 17 could you come to us?

If you can not come now can you say definitely that you will come at an early date after your court adjourns "about the middle of February"? Either date will suit us only we wish to be sure of having you. I think your visit will strengthen the friends of Law Enforcement and discourage its opponents.

Hoping for an immediate reply, with the seasons greetings,
Very truly yours,
Alice Lloyd.

STATE MOTTO: Standing, Having Done All, Stand

NATIONAL MOTTO: For God and Home and Native Land

President:
MRS. LUDIE D. PICKETT,
Wilmore

Vice-President:
MRS. LELIA H. CANNON,
221 W. 3rd, Nicholasville

Corresponding Secretary:
MRS. T. D. WILLIAMS,
Shelbyville

Recording Secretary:
MRS. JENNIE P. GEIGER,
1010 Third St., Louisville

...Kentucky...

Womans' Christian Temperance Union

TIME OF PRAYER—Noontide

METHODS—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic Social and Legal

BADGE—A Bow of White Ribbon

WATCHWORD—Agitate, Educate, Organize

Department Christian Citizenship

DIRECTOR

MISS ALICE LLOYD

8 WEST THIRD STREET

Treasurer:
MRS. NORAH B. TAYLOR,
1135 Richmond Road, Lexington

Y. P. B. Sec.
MISS JUANITA JONES,
Wilmore

L. T. L. Secretary:
MRS. J. J. OWEN,
Highlands, Fulton

Associate:
MRS. SARA GRAVES CLARK,
R. No. 9, Lexington

Editor "Ky. White Ribbon:"
Organizer and S. T. I. Lecturer:
MRS. JULIA R. GUNN,
723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Dawson:

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 6th 1927.

The meeting concerning which I have been writing you has now taken the form of a rally at the Opera House Sunday afternoon January 16.

Can you come and make the principal speech on that occasion?

You could leave Louisville at 8 o'clock A.M. or at 8:05 A.M., depending on which road you came over, and connecting with the East Bound C&O at Newport and reaching Mayville at 2:25 P.M. - have one hour and thirty-four minutes here and return over the C&O at 3:59 P.M.

You could leave Louisville at 6:35 A.M. over the L&N connect with the L&N at Lexington and reach Mayville at 1:50 P.M. - have just two hours here and return to Louisville via Lexington at 3:50 P.M.

Or if you came by ~~train~~ Lexington reaching here at 1:50 and left over the C&O via Newport at 3:59 you would have 2 hrs and 9 minutes here - (Over)

Can you come? Returning either way you would reach Louisville about 10 o'clock PM and be ready for your Court Sunday Jan. 17.

If you can come please visit me Collect as soon as you make up your mind so an announcement can be made in the Churches Sunday Jan. 9. It takes some time to telephone the Country Churches. I should say visit Collect whether or not you can come.

I know the mid-day train on the C & O has a diner which would provide for your mid-day meal. I am fully sure the trip via Lexington would give you a lovely lunch at Lexington or else wait until you reached Nashville and then a quick meal before going to the Opera House.

I am not sure about meals in the evening returning via Newport, but that train comes through from Washington no doubt carries a diner.

If you do not at once make up your mind on what train you would come, write first that you will come, then later you can let me know at what hour.

This rally will be under the auspices of the Adult Bible Classes of Mason County. The line of your thought at the Peabody Luncheon Sat 12 is what we need. Tell them what the present situation is, what the needs are, and through what agencies the needs must be met. If you can't come Jan. 16 we shall want you when you can come in February; but do, do come Jan. 16 if possible.

Yours sincerely - Alice Lloyd

REPRESENTATIVE CROWD ATTENDS CITIZENS' DINNER

Thought-Compelling Address Is Made
By Federal Judge Charles L. Dawson. Local Law Enforcement Officers Speak Also.

The Citizen's Conference Dinner last evening in the Gymnasium of the Christian church under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was enthusiastically enjoyed by a fine group of representative citizens of Maysville. One hundred thirty-eight tickets were sold.

The meeting opened with everyone facing the flag and reading in concert President Coolidge's matchless characterization of the American flag, followed by singing two stanzas of "America, the Beautiful" and an invocation by Rev. Owen Herring.

Miss Alice Lloyd, President of the W. C. T. U., presided over the law enforcement part of the program and introduced ex-Sheriff C. M. Devore, who read a brief but encouraging report from Prohibition Agent, W. C. Manning, who was prevented by his duties from being present. Speaking on Law Enforcement by the State Courts, Circuit Judge C. D. Newell made an eloquent address, which was enthusiastically received. Resolutions were adopted which will appear in the Ledger later.

District Federal Judge Charles L. Dawson was then presented and made a most powerful and convincing address on Law Enforcement by the Federal Courts. Judge Dawson dealt with the alarming prevalence and astounding cost of crime; the imperative need of vigorous action to apprehend and convict criminals rather than academic discussion of the causes of crime; the peril of organized crime over-riding apathy and unorganized effort to suppress it; the duty of every citizen to obey the law and to do his full share to see that violators of the law are brought into court.

In her characteristic felicitous manner Miss Mary Wilson presided over the Law Observance section of the program and fittingly introduced the speakers; Rev. G. C. Banks, who spoke forcibly on Law Observance in the Home; Superintendent J. Howard Payne, who made a thought-compelling talk on Law Observance in the School; and Rev. Robert von Thurn, who spoke feelingly on the function of the Church in practicing and teaching Law Observance.

The program throughout was interspersed with appropriate stirring songs sung to familiar tunes by all present. Much credit and thanks for the pleasure of the evening, are due Mrs. J. H. Payne, pianist, and the double quartette that lead the singing. In conclusion the double quartette sang the Recessional and Rev. M. P. McClure pronounced the benediction. The delicious dinner was served in Mrs. Harbeson's usual excellent style.

The delicious dinner was served in Mrs. Harbeson's usual excellent style.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In September, 1914, at a special election, after through discussion, the people of Mason County, by a majority of 334, voted to abolish the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors within the limits of the county; and

Whereas, In November, 1919, at a general election, the people of Kentucky, by a majority of 10,000, voted so to amend the State Constitution as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of the state; and

Whereas, In August, 1917, the United States Senate, as elected in 1912, 1914 and 1916, voted 65 to 20 against the Eighteenth Amendment Resolution; and in December, 1917, the House of Representatives to the United States Congress, elected in November, 1916, five months before war, was declared, voted for the Eighteenth Amendment Resolution 282 for to 128 against; and

Whereas, Kentucky was the third state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment; and

Whereas, A total of 46 states has ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, a larger per cent. than ever ratified any other amendment, and by a larger vote; and

Whereas, The total Senate and House vote for ratification in the 46 ratifying State Legislatures was 5,079 for to 1,265 against, a ratio more than 4 to 1; and

Whereas, in 1919 the United States Congress enacted an Enforcement Code to make effective the Eighteenth Amendment; and

Whereas, At every Congressional election since 1917 the dry strength in both the Senate and the House has increased rather than diminished, thus demonstrating that the Senators and Representatives in 1917 and 1919 correctly represented the sentiment of their constituencies; and

Whereas, In anticipation of the adoption of both the State and Federal Dry Amendment to the State and Federal Constitutions in 1918 the Legislature of Kentucky enacted an Enforcement Code, which has been greatly strengthened by enactments of each subsequent Legislature, particularly the Legislature of 1922; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this group of citizens of Maysville, do commend our officers—city, county, state and federal—for every proper effort to enforce all our laws, including the anti-liquor laws voted for directly by the people of Mason county in 1914 and by the people of Kentucky in 1919, and enacted by their duly elected Representatives in the State Legislature and the Federal Congress and approved by the people in every subsequent election, and we herewith pledge them our support in every further proper effort to enforce the anti-liquor laws and all other laws.

We regret political trifling, local, state or federal, that contents itself with fair words when vigorous action is needed.

As Americans we would keep ever in mind that it is un-American to exact the penalties of the law from poor and obscure violators while no cognizance is taken of violations by the well-to-do and prominent, knowing that such discriminations make for class bitterness, contempt for the administrations, and injure the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

We hope that Mason county juries, ever bearing in mind that we live under a government not of men but of laws, guaranteeing equal rights to all and special privileges to none, will at all times observe their oath to find in accordance with the law and the evidence, remembering that experience shows that justice before the law is in the end the greatest mercy as well as the only safeguard against anarchy.

We look hopefully for encouraging results from all efforts to suppress crime, both great and small, and we commend all endeavors to train the young in constructive ideals of personal character and civic respon-

SPLENDID

GATHERING WAS CITIZENS CONFERENCE DINNER HELD LAST FRIDAY

Judge Dawson's Address Was Enthusiastically Received—Resolutions Were Adopted

The Citizen's Conference Dinner Friday evening in the gymnasium of the Christian church, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was enthusiastically enjoyed by a fine group of representative citizens of Maysville. One hundred and thirty-eight tickets were sold and only a small number of ticket holders were not present.

The meeting opened with all present facing the flag and reading in concert President Coolidge's matchless characterization of the American flag, followed by singing two stanzas of "America, the Beautiful," and an invocation by Rev. Owen Herring.

Miss Alice Lloyd, President of the W. C. T. U., presided over the Law Enforcement part of the program.

Speaking on Law Enforcement By the State State Courts, Circuit Judge C. D. Newell, made an eloquent address which was enthusiastically received.

Resolutions published below were adopted:

Federal District Judge Charles L. Dawson, was then presented and made a most powerful and convincing address on Law Enforcement, by the Federal Courts. Judge Dawson dealt with the alarming prevalence and astounding cost of crime, the imperative need for vigorous action to apprehend and convict criminals rather than academic discussion of the causes of crime; the peril of organized crime as a profitable business over-riding apathy and unorganized effort to suppress it; the duty of every citizen to obey the law and do his full share to see that violators of the law are brought into court. The speaker then took up the prohibition law, declared it to be the deliberate will of the people after long and thorough discussion he enumerated the benefits derived even with inadequate enforcement; affirmed that the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution to stay; and pointed out the duty of the various state courts, magistrates, police, county and circuit courts to use all diligence to enforce the law and not overburden the Federal Courts with such cases that should be adequately dealt with by the local courts.

In her characteristic felicitous manner Miss Mary Wilson, presided over the Law Observance section of the program and fittingly introduced the speakers; Rev. G. C. Banks, who spoke forcibly on Law Observance in the Home; Superintendent J. Howard Payne, who made a thought-compelling talk on Law Observance in the School; and Rev. Robert von Thurn, who spoke feelingly on the function of the church in practicing and teaching Law Observance. The program throughout was interspersed with appropriate stirring songs sung to familiar tunes by all present. Much credit and thanks are due Mrs. J. H. Payne, pianist, and the double quartette for the pleasure of the evening. In conclusion the double quartette sang the recessional and Rev. M. P. McClure pronounced the benediction.

Louisville, Ky.,
December 11, 1926.

Miss Alice Lloyd,
#9 West Third St.,
Maysville, Ky.

Dear Miss Lloyd:-

I have your letter of December 9th, and will be unable to let you know when I can have a date open between now and the 3rd of January until I return from Bowling Green about the last of the coming week. I will advise you as soon as I know more definitely what my situation is to be.

Very truly yours,

Chas. I. Dawson

CID-B

ALICE LLOYD
8 WEST 3RD STREET
MAYSVILLE, KY.

December 9/26.

My dear Judge Danson:

Yours of December 8 stating that on January 17 a special term of your court commenced and that you could not therefore attend a Citizens' Conference ^{Dinner} on that date reached me today.

I hasten to say that the date of the meeting is of small consequence compared with the importance of having you present.

If you could come any date between January 1 and January 17 please name the date and it will be chosen as the date of the meeting -
(over)

It is probably better not to wait
until the middle of February when
you start again. But even so
we would be glad to have you then.

Just say you will come and
name your own date.

Hoping for an immediate and
affirmative reply,

Respectfully yours,

Alice Lloyd.

Louisville, Ky.,
December 8, 1926.

Miss Alice Lloyd,
Maysville, Ky.

Dear Miss Lloyd:-

I have your letter of December 7th,
and regret very much that I can not attend the meeting
at Maysville on January, as on that date a special term of
my court here at Louisville commences, and I will be engaged
in court continuously until about the middle of February.

Regretting my inability to be present, I am

Very sincerely yours,

CID-B

Chas. I. Dawson

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Highlands, Fulton

Editor "Ky. White Ribbon:"
MRS. JULIA R. GUNN,
723 Central Ave., Lexington

My dear Judge Danson:

Mayssville, Ky., December 7, 1926.

On October 12, 1926 I had the pleasure of being present at the Luncheon at the Sealers Hotel given in honor of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. I greatly enjoyed your speech, as I always enjoy your speaking, and resolved then and there to have you speak in Mayssville if that were possible. We wish to have such a function in Mayssville.

Jan. 17, 1927—only ours will be a Citizens' Conference Dinner at 6:30. We wish you to be the principal speaker instead of speaking ten minutes or so as you did on Oct. 12. You will be the only out of town speaker. Your subject, as in Louisville will be Law Enforcement by the Courts. You brought out in the few minutes assigned you some valuable points that you could elaborate with great profit to your hearers.

Why not Judge Cochran? Of course we did ask Judge Cochran. But you perhaps know his aversion to public speaking. Judge Cochran holds court and teaches a Sunday School class every Sunday of the month and has all other public performances done one else,
(Ours)

Now, Judge Cochran is not young & young -
none of us are - and he more and more desires
to shift the gears and take on additional work.

We will gladly pay your expenses and entertainments.
Anything like adequate compensation for your time
and talents is beyond our meager resources.

A. C. & Q. train leaves Newport at 12:58 P.M. and
reaches Maquille at 2:28 P.M. You will find
better than I what train to take at Louisville to
connect with the C. & Q. at Newport at 12:58.

You can get a morning train at Maquille that
will connect you at Newport with the Pan American
that reaches Louisville at 12:40.

I know this is a big contribution back you
to make to our institution; but we do need
you and earnestly hope that you can come.

Hoping for an early and affirmative
reply,

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Lloyd.

Discussion of Aims, Purposes and Benefits of Prohibition

*Prepared for the Daughters of the American
Constitution*

We believe the agitation regarding prohibition one of the most baneful influences in our national life. With millions of farmers in distress; six million men out of employment:—crime rampant:—and a financial depression affecting the whole world, it is a sad indictment of our patriotism and responsibility, not to mention mentality, that men and women concern themselves so engrossingly with: "to drink or not to drink."

The 18th Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States, upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court. It is the law of the land and as such has done away with the saloon, the most vicious institution of all times. Repealing the 18th amendment in the minds of calm wise thinkers means the return of the open saloon.

We believe prohibition is a step forward and in spite of propaganda to the contrary, the American people are reaping untold benefits from this law. Every citizen of the United States must recognize that to patronize the Bootlegger is to put money into the hands of the lawless who will eventually undermine this government. The voice of patriotism should make an appeal to every loyal American. We believe that personal pleasure and personal privilege must give way for the good of the many. There is an orderly process for change in all law, for which the Constitution itself provides, but defiance is not that method.

We believe the great mass of God fearing law-abiding citizens are against the repeal of the 18th Amendment and the Daughters of the American Constitution stand with this group.

THE CREED OF A NATION

"Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries, in colleges. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altar."

PLEASE READ THIS ARTICLE AND
HAND IT TO ANOTHER VOTER

Prohibition has put out of business 177,000
licensed saloons. It has closed 1200 breweries which used to
brew annually 100 gallons of beer for every adult male citizen
in the land. 500 distilleries which flourished before prohibi-
tion, with an annual production of more than ten gallons of in-
toxicating liquor for each man in Kentucky, are no longer in
operation. Savings^s/accounts have mounted and the general health
of the country has undoubtedly benefited as the result of pro-
hibition. Thousands of citizens who before prohibition were
in almost a continuous state of intoxication have been re-
claimed for their families and have become useful economic
units in the life of the community.

of personal liberty is very strong,—what other result can follow, than that juries will hesitate to convict on charges of violation of the law?

What other result can follow than that those contemplating engaging in the traffic will be encouraged by the thought that probably, even if detected and arrested, conviction will not follow?

No compunction about violating the law? Violating it how? What for? Anything except to provide intoxicants for somebody to drink? No.

Such contentions, when made by those who do not want liquor for themselves, who would not intentionally put obstacles in the way of enforcement of the law, must be made without realization of the effect of their position.

That effect can be and is only to weaken public sentiment in favor of any law enforcement, and to encourage violation of all law.

It is only a step—and an easy one—for the man of loose moral fibre, who hears and reads that men of education, of standing and influence, aver and urge that he is not in conscience bound to give allegiance to one provision of the Constitution, is not in conscience bound to observe one statute, because it interferes with his liberty to do as he pleases in that matter, to come to the conclusion that he is not in conscience bound to observe another law, and then another, which interferes with the liberty he would have to do some other act but for the law; and when he is told that many of the best citizens violate a part of the law without compunction, what conclusion can he reach but that he may violate any part of it without compunction?

The difference between civilization and barbarism is in the presence or absence of law.

The very idea of law in a community carries with it the surrender of individual freedom of action for the good of the whole body.

In a state of barbarism one may walk or drive where he please, unless the "personal liberty" of another stronger than he interferes.

In Washington one must drive on the right-hand side of the street. Why? Because the community has decided that the welfare of the whole, of which

he is a part, demands that he be deprived of liberty to drive where he please, and compelled to go on the right-hand side.

Does anyone contend that "man cannot be made over by law" in this matter?

Does anyone contend that because "the instinct of personal liberty is very strong" he has a right to endanger the safety of everyone in the street, including himself, by asserting his personal liberty and driving on the left-hand side?

What is the difference between insuring the safety of travel by depriving men of their personal liberty through compelling them to drive on the right side, and compelling them to be sober when driving through depriving them of the means of getting drunk?

The real source of the embarrassment to the enforcement of the law is, not that the law interferes with personal liberty,—any law which has any effect upon the conduct of the individuals composing society does that—must do that—but that so many well intentioned persons, thoughtlessly, or following some process of unsound reasoning, joins hands with those who intentionally violate the law and give them aid and comfort in attempting to justify their unlawful conduct.

There is no right of personal liberty to perpetuate an institution which the law condemns.

In this country that the liquor traffic shall be exterminated is established by solemn resolution of the electorate.

That it ought not to exist is admitted by those making the arguments and claims I have been discussing when they say either by way of preface or conclusion to every discussion, "We do not desire to bring back intoxicating liquor;" "There is no intention ever to bring back the saloon." Those who say this honestly surely cannot have thought out the result to which their arguments tend. The rest "do protest too much."

Again, if it be true that "the prohibitory law has never been practically in effect," that "it has been a disastrous, tragic failure," that "the Government is powerless to enforce it," in what way does it inter-

fere with the personal liberty of those who would drink intoxicants?

The answer is, as everybody knows, that by reason of the existence of national prohibition, by reason of its practical effect, by reason of the exertion of the power of the federal government, the traffic in liquor is becoming day by day more and more difficult and dangerous to carry on.

As the application of the federal power grows more strict, and the manufacture within the country and importation from without becomes more restricted, as the business becomes more difficult and dangerous, the price of the goods dealt in rises, and right there is where the shoe pinches; right there is the evidence which cannot be controverted, that the federal government is not "powerless to enforce" the law.

I maintain that to show the law, any law, is violated, is not to show that it is not being enforced, or that it cannot be enforced.

If that argument were sound, then because crimes of murder, rape, robbery, smuggling, stealing, embezzlement continue to be committed, we must say the penalties against them cannot be imposed.

No one thinks that.

As the amount of liquor available for consumption decreases, and the price of liquor rises and the profit per quart or per gallon increases, new and keener wits and ingenuity are attracted to the business, new and complicated and skilful schemes are devised for evading the law, and constantly increasing watchfulness, activity and study required for their detection; many of them go on for a time without detection. But ways of meeting and over-coming them are found, and can be found for all of them.

Recently someone made an argument that the great increase of cases in Court for violation of the prohibitory law is an indication that law is not being and cannot be enforced.

I submit that the increase in cases in Court is an index of the activities which have resulted in whiskey being unobtainable except at an expense many times as great as before those activities were exerted by the federal government.

sentatives in Congress, it has been decreed that traffic in intoxicating liquor shall cease.

There is no room for discussion as to what the voters of the country have said.

There is no half way place in the command they have laid upon their servants chosen and appointed to administer the law.

But, notwithstanding that the law is as it is, notwithstanding the will of the people is that this traffic,—and, of course, the drinking of alcohol,—shall cease, a considerable number of persons insist they will not obey the law, and persist in the traffic to supply drink for themselves and others who are willing to reward them for the chances they take.

Those who engage in the business, those who furnish the business by buying its wares, and some who do not wish to either sell or buy liquor, undertake to excuse the violators by saying over and over that this law is an infringement of personal liberty.

They declare that since the prohibition law went into effect it has never been practically in effect;

That it has been a disastrous, tragic failure;

That the federal government is powerless to enforce it; because, they say, "the instinct of personal liberty is very strong," "Man cannot be made over by law" and "Thousands of the best citizens of the country have been brought into contact with the bootlegger and have no compunction whatever about violating the law."

Let us examine these propositions briefly:

Though some of those who make these claims and arguments may not, do not, have in mind a purpose to make the thing prohibited easier to procure, and less dangerous to make and sell by those who would provide it, nevertheless such is the effect upon the execution of the law.

Personal liberty to do what? Anything except to facilitate the making, sale and use of intoxicants? Why? Any reason except that the use of them may not be interfered with?

What other result can follow the constant declaration that the law is not binding on the consciences of those who do not favor its provisions because they say it interferes with personal liberty and the instinct

provide courts to pass on the question of whether there has been an infraction of the law, and provide representatives of the community to present in such courts charges against persons accused of infractions of the law,—prosecuting officers.

What is the duty of such a representative of the community toward its laws?

It seems to me that a prosecuting officer while and so long as he holds his place as the representative of the law, ought not to take the position that the law as it is ought not to be the law.

The law is the will of the body politic, and we are in our places by the will of the body politic, put there to execute that will: and if we go about declaring in speech and in print that the law ought to be changed, so that acts which are offenses against the law will not be offenses, we thereby weaken our causes in the minds of the tribunals before whom we must try them.

I notice on the letterheads of this Committee that the purpose of the organizations it represents is to encourage the enforcement of all the law, with especial emphasis on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and I have been informed by some of your officers that you are particularly anxious for an expression of my views on that subject.

Let me say that what my views are is not, as I see it, of much greater importance than what your views are. I can keep the machinery of prosecution of violators of the law in motion, but you can make the results of such work effective, or to a considerable extent impair its effectiveness.

In this country, under our system of Government, the will of the people expressed by their vote becomes and is the rule of conduct which all citizens are bound to observe, and which all citizens or aliens must be compelled to observe. That rule of conduct creates the duty of every inhabitant of the jurisdiction doing the voting.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land.

The Volstead Act is the law of the land.

Both by constitutional command of the whole people, and by legislative enactment of their repre-

And as the work of detection, seizure and arrest resulting in such cases in Court goes on, the extinction of the traffic draws so much nearer.

That this traffic may be declared an evil thing, and may be abated under the provisions of the now existing law, is firmly settled by judicial decision of the highest court.

What remains in the way of its complete abatement?

The temptation to make money in the traffic, created by those who either wilfully or thoughtlessly disregard their highest obligations to their country and themselves and offer and pay for violation of the law a bribe large enough to offset the danger of prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

To those "thousands of the best citizens of the country who have no compunctions whatever about violating the law" I address the question:—Upon reflection, having called to your attention what your action really means and is in paying an outlaw for violating the law of your country in order to furnish you the means of gratifying your desire for drink, don't you think it better to refrain from such bribery in the future?

Don't you feel that, unless you so refrain, there may be some doubt about your being longer entitled to the designation "best citizens of the country?"

Can you afford to endanger your property, your safety, your lives, and the property, safety and lives of your wives and children by teaching and practicing the doctrine of purchasing the commission of crime?

Laying aside for the moment any consideration of your duty as citizens, does not your interest lie the other way?

To those who, after considering the character and consequences of their acts, persist in promoting and fostering the violation of the law, I say that the hand of punishment shall fall as often and as heavily as those now charged with the duty of administering the law can cause it to fall.

To you, the women of this country, I say, you can by your influence and your votes secure the elec-

tion and appointment of honest, faithful administrative officers, and the discharge and retirement of those who prove to be dishonest, unfaithful, inefficient.

More than this,—

Remember that the business of making, transporting and selling liquor is not entered upon from the motives which incite the commission of most other crimes,—jealousy, revenge, sudden anger, ill will toward society generally, but only for profit.

The market for the goods is the whole foundation of the great cost in money, time and effort of suppression of the traffic.

You can see to it that at no social event in your charge shall your tables be disgraced by the presence of unlawful liquor.

You can, if you will, make the serving of unlawful liquor at social functions of your acquaintances so unpopular that it will cease.

Will you do your part?

I notice further on your letterheads "Allegiance to the Constitution" on the one side, "Observance of law" on the other side.

With two such supporters staying up its hands, Enforcement of the Law must win.

"Then came Amalek and fought with Israel in Rephidim.

"And Moses said unto Joshua, Choose us out men and go out and fight with Amalek; tomorrow I will stand on top of the hill.

"So Joshua did as Moses had said to him and fought with Amalek, and Moses, Aaron and Hur went up to the top of the hill.

"And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand that Israel prevailed: and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed.

"But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone and put it under him and he sat thereon: and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun.

"And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword."

*Remarks by the Honorable John G. Sargent
Attorney General of the United States,
at the meeting of the Woman's National
Committee for Law Enforcement, Wash-
ington, D.C.*

To me, the matter of having the law observed, in a country under a government like ours, seems a very simple thing. All that is necessary is that each member of each family in each community in each State shall go about his and her business each day with the purpose in mind to obey the rules made by society for its own guidance. But it happens that there are here and there among us persons who do not have such purpose; persons who, instead of trying to earn an honest living, by honest toil, undertake to get the means of living in what they think and hope will be an easier way.

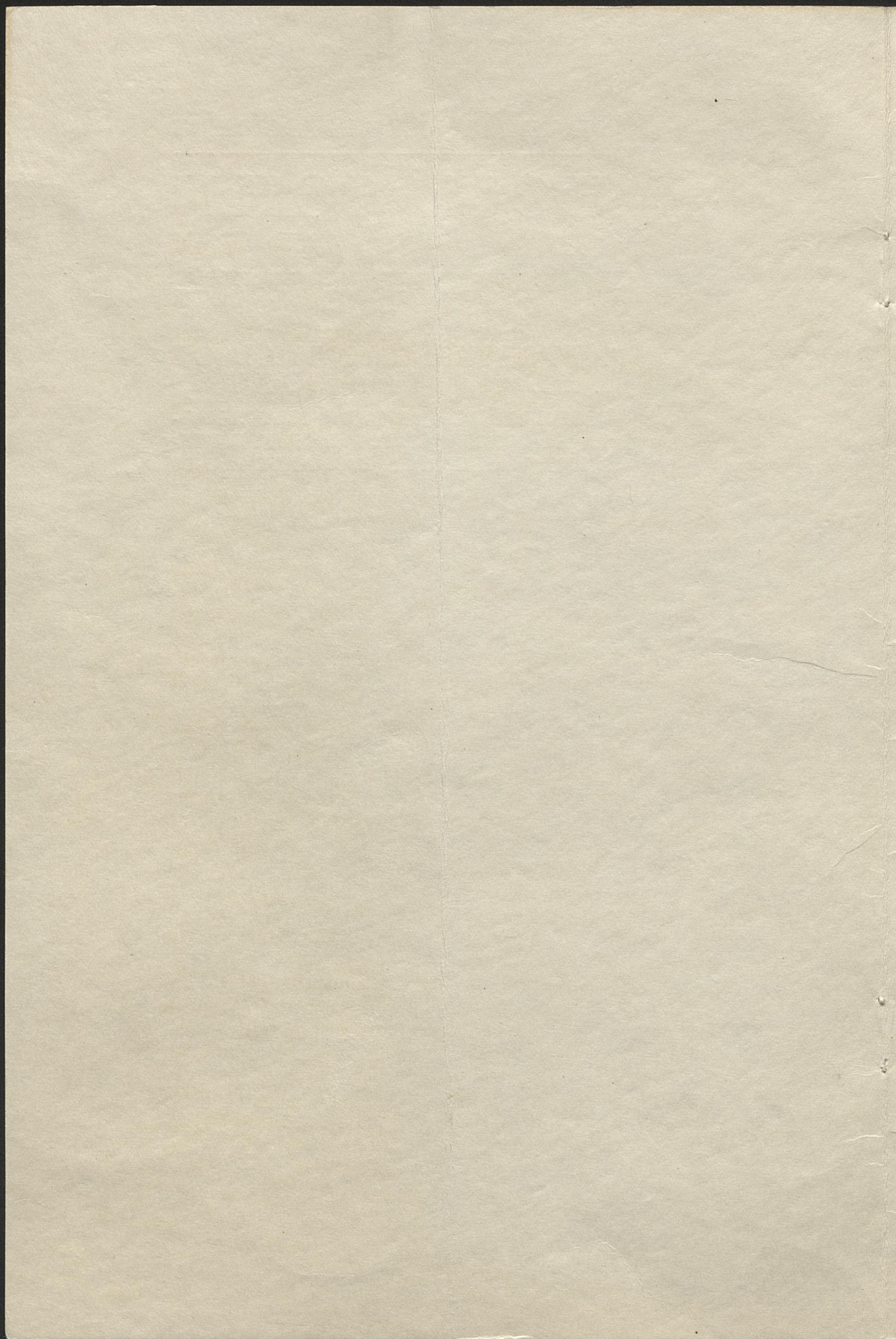
We must remember that a living for all must be earned by all, and each member of society who does not by some useful action earn his keep, increases the burden of the rest who have to earn it for them.

With those who are a burden from being mere drones, shirks, we need not further concern ourselves here; with those who by active preying on their fellow members of the social body undertake to get a living, or more than a living,—the means of luxury,—we are here very much concerned.

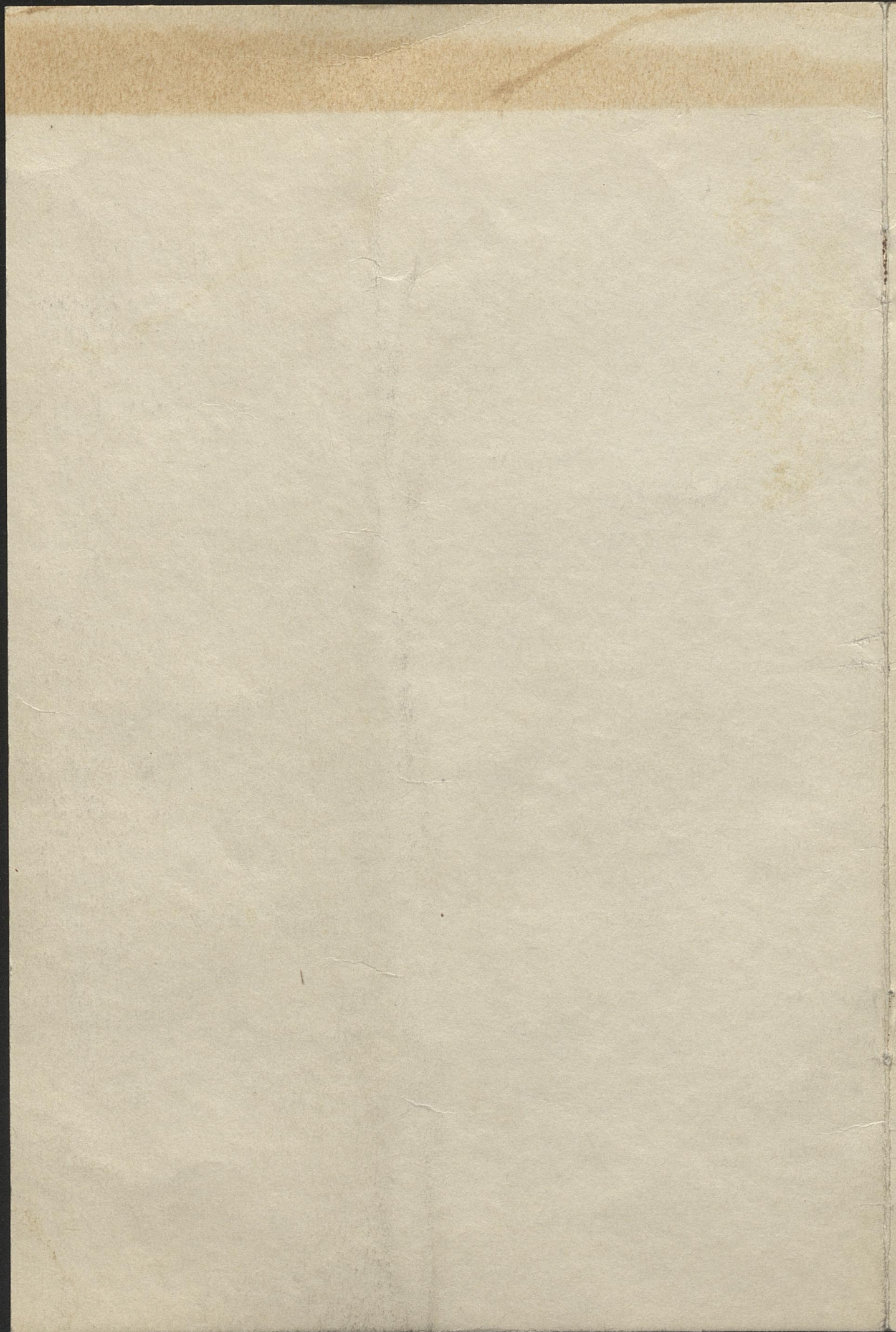
With those who undertake to set aside the rules of life which we ourselves have made, and satisfy their cravings of lust, of appetite, of revenge, of malice by reprisals on individuals, on the community, we are very much concerned.

We make law governing the relations of individuals to each other and their property, and we provide courts in which individuals may seek redress for violations of their legal rights by other individuals.

We make laws governing the relations of individuals to the community, and provide by law penalties for infraction of such law. The community as a body cannot well impose such penalties, and so we



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STATEMENT, BRIEF *and* ARGUMENT

HON. JOHN
GARIBALDI
SARGENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 12, 1926

I do not agree with that element of the temperance forces which takes the position that the people shall be given no opportunity to express their views as to whether or not they desire a continuation of the 18th Amendment in its present form. To my mind it is just as un-American to deny the American people an opportunity to change their Constitution, when it becomes apparent that a material element of our citizenship is dissatisfied with any of its provisions, as it is to advocate nullification of its provisions. Such an attitude on the part of Congress encourages nullification.

No one can deny that there is a tremendous sentiment in this country for a change in the 18th Amendment. Some favor its absolute repeal; others favor its modification. The agitation will not be allayed until the matter is resubmitted to the people. The temperance forces of the country may as well face this situation. If the Amendment is so unpopular as that upon resubmission it will be stricken from the fundamental law, its adequate enforcement in the face of such a sentiment will be a hopeless task.

I do not believe that a majority of the people of this country want the 18th Amendment absolutely repealed. Personally, I am bitterly opposed to the complete repeal of the 18th Amendment, and I am of the opinion that there are millions of people in the United States of the same opinion, and yet they are persuaded that there should be some change in the Amendment. The chief virtue of the Amendment is that it nationalizes the control of the liquor evil; its chief demerit is that it places Congress in a straight-jacket, with no latitude to further experiment in its regulation. If the question submitted to the people should be merely whether the

18th Amendment should be repealed or retained, these millions of sincere temperance law-abiding people would have no opportunity whatever to express their views. On such a submission the rabid wets would all vote for repeal; the radical drys would all vote against repeal. If temperance is to succeed in this country, it must have the support, not only of the radical drys, but of that great body of citizens who represent the stratum of thought between the wets and the extreme drys.

I therefore favor submitting to the people of the country, not the question of the repeal of the 18th Amendment, but of its modification, so as that when modified the Amendment, instead of being a prohibition, would be an exclusive grant of power to Congress ^{to regulate} and/or prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and I would have the constitutional provision further provide that when Congress had once passed a general law upon the subject it should not be changed for ten years, except as to its strictly revenue features. The general law thus passed would be given a reasonable opportunity to prove its worth, and the question would automatically be taken out of politics for ten years.

- 1 -

My subject is the value of
the all inclusive self governing
or association to the litigant -

It of course goes without
saying that the person most directly
affected by ~~an~~ an uncompiling or
dishonest attorney is the ~~litigant~~ litigant.
If a complainant the litigant when
he reports of course appears
it is one of those rare cases where
the court can make up for the
absence of the lawyer and
take care of that the rights
of a poorly represented client do
not suffer. If he is dishonest then
the client or his ~~attorney~~ attorney
will ~~not~~ suffer and sometimes
both. There ~~might~~ ~~be~~ ~~no~~ ~~such~~ ~~thing~~ ~~as~~
~~any~~ ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~case~~ ~~where~~ ~~it~~
~~can~~ ~~be~~ ~~no~~ ~~doubt~~
that we have uncompiling lawyers
nor that we have dishonest men
practising the ~~proper~~ profession.
Often both men are
combined in the one lawyer and
then he is doubly dangerous
to society and to ~~the~~ litigants

192 1925-
1901
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I am satisfied for 20 years
active practice at for six
years in the bench that the
~~most of~~ public ~~recognition~~ view
of the nature of dishonesty and trickery
in the profession is greatly improved.

And the dishonest lawyer, the maker
of color lawyer is the exception
rather than the rule, but rare
as he is, he is always present
with us in suppressing numbers
to give the entire profession
an increasing reputation
as with the Supreme Court.

The incompetent lawyer is no doubt
more numerous than the dishonest
one, and his very inaptitude at his
ultimate realization of that fact
~~may~~ simply tend to drive him
into questionable ~~practices~~ and
even into dishonest practices.

- 1 -

Mr President and Gentlemen:-

I am very happy to have this opportunity of addressing this splendid body of public officials and while I have been somewhat of a loner for a subject, it has occurred to me that I can best serve you by a discussion of crime its extent and its control.

This subject has been so prominently and so continuously before the public for the past five or six years, that I realize I am taking the chance of boring you but its prominence in the public mind is a fair gauge of its importance. The spirit of lawlessness and disrespect for law has grown to such tremendous proportions as to become a challenge to organized government itself and the greatest single problem of this modern age is the bringing our people back to that wholesome respect for law and order which has characterized them in the past, and without

which our government can not long endure.

We have been so absorbed in our material affairs and so eager in our pursuit of material wealth that ~~we have failed~~ I fear we have failed to realize the magnitude of crime as a business in this country and the toll which it takes in dollars at least every year.

Of course when we undertake to mathematically figure out the cost of crime in America every year to some extent we necessarily enter the field of ~~speculative~~ ^{speculation} but criminologists bankers associations the common carriers the post office dept. the prohibitive department the narcotic division of the treasury ^{dept.} the and different state agencies have been able to estimate with a fair degree of accuracy ~~the toll~~ ^{the toll} what toll the American people are paying each year to that notorious character of crime with which they respectively have to deal.

-B-

From the records at ~~extended~~
of the various banks associations
we hear that last year there
was lost to the American

people for ~~imbursement~~ this
sum of \$150,000,000. for ~~foreign~~
forgeries \$10,000,000,000 but for
~~foreign~~ ^{fraudulent} checks \$120,000,000 -

~~From~~ These same associations
at ~~for~~ scale of official charges
with the enforcement of the
so called Blue Sky Laws are
in practical agreement that
there was taken for the American
people \$90,000,000,000 through
the sale of fraudulent and
worthless securities. The Comm
mission of the Court lost in that
last year a theft of goods in
amount \$20,000,000,000. There was
given for public workhouses
property worth in excess of \$525,000,000
There was given for the US mail
in excess of \$10,000,000. It is
safe to say there was taken
for the American people last
year in the illegal sale of

increasing higher as the lowest
estimate \$100,000,000. The
total again charged with
the importance of the Hainin
Narcotic Act estimate that
there was a profit in ~~the~~ narcotic
drugs illegally sold in America
last year \$100,000,000 while
commercially vice took an
additional toll of over \$600,000,000.

Thus, from these sources ~~alone~~
we are able to ascertain with
a fair degree of accuracy that
~~the amount of~~ ^{the} criminal activities
alone last year, the toll from the
American people a toll of \$4,900,000,000.

We have no reliable figures as to
the amount of money lost ~~to the pockets~~
of holdups, burglaries, illegal gaming
and racing ~~and~~ but it would not be
surprising if in this aggregate
~~that~~ the amount ~~lost~~ should equal
the figures just given. These figures
however represent only a part of
the crime bill of the nation.

It is estimated by Mr. Mark Q.
Punnett, Chairman of the Nat. Crime

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Commence that the cost of peace
officers, of judicial machinery
engaged in ~~the~~ enforcing criminal
law, national state and municipal
together with the cost of maintaining
the penitentiaries, jails and workhouses
of the ~~national~~ nation adds an
additional \$30,000,000 to the
crime ~~cost~~ ^{bill} of this nation each year.

These figures I — confide do not
begin to adequately portray the full
cost of crime to America ~~any~~ each year.
Does Mr. President and his Commission

who have spent three years in a
careful study of the subject place
the total figure at \$130,000,000 —

Think of it! This sum is more than
was lost by this nation to European
Commerce in the prosecution of the World
War — ~~and~~ this figure ~~is~~ exceeds by
nearly \$4,000,000,000 the ~~total~~
foreign trade of the nation last
year. It exceeds the money value
of all the agricultural products
~~produced~~ ^{cost} each year in this
United States, and yet this ^{direct} money
loss does not begin to compute

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The ~~figure of crime~~ ~~lost to America~~
~~last year~~

In the 3643 jails lockup and
work houses of the different States
and in the 152 Federal State
penitentiaries and reformatories there
are now confined more than 20,000
people paying the penalty for
infractions of the law as enumerated
above that not more than 10%
of those who make their living
by breaking the laws of the
country are confined behind
prison bars -

The figure I have given does not
take into account the army
of private guards and watchmen
which many of the industries
of the country feel called upon
to keep constantly on their payrolls
to give their business and property
the protection which the peace
officers have apparently been unable
or unwilling to give. It is estimated
by those who have given the
matter thought that more
than 100,000 men are now

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employed for this purpose
alone

These figures offer some
idea of the tremendous
importance of law enforcement
in America and ought to have
the effect of centering the attention
of every thoughtful citizen
on this subject.

This rapid growth of crime, together
with the tremendous financial
returns to those engaged in
breaking the law, almost
forces us to the conclusion
if no other evidence were of
that that crime in America
today is an organized business
concern, it is true by a very
small percentage of our
population but because of its
organization able to corrupt
officials, evade punishment
and to bring the entire system
of regulatory law into disrepute
if not into open contempt.

It seems to me that unless
something is done to bring about

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a stricter enforcement of law
and a greater respect for law!
we shall soon see the day
when we shall have in
this country what may be termed
a selective law observance.

A citizen sees his neighbor
obeying the laws which
meet with his approval or the
breaking of which yields him no
profit. Such a system inevitably
encourages the citizen to
practice the same system and
ultimately this country will cease
to be a government of law and
degenerate into a government of
men. This inevitably leads to
anarchy.

This doctrine that a man has
a right to disregard a ~~regular~~
regulatory law which does not
meet with his approval is a new
thing ~~in~~ in political
science that finds its advocates
largely among the class which
is opposed to the 18th Amendment
and the law ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~enacted~~

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§ I suggest to enforce that
amendment. If this thing were advanced
only by the lawless its power for
him would not be very great
but who ~~were~~ leaders of the bar
of business and on the heads of
a great community proclaim
such a doctrine it becomes
a most serious menace to the
peace and security of the country.

~~What is this spirit of law~~

~~No justice official charged~~
with the ~~enforcement~~ of law we
must meet this challenge. Whatever
may be our attitude towards the wisdom
of the I think it may be safely said
that the agitation over the 18th amendment
and the open & persistent defiance of
that law by so called good citizens is
doing more ~~than any~~ ~~single~~ ~~thing~~ than
any other influence combined to breed
lawlessness in this country. Unwilling
to make the fight to bring about
its repeal as they have the right
to do they are trying to break it
down by open rebellions. Such
an attitude can not be tolerated

by those charged with its enforcement -
As it behooves us as public officials
to meet the challenge - as long as the
law is upon the books it must
be enforced. I know ~~this to be~~ ~~this~~
at times this seems an impossible
task, and impossible it will prove
to be unless there is the fullest
co-operation ~~between~~ between the state and
federal officials. - You, as state
officials will find it impossible
to make satisfactory progress without the
aid of the federal authorities -
~~and~~ the federal authorities are certain
to fail without your assistance -
The problem of enforcing this law is
so peculiarly one of local policing
that necessarily the greater part of
the work must and should be done
by local authorities. ~~In the cities~~
~~of the same, gradually, patrolled by~~
~~a trained police force thoroughly~~
~~familiar with local conditions~~
~~the work.~~ Where the local authorities
are responding to this call to duty
I am sure they will receive the
fullest co-operation from all

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federal agencies. I am happy
to state that in the Western District
of Kentucky, composed of 53 counties
of the state, as time goes on I see
increasing evidence of the will
and determination of the local officers
to do their full part in the struggle
to come before us. I hear now
and then from some local officers
the complaint that the local juries
will not convict alleged vicious
and for that reason they want
the courts tried in the federal
courts, but I am not deceived by
such arguments. I think
I know the people of my district,
and I know they vote majority.
There are not only law abiding
people but they believe in law enforcement,
no matter what the law may be.
And whenever I hear an officer say
the local juries will not
convict I find myself
wondering if the fault is with
the citizenship or the officials.
There is not a county in the
Western District of Kentucky where

There should be no difficulty
in securing convictions where the
facts justify conviction. If there is
any such difficulty ~~the fault~~ it is
because you jury wheels have been
filled with men who will not convict
in a legal case. But men should
not be given a chance to make
a mockery of the law. No jury
commissioners would think of putting
in the jury wheel the name of a
man who was known to be opposed
to punishing men for larceny or rape.
So why should the jury wheels of
the circuit courts be filled
with the names of men who will
not vote to convict in a legal
case? Why should a sheriff or other
officer in running a jury to try
a legal case in an inferior
state court offer to the court men
known to be so opposed to the law
that they will not give the state
a fair trial. ~~Just as in the~~
~~case in the federal court -~~
~~may juries come from the same~~
~~everywhere as do the state juries~~

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There are such men I know
in every community, but it is a
rare case indeed that we get
them in Federal Court and there
is still less reason why
they should get on a jury in
a state court.

The Court, atty. at the Commonwealth's
attys have a right to demand
that the circuit Judges of the states
shall appoint jury commissioners who
not only believe in the enforcement
of every law but who are sufficiently
acquainted in the Court to put in the
wheel only the names of men who
believe in law enforcement, ^{and} you should
object to any officer summoning a
jury in an inferior Court unless
he measures up to the same
standard. If this is done I am
sure you would have no more
difficulty in securing correct
or equal changes in the state
Court than is experienced in
the Federal Court.

Some Canadians are Wondering Just What Is Being "Controlled"

BY

*"Government Liquor Control"
for, clearly, it is not any of the following:-*

NOT THE AMOUNT OF LIQUOR DRUNK, for

Ontario is buying liquor at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week.
In Alberta 4,000,000 gals. liquor sold in second year
of "control."

"Sales of beer increased 1,000,000 gallons over last year."

The seven provinces having "Government Control," with a
population of 10,000,000 spend \$160,000,000 a year for
liquor.

NOT THE SALE OF "HARD" LIQUOR, for

"Since the opening of the Beer Parlors the sales of 'Hard
Liquors' increased 50%.

Sale of hard spirits increased 32,275 gals. in one year.

Sale of hard liquor increased 33% in last two years.

NOT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS DRINKING

Alberta issued 60,000 permits the first year; two years
later she issued 144,000 permits.

In Ontario 220,440 permits were issued in first four months.

Drunkenness among women increased 53%.

NOT DRUNKENNESS

"If all the drunks were arrested there would be no room for
them in the jails."

"Arrests for drunkenness increased 125% in first eight
months."

"All records for inebriates were broken today when 89
Labor Day celebrants faced Magistrate Cohen."

NOT BOOTLEGGING

"Our greatest problem is moonshine in the country districts."

"Bootlegging increased 111% in first year."

"As much liquor is sold by bootleggers as is sold in the
Government stores."

AUTHORITY

Ontario Liquor Board.

Alberta Liquor Board.

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sion.

Reports of the seven
Liquor Control Boards.

British Columbia Liquor
Board.

Quebec Liquor Com.,
1924-5.

Saskatchewan Liq. Bd.,
1927.

Alberta Liquor Board.

Ontario Liquor Board.

Montreal Star.

Police Commissioner C.
F. Burton of Mani-
toba. ✓

Saskatchewan Liquor
Board.

Toronto Star.

Alberta Liquor Board.

Saskatchewan Liquor
Board.

British Columbia Liquor
Board.

SOME CANADIANS ARE DISCOVERING

instead of Liquor being Controlled by the Government

THE GOVERNMENT IS BEING CONTROLLED BY LIQUOR

BUFFALO CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF 10,000 FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
408 Crosby Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Price, \$1.00 a Thousand

