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The Anti-Prohibition Manual

A SUMMARY OF FACTS AND
FIGURES DEALING WITH
PROHIBITION

1918

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The Anti-Prohibition Manual

*A Summary of Facts and
Figures Dealing With
Prohibition*

1918

PUBLISHED BY
The Publicity Department of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
DISTILLERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS

301 UNITED BANK BUILDING
CINCINNATI, OHIO



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Do You Know—

That the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages give employment directly to 1,100,000 persons?

That if those indirectly affected are included the number employed would reach 1,600,000, representing a population of 8,000,000?

That the trades affected are not only the distillery and brewery workers, but countless other allied industries, such as bottle makers, carpenters, coopers, cork dealers, fixture manufacturers, lithographers, printers, etc.?

That the liquor industry employs people at wages superior to all but a few industries in the country?

That those employed by the liquor industry would, under prohibition, be compelled to hunt for other lines of work with the ultimate result that the standard of living for all working men must become lower?

That wage is a commodity; subject to the law of supply and demand?

That prohibition would strike the blow that would affect the jobs of 1,600,000 workers and jeopardize the livelihood of all those dependent upon them?

Think It Over!

FOREWORD.

BEGUN as an attack on the liquor industry, the prohibition question has resolved itself into a fight between the Anti-Saloon League and the American people, with the people sadly handicapped because of their inability to vote on the national prohibition amendment.

The Anti-Prohibition Manual was compiled to bring to the people the truth about Prohibition, and furnishes a quick and easy means of answering arguments offered by "dry" speakers and writers. An effort has been made to compile the facts contained, in a concise, clear and brief manner. Some of the matter has been condensed for lack of space and may be found in full in issues of the Manual for preceding years.

Before a person can debate the liquor question, he must be educated regarding it. He must know before he can transmit knowledge.

Pinned down to facts, the Prohibitionist always is on the losing side of an argument. Within these pages may be found the answer to practically every argument presented to date by the Anti-Saloon League or other Prohibition forces. The statements should be of interest and value to all who believe in the great American principle of fair play.

The Manual is the only book of its kind in existence. It should be the constant companion of members of the trade, their employes and their friends. We ask that newspaper editorial writers keep it on their desks for reference. This little book is our only spokesman on the job 365 days in the year,

Please keep it and—use it.

THE EDITOR.

LEGISLATIVE VOTE ON AMENDMENT.

Nine state legislatures had ratified the National Prohibition Amendment at the time THE MANUAL went to press. To become effective the Amendment must be ratified within 7 years, by 36 States.

1. MISSISSIPPI—

By the Senate, January 8—Vote, 32 to 5.
By the House, January 8—Vote, 93 to 3.

2. VIRGINIA—

By the Senate, January 10—Vote, 30 to 8.
By the House, January 11—Vote, 84 to 13.

3. KENTUCKY—

By the Senate, January 14—Vote, 27 to 5.
By the House, January 14—Vote, 65 to 10.

4. SOUTH CAROLINA—

By the Senate, January 23—Vote, 31 to 6.
By the House, January 22—Vote, 66 to 28.

5. NORTH DAKOTA—

By the Senate, January 25—Vote, 43 to 2.
By the House, January 25—Vote, 96 to 10.

6. MARYLAND—

By the Senate, February 13—Vote, 20 to 7.
By the House, February 8—Vote, 58 to 36.

7. MONTANA—

By the Senate, February 19—Vote, 37 to 2.
By the House, February 19—Vote, 86 to 7.

8. TEXAS—

By the Senate, March 4—Vote, 15 to 7.
By the House, February 28—Vote, 72 to 30.

9. DELAWARE—

By the Senate, March 18—Vote, 13 to 3.
By the House, March 14—Vote, 27 to 6.

**THE FOLLOWING STATES REJECTED
STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION ON
A POPULAR VOTE.**

States	Election Date	Votes for Prohibition	Votes Against Prohibition	Majority Against
Arkansas	Sept. 9, 1912	69,390	85,358	15,968
California . . .	Nov. 3, 1914	355,536	524,781	169,245
California . . .	Nov. 7, 1916	436,639	538,200	101,561
Iowa	Oct. 15, 1917	214,963	215,625	932
Maryland	Nov. 7, 1916	60,420	114,674	54,254
Missouri	Nov. 8, 1910	207,281	425,406	218,125
Missouri	Nov. 7, 1916	294,288	416,826	122,538
Ohio	Nov. 3, 1914	504,177	588,329	84,152
Ohio	Nov. 2, 1915	484,965	540,377	55,412
Ohio	Nov. 6, 1917	522,590	523,727	1,137
Pennsylvania..	June 18, 1889	296,617	484,644	188,027
Texas	July 22, 1911	231,096	237,393	6,297
Vermont	Mar. 7, 1916	18,503	31,667	13,164

**THE FOLLOWING FIFTEEN STATES TRIED
PROHIBITION, BUT LATER RETURNED
TO LICENSE AND REGULATION.**

Table Gives Dates when Prohibition Law Was
Adopted and Repealed.

- Alabama—1907-1911.
- Connecticut—1854-1872.
- Delaware—1855-1857.
- Illinois—1855 (repealed the same year).
- Indiana—1855 (soon abandoned).
- Iowa—1884 (abandoned in a few years).
- Massachusetts—1855-1870.
- Michigan—1853-1876.
- Nebraska—1855-1861.
- New Hampshire—1855-1889.
- New York—1855-1857.
- Ohio—1855 (repealed the same year).
- Rhode Island—1853-1863; also, 1886-1889.
- South Dakota—1889-1895.
- Vermont—1852-1903.

MAINE VOTES "WET."

IN 1917, an attempt was made to put over a state law preventing alcoholic beverages from being imported into Maine, which has been "dry" for 37 years. The shocked General Assembly promptly voted down the amendment by a vote of 100 to 31.

THE FOLLOWING STATES TRIED AND REPUDIATED PROHIBITION AND THEN REJECTED LATER PROPOSALS.

Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was Adopted and Rejected.

Connecticut—1854-1872; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Indiana—1855, soon repealed; 1882, rejected second proposal.

Ohio—1855-1855; November 3, 1914, rejected second proposal; November 3, 1915, again defeated prohibition; November 6, 1917, Ohio defeats amendment for third time.

Massachusetts—1855-1870; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Rhode Island—1853-1863—1886-1889.

Vermont—1852-1903; 1916, rejected second proposal.

Five States Vote In 1918.

The question of statewide prohibition will probably be voted upon in 1918 by citizens of the following states:

CALIFORNIA

FLORIDA

OHIO

RHODE ISLAND

WYOMING

BEATING THE REED LAW.

PHILIPPI, W. VA.—Decisions in the Federal Court by Judge Alston G. Dayton seem to restore to West Virginia the provisions of the so-called quart law despite the Reed amendment.

Judge Dayton's ruling is that persons carrying liquor in their vehicles or walking across the line with it upon their persons do not violate the provisions of the law, for the reason that they do not place their burdens within the pale of interstate commerce. The court also held that persons bringing liquor into the state for medicinal purposes cannot be prosecuted for such action.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

PROHIBITION STATES—HISTORY.

States	Population	Law Passed	Law in Effect	Votes for		Majority
				By Act of Legislature	Votes Against	
Alabama	2,332,608	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arizona	255,544	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	By Act of Legislature		
Arkansas	1,739,723	Feb. 6, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By Act of Legislature		
Colorado	962,060	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	2,856,065	Nov. 3, 1907	Jan. 1, 1908	By Act of Legislature		
Idaho	428,586	Mar. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By Act of Legislature		
Indiana	2,816,817	Feb. 9, 1917	April 1, 1918	By Act of Legislature		
Iowa	2,224,771	Feb. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By Act of Legislature		
Kansas	1,829,545	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	92,302	84,304	7,988
Maine	772,489	Sept. 11, 1911	Sept. 11, 1911	60,853	60,095	758
Michigan	3,054,854	Nov. 7, 1916	April 30, 1918	353,378	284,754	68,624
Mississippi	1,951,674	Feb. 1, 1908	Dec. 31, 1908	By Act of Legislature		
Montana	459,494	Nov. 7, 1916	Dec. 31, 1918	102,776	73,890	28,886
Nebraska	1,271,375	Nov. 7, 1916	May 1, 1917	146,574	117,132	29,442
New Hampshire	442,506	April 17, 1917	May 1, 1918	By Act of Legislature		
New Mexico	410,283	Nov. 6, 1917	Oct. 1, 1918	28,732	12,147	16,585
North Carolina	2,402,738	Jan. 31, 1908	Jan. 1, 1909	113,612	69,416	44,196
North Dakota	739,201	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma	2,202,081	Nov. 3, 1914	Nov. 2, 1907	130,361	112,258	18,103
Oregon	835,741	Sept. 14, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
South Carolina	1,625,475	Nov. 7, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915	41,735	16,809	24,926
South Dakota	698,509	Jan. 7, 1909	July 1, 1917	65,338	53,340	11,998
Tennessee	2,288,004	Jan. 16, 1909	July 1, 1909	By Act of Legislature		
Texas	4,429,566	Mar. 16, 1918	July *	By Act of Legislature		
Utah	434,083	Feb. 8, 1917	Aug. 1, 1918	94,251	63,886	30,365
Virginia	2,192,019	Sept. 22, 1914	Nov. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,362
Washington	1,534,221	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	164,945	72,603	92,342
West Virginia	1,386,038	Nov. 1, 1912	July 1, 1914			

* Effective 90 days after Governor signs.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION—FROM TABLE 295—U. S. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—1916.

Period.	Population 1850-1914.	Distilled Spirits Consumed Total Proof Gallons.	Wines Consumed, Total Gallons.	Malt Liquors Consumed Total Gallons.	Total Consump- tion of Wines and Liquors.	Total Consump- tion per capita of Beer, Wine and Whiskey.
1850	23,191,876	51,833,473	6,316,371	36,563,009	94,712,853	4.08
1860	31,443,321	89,968,651	10,804,687	101,346,669	202,120,007	6.43
1870	38,558,371	79,895,708	12,225,067	204,756,156	296,876,931	7.70
*1871-80	44,668,478	62,032,085	20,859,695	309,666,658	392,558,432	8.79
*1881-90	56,885,771	76,375,208	27,518,873	647,180,365	751,074,446	13.21
*1891-95	66,369,000	91,788,686	26,346,208	1,018,007,688	1,136,142,582	17.12
1896	70,254,000	70,725,745	18,701,405	1,113,465,966	1,202,893,116	17.12
1897	71,592,000	73,029,948	38,271,478	1,069,640,208	1,180,941,634	16.50
1898	72,947,000	81,594,293	20,568,023	1,164,500,101	1,266,662,417	17.37
1899	74,318,000	87,433,442	26,360,499	1,136,380,908	1,250,174,849	16.82
1900	75,994,575	97,356,864	29,988,467	1,222,387,104	1,349,732,435	17.76
1901	77,612,569	103,455,338	28,396,520	1,259,060,444	1,390,912,302	17.65
1902	79,230,563	107,726,141	49,763,920	1,382,369,176	1,539,859,237	19.14
1903	80,848,557	117,669,954	38,238,818	1,450,308,350	1,606,217,122	19.57
1904	82,466,551	121,087,387	43,311,217	1,499,378,215	1,663,776,829	19.87
1905	84,084,545	120,869,649	35,059,717	1,538,526,610	1,694,455,976	19.85
1906	85,702,533	127,851,583	46,485,223	1,700,421,221	1,874,758,027	21.55
1907	87,320,539	140,084,436	57,738,848	1,822,313,525	2,020,136,809	22.79
1908	88,938,527	125,379,314	52,121,646	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	90,556,521	121,130,036	61,779,549	1,752,634,426	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	92,174,515	133,138,684	60,548,078	1,851,666,658	2,045,353,420	22.19
1911	93,792,509	138,585,989	63,859,232	1,966,911,754	2,169,356,975	22.79
1912	95,410,503	139,496,331	56,424,711	1,932,531,184	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	97,028,497	147,745,628	55,327,461	2,030,347,372	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	98,646,491	143,447,227	52,418,430	2,056,407,108	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915	100,264,485	127,159,098	32,911,909	1,855,524,284	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916	101,882,479	139,958,732	47,587,145	1,818,266,448	2,005,812,325	19.40

* Average for this period.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

From U. S. Statistical Abstract, 1916—Page 192, Table No. 127.

Calendar Year—1914	Distilled Liquors	Malt Liquors	Vinous Liquors	Totals
No. of establishments.....	434	1,250	318	2,002
Proprietors and firm members.....	340	511	302	1,153
Salariéd employes.....	1,687	12,823	594	15,104
Wage earners.....	6,295	62,070	2,292	70,657
Total.....	8,322	75,404	3,188	86,914
Capital.....	\$ 91,285,000	\$792,914,000	\$31,516,000	\$915,715,000
Salaries.....	3,307,000	27,002,000	891,000	31,200,000
Wages.....	3,994,000	53,244,000	1,194,000	58,432,000
Cost of materials.....	40,997,000	129,724,000	9,489,000	180,210,000
Value of products.....	206,779,000	442,149,000	16,618,000	665,546,000

The above figures simply show the magnitude of the business of manufacturing malt, distilled and vinous liquor. Here the Anti-Saloon League year book stops. Furthermore, the bartenders, clerks, stenographers, teamsters, etc., employed in these businesses are all part of the industry. Also the bottle factories and cork factories must be counted.

To obtain a fair estimate of the liquor industry, other facts must be taken into consideration. There are the thousands of wholesale liquor dealers; thousands of retail liquor dealers; thousands of saloons and proprietors of the same. All this capital invested, rightly comes under the heading of the liquor industry. Hence, it is plain that \$915,715,000 does not, by any means, represent the entire capital invested, nor do the figures in the Government table represent the entire amount of labor employed or wages paid, by the liquor industry.

DRUNKENNESS IN VIRGINIA.

FULLY 70 per cent of the drunkenness in Richmond since the prohibition law became effective on November 1st, is caused by some substitute for whiskey, of which there are many, according to police officers. On Saturday nights the number of "drunks" at the stations have been in some instances fully 50 per cent as numerous as before prohibition.—*Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.*

KEEN STUFF.

"THE government is building a new revenue cutter."
"What are they going to name it?"
"Prohibition."—*Puck.*

The Prohibitionist



In an address before the Cincinnati, Ohio, Methodist Ministers' Association, Rev. Herman Rogatsky, pastor of the Fourth German Methodist Church, said: "The Kaiser is a total abstainer and has used his influence in the German Empire in behalf of Prohibition."

All right, Rev. Rogatsky. That's the principal reason why all loyal Americans will oppose Prohibition.

What Is Behind Prohibition?

To understand prohibition we must know what are the Sources of its Strength. These are:

1. The belief that evils resulting from the excessive use of liquor can be cured by prohibitory laws.

2. The superficial thinking that confuses Cause with Coincident, and blames liquor drinking for conditions of which it is merely a Symptom.

3. The Cowardice of weaklings who want the government to protect them against their own lack of Self-Control.

4. The attitude of Privileged Interests that wish the people to believe that liquor drinking is responsible for poverty, ignorance, long hours, low wages, child labor, and other social evils.

5. The widespread systematic campaign of misleading and invented statistics, and gross exaggeration of the injurious effects of liquor, conducted by Professional Reformers.

6. Ambition of Politicians for Power and Profit, through agitation of the liquor question.

The Anti-Saloon League has an Annual Income of about \$2,500,000.

Where does this enormous campaign fund come from?

A part from misguided people who think that they are furthering the worthy cause of temperance.

The greater part from the Privileged Interests that are trying to divert public attention from unjust economic conditions by raising the false issue of suppressing the liquor traffic.

The advocates of prohibition have manufactured public sentiment by Deliberate Misrepresentations, and Unfounded Assertions.

They dare not tell the people the truth as to the failure of prohibitory legislation to Diminish Drinking.

Nor do they dare to enact laws forbidding the Use of liquor.

All that they do is to prohibit its Manufacture and Sale.

Why is not the "Use" of liquor prohibited?

Because a law for that purpose Could Not Possibly Be Enforced, owing to the ease with which those desiring liquors could manufacture them for their own use.

Why do not newspaper editors expose the fallacies of prohibition?

Either because they are too indolent to study the problem, or because they are afraid to criticise the powerful interests that are using prohibition as a means of side-tracking the movement for Social Justice.

Hon. Elihu Root

- Minister Extraordinary heading Special United States Commission to Russia in 1917.
- Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet.
- Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.
- United States Senator from New York, 1909-1915.
- Member Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, 1910.
- President New York Constitutional Convention, 1915.
- President Hague Tribunal of Arbitration between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, 1913. and admitted to be the greatest Constitutional Lawyer in this country today.

in discussing National Constitutional Amendments which usurp the functions of the States in regulating their internal affairs, says:

Our system of government rests upon direct allegiance and loyalty to the nation, composed of all the people of all the States, and the power of the nation as a whole to control and require obedience in all things national, and also upon the idea of absolute liberty to the people of each separate State to govern themselves in all their local affairs according to their own free opinions and will.

Without assurance that both of these ideas, the principle of nationality and the principle of local self-government, would be preserved, the Union would not have been formed and **WITHOUT THEM IT CANNOT BE MAINTAINED.**

Without the power of the nation we should become the prey of external aggression and internal dissension. **WITHOUT THE RIGHT * * * OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT WE SHOULD LOSE THE BETTER PART OF OUR LIBERTY, THE LIBERTY TO ORDER OUR OWN LIVES IN OUR HOMES AND OUR OWN COMMUNITIES** according to our consciences * * * and our opinions, and to be governed only, in matters not national, by officers chosen by ourselves **IN SUCH WAYS AS WE CONSIDER SUITED TO OUR CONDITIONS.**

THIS COUNTRY IS SO VAST, the difference in climate, in physical characteristics, in capacity for production, in predominant industries, and in the resultant habits of living and thinking, are so great that there are necessarily wide differences of view as to the conduct of life, **AND TO SUBJECT ANY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY IN ITS LOCAL AFFAIRS TO THE DICTATION OF THE VAST MULTITUDE OF VOTERS LIVING IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WOULD CREATE A CONDITION OF INTOLERABLE TYRANNY,** and to use the power of the nation to bring about that condition would be to make the nation an instrument of tyranny.

It is needless to argue that **THIS WOULD ULTIMATELY DESTROY THE NATION.** It is free adjustment of the separate parts of our country, the unchecked opportunity of each community to live in its own home according to its own opinions and wishes, that has made it possible for us all to unite in maintaining the power of the nation for all national purposes.

If you destroy that free adjustment by enabling some parts of the country to coerce other parts of the country in their local affairs by the use of national power, you will destroy the whole system **AND ULTIMATELY BREAK UP THE UNION.**

—Advertisement in Baltimore Sun.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

A RESOLUTION known as the Sheppard Bill for the submission to the states of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, was adopted by the United States Senate on August 1, 1917, with the provision that to become effective it must be ratified within six years. The vote was 65 to 20, or eight more than the necessary two-thirds.

Senator Borah's attempt to have the time limit changed from 6 to 10 years was defeated by a vote of 61 to 19.

The amendment of Senator Stone to provide distillers and brewers with compensation for the loss of their plants was defeated by a vote of 50 to 31.

Senator Newland, of Nevada, offered an amendment to make prohibition extend to "distilled" instead of "intoxicating" liquors. This attempt to segregate beer and wine was lost by a vote of 57 to 22.

Senator Phelan, of California, presented a substitute amendment whereby the people of the States would have alternatives upon which to vote. The first prohibited all intoxicants; the second prohibited only distilled liquors. The Senate refused this idea once by a viva voce vote and again by roll-call of 55 to 26.

The national prohibition amendment as passed by the Senate on August 1st was adopted by the House of Representatives on December 17th by a vote of 282 to 128. The Senate passed the bill, fixing the time for ratification at six years; the House extended it to seven years, and the Senate on December 18th, by a vote of 47 to 8, concurred in the action of the House, accepting the seven-year limitation.

Under the terms of the act the amendment does not become effective until one year after final ratification.

The question is now before the state legislatures and must be ratified within a period of seven years by three-fourths of the state legislatures—36 of the present 48 states—or otherwise the amendment fails by reason of non-action.

There are now 27 states either dry or about to become dry. The prohibitionists must retain the present 27 dry states and gain 9 additional wet states.

Text of Amendment.

The resolution as finally adopted reads thus:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the States by the Congress.

An amendment offered by Representative Lea, of California, providing that the prohibition provision should not apply to light wines and beer, was rejected by a rising vote of 232 to 107.

Representative Walter N. Chandler, of New York, speaking against the resolution, said in part:

"It is my opinion that this is the most radical and revolutionary proposition in the way of an amendment that has ever been submitted to the American people. Up to the present time we have ratified 17 amendments. The first attempt that we have ever made to invade local or state legislative action is the amendment we have before us. This takes out of the hands of the State the police power and confers it upon the Federal Government.

"I have formed twelve groups of 36 States each, but each one being different from the other and in each one there are from three million to five million fewer people and fewer votes than in the twelve remaining States, showing that there are twelve distinct chances that a minority of the people living in a majority of the States will impose their will upon a majority of the people living in a minority of the States."

Representative Dyer, of Missouri, speaking against the amendment, declared the issue nothing more or less than whether Congress should stand by "Dinwiddie and the Anti-Saloon League, who think more of this issue of 'wet' and 'dry' than they do of the issue of whether America or Germany shall win this great war."

Representative Gallagher, of Illinois, charged that the "professional agitators who keep the prohibition wrangle constantly before Congress" were the same people who obstructed the legislation for the conservation of food and fuel.

Representative Kahn, of California, contended that prohibition should be left to the states, and ridiculed the holding of liquor responsible for all the ills of mankind.

"You cannot curb intemperance by law," he added.

"and you make sneaks, liars and hypocrites of men when you attempt to put in force laws of this kind."

Invades State Rights.

Representative George I. Graham, of Philadelphia, in closing the debate for the opponents of prohibition, said in part:

"It has been said that this is the only way in which to reach the people and a whole mass of claptrap has been poured out here in the way of sentiment and suggestion about appealing to the dear people whom we are to consult. Is it consulting the people when you send this amendment to the Constitution down to the States, to be voted on by the Legislators in those States? This is no direct referendum to the people.

"You may say this is a moral question and I will grant you that it is, but you have no right to legislate in behalf of accomplishments of moral reform by adopting illegal measures to accomplish your purpose."

The vote on the resolution was as follows:

FOR THE AMENDMENT.		AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.	
Democrats	141	Democrats	64
Republicans	137	Republicans	62
Independents	4	Independents	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	282	Total.....	128

"DRY" NEW YORK SUN PROTESTS.

THE *New York Sun*, an advocate of National prohibition, emphatically repudiates section 2 of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides:

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

The *Sun* describes this proposed grant of "concurrent power" as "a precedent to invite and facilitate further experiments in revolutionizing our form of government and to muddle, to what extent of confusion and disaster we can only conjecture, the perfectly clear and proper distinction between federal power and state power in legislation." The *Sun* therefore comes to the following conclusion in regard to section 2 of the amendment:

"We can conceive of no more dangerous source of future trouble than will be supplied by the deliberate introduction into the text of the Constitution of this fraudulent and absurd clause."

What the *Sun* refuses to recognize is the fact that the real iniquity of the amendment lies in the principle

of national prohibition rather than in this hypocritical clause, which was designed to enable the Southern states to save their faces.

All previous amendments to the Constitution have involved an extension of individual liberty. This amendment is the solitary instance in which Congress has deliberately proposed a curtailment of individual liberty and a Prussianized invasion of local self-government on the part of federal authority.

What we are facing now is an actual revolution in the vital and distinguishing principles of American government, and this revolution loses nothing of its dangerous character because the forces that are guiding it pretend to be influenced only by considerations of virtue and religion and benevolence.

With or without section 2, a national prohibition amendment wipes out the elementary principle of liberty and authority upon which the American Government was erected. It overthrows the local safeguard that was established to preserve this form of government. Whether the amendment is enforceable or non-enforceable, whether the power is concurrent or single, such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shatters the very corner-stone of the republic.

A MATTER OF MONEY.

THIS is not a good time for states to waste money or special sessions for an object that can wait. Not when the Treasury Department tells the cities that they should quit pushing public works or voting funds for more improvements. States should practice thrift, too. It is bad policy to project the prohibition issue into politics now. That subject always operates to obstruct and delay other legislation of importance. At present it will muddle every movement for adjusting state revenues to the nation's war activities. More time is lost on wet and dry jockeying in legislatures than through any other cause. Let us side-track prohibition and concentrate on winning the war. A world free is of more importance than one nation teetotally dry.—*Reedy's Mirror*.

POLITICAL TRICKERY.

THE political trickery involved in the attempt to beat popular will—the wishes of the majority—by putting over nation-wide prohibition through the alteration of the national Constitution is apparent at a glance.—*Baltimore Star*.

"JOE" BAILEY OPPOSES AMENDMENT.

FORMER U. S. Senator Joseph W. Bailey has written a letter to U. S. Senator R. M. Johnston, Editor of the *Houston Post*, which says in part:

"When the fathers were organizing this Republic they sought to create a general government which would be strong enough to serve the purposes for which it was intended, and yet not so strong as to interfere with any proper function of the several states. According to that plan, they conferred on the general government full power over our foreign relations, a limited power over our interstate relations, and left to each state the exclusive power to regulate its local affairs. There was some who doubted the wisdom of conferring all power with respect to our foreign relations on the general government; but it was wisely determined that as all of the states would be held responsible for our conduct towards foreign nations, the government representing all the states should possess the power to control that conduct.

A Very Wise Choice.

A large number doubted the wisdom of conferring upon the general government power over interstate relations; but upon consideration they became convinced that if every state was left to decide for itself a question concerning it and another state, each would decide that question according to its own interest or passions, thus inevitably resulting in unfriendly restrictions, if not in open collisions; and to obviate that, a very large majority agreed to the arrangement as it had been proposed. A still larger number, including all of the extreme Federalists, objected to leaving the states with such vast powers, expressing the fear that they would in time impair the efficiency of the general government; but the convention, by a very decisive majority, overruled their objection, and the government was established with that distribution of its powers. It had hardly been inaugurated, however, when the advocates of centralization began a systematic effort to reduce, by construction and administration, the powers of the states, and to correspondingly enlarge the powers of the United States. That effort was resisted, and out of the conflict of opinion thus precipitated the Democratic party was born.

Preserve State Rights.

"If there has been one article of our creed to which we have adhered more steadfastly than to all others

since Thomas Jefferson first founded our party, it has been the doctrine of state rights; and if there was ever a time when a strict adherence to that doctrine was more necessary than at all other times, it is now, when the general government has already encroached upon the states to an extent which must alarm every thoughtful Democrat. Will the Federal Department of Justice, prosecuting our citizens for conspiracy against the United States, as in the Nueces County case, when there was not a shadow of an excuse for that prosecution with the Supreme Court of the United States practically nullifying the power of the states to regulate commerce wholly within them, as it did in the Shreveport rate case; with Congress usurping control over children in the states, as it did in the Child Labor law; and remembering that these are but examples of the steady, persistent, and numerous encroachments, it would seem that Democratic Congressmen would understand the necessity of opposing the further extension of Federal power.

CONGRESSMAN McARTHUR.

“TO inject a question, such as national prohibition, will not tend to solidify the people of the country in support of a common cause, but will so upset business, economic and political conditions, that the war will become of secondary importance in the minds of millions of people.”—*Representative from “dry” Oregon.*

“If the evils of the liquor traffic were increasing, I could understand that good men might conclude that the methods by which we have heretofore dealt with are insufficient, and might insist upon new and more drastic methods. But this is not the case. You know, and every other intelligent man in this country knows, that there has never been an hour in the history of this country when the evils of the liquor traffic were less than they are today, and we also know that those evils have been constantly diminishing through many years. When I first became a legal voter, there was a saloon on almost every good corner of every city, town, and village in this land, and in the very midst of them we reared a race of the bravest men and the purest women which any age or country has yet pro-

duced. I do not, of course, mean to say that those saloons stimulated the courage of our men, or cultivated the virtue of our women; nor do I doubt that we would have been better off without them. But I do say, in the light of that experience, that it is worse than folly for these extremists to tell us that we should destroy these states in order to destroy the saloons. If it were necessary to do the one in order to do the other, I would still refuse; because to do that would be as foolish as it would be for a farmer to burn his barn in order to drive away the vermin. I know we can live and prosper; that we can extend the influence of religion, and multiply the blessings of education; that we can even advance the cause of temperance, and improve the public morals in spite of the saloons, because our fathers did all of that, and more; but we cannot save this Republic, if we abandon the principles on which it was founded.

“But happily we are not compelled to choose between continuing the saloon and destroying the states. For thirty years the people of the various states, without surrendering any power which belongs to them, have been gradually banishing the saloon, until eight-tenths of them have disappeared.

What It Will Lead To.

“If this prohibition amendment becomes a part of the Federal Constitution, we might as well abandon all hope of preserving the rights of these states, for it will be followed by others of its kind. Next will come a national woman suffrage amendment, and after that will come an amendment authorizing Congress to establish uniform laws of marriage and divorce. This last amendment is already being urged by many of the same people who have promoted the prohibition and the woman suffrage amendments; and when it is adopted—as it will be in time, if the prohibition and the suffrage amendments are ratified—there will not be a square foot of territory in the United States where it will be unlawful for negroes and white people to intermarry. Then will come a proposal for a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to regulate the distribution of estates where decedents leave property in several states. These same people are even now asking why property belonging to the same man should descend differently because it happens to be situated in different states, and why a will, valid in the state where the maker resides, should be insufficient to pass the title to real property in another state. Thus.

year after year the proponents of uniformity will continue their propaganda, until finally what were once sovereign states will be reduced to a condition where they will hardly enjoy the rights of conquered provinces.

Where, Our Duty Lies.

"Shall we stand idly by and witness, without an effort to prevent it, the utter subversion of this Republic? I sincerely hope not. The duty of the real Democrats of Texas is a plain one, and an imperative one. We must organize to defeat the ratification of this amendment by our state, and we must at the same time make a supreme effort to rescue our party from the control of men who either do not understand or else do not cherish its fundamental principles. To some of the Texans who voted for that amendment I am sincerely attached, and I would divide with them my last dollar or my last crust of bread; but I will not give my vote to any man who gives his vote to deprive these states of the right to control their own domestic concerns.

"Mistakes of policy, the consequences of which we may measure in dollars and cents, may be tolerated; but a sacrifice of the very basic principles of the Republic is in politics what blasphemy of the Holy Ghost is in religion—an unpardonable sin. We can repair mistakes, even though they be grievous ones, if they relate only to property or to property rights; but a mistake which alters the very form and structure of this Government can never be repaired, and it ought not, therefore, to be forgiven."

FAVORS LOCAL OPTION.

WE are very frank to say that we do not see the place of this measure in the Constitution. It is too much like an effort at the forcible reformation of the American public from without, rather than the more sound advancement of the individual and social conscience from within. Local option is now such a general rule that practically any locality can have prohibition by referendum, a statement of the direct wish of a majority of the citizens. Any state may enforce prohibition if the citizens so desire. And it is protected against a shipment of liquor from without by the so-called "bone-dry" law, which even prohibits liquor advertising being carried into such states in the public prints.—*Newark (N. J.) News.*

AFTER PROHIBITION—WHAT?

IN the *North American Review*, Whidden Graham, asks and answers the question—"After National Prohibition—What?"

"National prohibition," he says, "would merely destroy a great industry and revert the manufacture of liquor back to the days of individual production when every home contained a still."

Instead of pure liquors manufactured under the strict supervision of the Federal Government, all kinds of impure and dangerous compounds would be supplied through back-alley sources. Men who formerly stopped occasionally to have one drink would find it easy to buy liquor by the quart and gallon, and having it in their homes, would drink more and oftener. The withdrawal of the Federal internal revenue preventive service would leave the enforcement of prohibition to state officials, who could not prevent its constant violation. The advocates of national prohibition seem to think that there is some magic about a constitutional amendment that will insure its enforcement. Mr. Hobson and all other prohibition advocates from the South, know that Article XV of the Constitution is flagrantly violated by a number of Southern states through "grandfather" laws, and other restrictions on the suffrage, which are intended to deny to citizens of the United States the right to vote because of their race or color. The Civil Rights Act of 1875 is a striking illustration of an unenforced Federal statute. Neither a law nor a constitutional amendment will enforce itself, and it is a self-evident fact that an army of 1,000,000 men could not prevent cider from becoming "hard," grape juice from becoming alcoholic, or a person desiring alcohol from making it in his own house by the simple method above described. The net result of national prohibition would, therefore, be to substitute for pure liquors, manufactured under Government supervision, all sorts of compounds made and sold by "moonshiners" and "bootleggers," from which no revenue would be secured.

MORE LIKE 216,000 DRY LOBBYISTS.

PROHIBITION polled only 216,000 votes at the last election, but it seems to have sent 216,000 Senators and Representatives to Congress."—*New York Herald*.

PROHIBITION WOULD COST FROM THREE TO FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

PUT as briefly as possible, the different effects of nation-wide prohibition may be stated as follows: Abolition of business representing a capitalization estimated at from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Absolute loss of a large proportion of the assets of this industry and tremendous depreciation in value of the remainder.

Closing up of over 2,000 plants manufacturing distilled, malt and vinous liquors, having a capital, by the 1914 census, of \$915,000,000, purchasing raw materials valued at \$180,000,000 annually and turning out a product valued at over \$665,000,000 annually.

Closing up of over 203,000 retail liquor establishments with an investment running up into many millions of dollars.

Bankruptcy for thousands of these manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, who will find themselves facing a tremendous loss on property, the value of which is either wiped out or greatly depreciated and a large proportion of whose debtors in the same line of business will be unable to meet bills due.

Loss to railroads of the country of revenue on traffic running up into millions of dollars, netting them a considerable percentage of their income from freight.

Loss of billions of dollars to wholesale grocers, hotel owners, restaurant keepers, druggists, both wholesale and retail, most of whom ordinarily are not classed by the public with the liquor industries.

Loss of billions of dollars in assets and in annual business to barrel and stave manufacturers, lumber men, bottle makers, box makers, grain dealers, printers, auto truck manufacturers and other collateral lines of business. Loss of millions of dollars annually to insurance men in premiums. Loss of millions to building constructors, etc.

Loss of customers for hundreds of millions annually now received for corn, barley, hops, rice, wheat, grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, molasses and other farm products now utilized by distillers, brewers and wine makers.

200,000 Directly Employed.

Loss of jobs by some 15,000 salaried employes, some 15,000 traveling salesmen, some 65,000 wage-earners in manufacturing and wholesale liquor establishments, and

loss of places by 101,234 bartenders—a grand total of nearly 200,000 employes, making a living upon a conservative estimate for 1,000,000 of the 100,000,000 people of the country. All of these figures, with the exception of the estimate as to traveling salesmen, are from the United States Census of Manufactures for 1909. The salary and wages of the employes of the liquor manufacturing plants alone in 1914 is given by the census as \$90,000,000 a year.

\$284,000,000 Internal Revenue.

Loss of \$278,000,000 annually in internal revenue and over \$13,000,000 in customs revenue—a grand total of nearly \$300,000,000, over one-third of the total annual income from all sources.

Necessity of raising this vast sum by taxation in other directions. Necessity for a vast army of United States officials to enforce the nation-wide prohibition law in every state and every local community within the country's bounds. This will also entail the necessity of raising a great sum by taxation in addition to that raised to replace the internal revenue and customs revenue lost by abolishing the liquor industry.

Loss to states of many millions; to counties of other millions, and to incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over, of \$51,955,000—a grand total running up into the hundreds of millions every year in liquor licenses and tax receipts.



TOAST TO VICTORY.

English and
Japanese naval
officers drinking
to the British-
Jap alliance.

Photo by Paul Thompson

THE PUBLIC HAS NOT SPOKEN.

COMMENTING upon the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Legislatures of Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, the *Galveston News* thinks that such action in these states relegates the doctrine of state rights to the museum of philosophical antiquities. And it adds: "It cannot longer be offered as an argument for or against governmental measures, for the reason that the people among whom it was revered have repudiated it as a touchstone of wisdom and expedience."

Our contemporary cannot be allowed to make so grievous a mistake as its assertion that "the people" have repudiated the doctrine of state rights.

In the four states it mentions as having ratified the prohibition amendment, surrendering to the Federal Government the right to control the liquor traffic within their boundaries, the people were not given an opportunity to debate or pass upon the measure.

In each one of these states snap judgment was taken by the Legislature, because the political influences were afraid to permit the people to pass upon the amendment.

There is every reason to believe that the people of all these states would have rejected the amendment if they had been given an opportunity.

Limit of Inconsistency.

Representative prohibitionists in each of these states have strongly condemned this measure of centralization, which seeks to destroy the right of home rule or local self-government in this country at a time when we are pouring out blood and treasure to establish the rule of democracy throughout the world.

The *Post* is unable to reconcile the centralistic trend in the United States with the action of the nation in making unprecedented sacrifices to destroy centralization in Europe. It is compelled to believe that the people of the country when they are permitted to ponder the principles of making the Federal Constitution a repository of the police powers now belonging to the states, will be sure to see that what they are warring against in Europe cannot possibly be good for the United States.

To say that the doctrine of local self-government must be discarded in the United States is nothing short of prophesying the early destruction of the Republic.

The optimism of *The Post* is such that no such

prophecy is justifiable merely because snap legislative judgment has been taken in four states. We must at least have a decisive verdict by the people. Even if that should be forthcoming, *The Post* would still believe that the people would ultimately reconsider their fatal step and save the Republic.—*Houston Post*.



This cartoon from the *New York World*, entitled "Tearing Up the State Lines," shows what Congress did when it passed the national Prohibition amendment.

ABUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CYRUS H. W. CURTIS, owner of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, and editor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, is certainly no enemy of real temperance and no enemy of the prohibitionists. He has always been an earnest temperance worker.

In his newspaper, the *Evening Public Ledger*, he had this to say:

"We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that to prostitute the Constitution to purposes of legislation is to undermine the authority of that instrument and imperil hereby the stability of the Government. Prohibition is a policy, not a principle. The Constitution has never been the vehicle for declarations of policy. Not even the Monroe Doctrine has been incorporated into the fundamental law. To compel all the states to conform to the police regulations of a majority of the states would be to destroy local government, which within the corpus of vast sovereignties, as well as in colonies, has been found by human experience to be vital to contentment among citizens."—*Washington Times*.

WOULD CREATE 49 NATIONS.

AN entirely new, a startling proposal is contained in the new Section 2 of the proposed amendment:

"The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Calmly as an old-fashioned New England Legislature used to pass an Act for the Protection of Alewives the Judiciary Committee of the House purposes to create forty-nine nations, to strip the United States of its sovereignty, to make it the forty-ninth in a collection of states, independently and in conjunction with the Congress, according to their sweet will and pleasure, enforcing this precious amendment. "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." For the benefit of the budding amendment, legislative powers for a particular purpose are vested in a Congress of the United States and in the legislatures of forty-eight states. Section 1 of Article 1, needs amendment. Article X, "The powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people, seems to need revision in the light of the new amendment, which delegates to the states, divides among them, yet retains its undivided forty-ninth of a power delegated to it by the Constitution. We put the reserved fraction at one forty-ninth, but the grant of concurrent power to legislate appropriately seems to imply, if concurrent legislation is like concurrent jurisdiction, that if the State Legislatures habitually use their power to enforce the amendment they will exercise it exclusively. Either the United States will have resigned in practice, or it will exercise only a fraction of power which in any case it has no right to part with under the Constitution.

It's Fooling 'Em All.

What is concurrent legislation? The federal powers and the state powers are exclusive, barring the "twilight zone." On a subject on which a state has the power to legislate until Congress legislates, the state law, when Congress does legislate, is either over-ridden, or is valid only in so far as it is not inconsistent with the federal law.

The most fantastic dreams of constitution-tinkerers never imagine any Witches' Night of innovation like this. The United States abdicates sovereignty. It sets up forty-nine co-equal powers, forty-nine concurrent—or dissenting—confederate authorities to enforce an

amendment for whose execution the drys on the House Judiciary Committee may have thought that Congress might show no intemperate zeal.

The interstate, the state-federal bickerings and collisions, the clash of courts, the inequalities and injustices which this curious scheme implies and involves, are obvious. Not for its inevitable sequela, but for its essential folly, is it most to be reprehended. So far as it goes, and for the august necessities of prohibition, it denationalizes the nation. It deposes the United States and scatters the supremacy of its government. Perhaps our guess is wrong about the motives that brought this eccentric proposal to life. Did some cynical wet want to make the amendment ridiculous, odious, and impossible?—*New York Times*.

A TOUCH OF BOLSHEVIKISM.

FORTY-EIGHT battlefields have been designated where the American people must fight over an internal issue while the country is engaged in the greatest war of the world's history.

The Bolsheviki declare that their solution of the internal questions of Russia take precedence over the war. They have gone so far as to enter into an armistice with their country's enemy. The attitude of the prohibitionists has a touch of Bolshevikism. They declare that the internal question of prohibition shall be settled in time of war, even if it means the diversion of the attention of patriotic citizens from the nation's far greater task and the perversion into campaign channels of money that the country needs in its fight against Prussianism.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

RATIFICATION?

HOW far will the amendment interfere with the right of a state to local self-government? Suppose a state that has ratified the prohibition amendment should reverse that action. Would the old rule stand that "ratification is final, while rejection is not?" Can a prohibition legislature of a decade or a score of years ago bind a state today or tomorrow that may elect a "wet" legislature? The only kind of prohibition that is right or tolerable is the prohibition the individual imposes on himself. For the rest—freedom with responsibility.—*Reedy's Mirror*.

WILL SUPREME COURT DECIDE?

IN proposing a measure of such far-reaching consequences, conflicting as it does with the police powers of the states and entering domestic life of the individual citizen, Congress has entered a new and uncharted sea of political experimentation. Nothing in the Federal Constitution indicates that Congress possesses any such power as it has undertaken to exercise.

If the battle goes to the last round the referee will be the Supreme Court of the United States.

—*Boston (Mass.) Globe.*

RESULTS OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

1. It would destroy a present Federal revenue of \$250,000,000 and a future revenue of \$500,000,000 almost immediately available, at a time when every dollar is needed for war purposes.

2. It would destroy state and municipal revenues, amounting at the present time to \$100,000,000.

3. It would require immediate redrafting of the war revenue act, and the imposition of hundreds of millions of dollars of direct taxes upon the American business interests, in addition to the heavy war burdens now imposed upon them.

4. It would require drastic and sweeping changes in the tax systems of many states and hundreds of cities, with heavy increases of taxation upon the lands, buildings and personalty of the residents thereof.

5. It would cause the total and immediate destruction of business enterprises capitalized at more than a billion of dollars.

6. It would cause the sudden throwing upon the market of thousands of storerooms now profitably rented and immense losses to real estate investors in the way of decreased rentals and lowered property values.

Would Paralyze Trade.

7. It would produce complete paralysis of trade in many communities, and its blighting effect would be felt throughout the whole country.

8. It would produce a feeling of anger, resentment and dissatisfaction among millions of American workmen, who have officially gone on record through their trades assemblies as opposed to such a step, and

to whom a glass of beer has been a daily necessity, and upon whom our success in this war depends. Great Britain and other warring countries have preserved their brewing industries in order that their soldiers and workers may have an adequate allowance of their accustomed beverage.

Does not the war itself demoralize business enough? Must we deliberately add to the unrest of the times? President Wilson says "No." He is on record as opposed to nation-wide prohibition as a war measure; whatever may be his opinion on the subject is a matter for debate and disposition at normal times—*Milwaukee Free Press*.

SENATOR HARDWICK ON PROHIBITION.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HARDWICK, of Georgia, a state that has been dry for nine years, opposes national prohibition. Senator Hardwick says the amendment violates the spirit of the Federal Constitution, adding "that right, local self-government, is a part of the priceless heritage of liberty that came to us from our English forbears. To assert it and preserve it, the war of the Revolution was fought—to defend it, my fathers and my people shed their blood like water in the unfortunate Civil War, and though the grim verdict of that war may have determined the indestructibility of the union and denied the right of secession to the states, it did not destroy or seek to destroy, the right of the states to local self-government. I cannot for any sentimental reason, or because of any extreme case, prove faithless to the great doctrine for which my people have fought and bled through two great wars. It is a part, and it should be an indestructible part of that priceless heritage of liberty that it is my duty to preserve and transmit.

"Shall we do, on one side of this question, with smug and complacent self-righteousness, what we denounce as a tyrannical interference with our rights and liberties, if it were done on the other side? Exceptions to it are both insidious and dangerous. Once we embark on that course, who can predict where it will end or how it will stop. Will it embrace our election laws and our elections themselves, substituting federal regulation and control for state regulation and control? Who can predict? For one, I am not willing to risk it. For one, I cannot desert my principles, however much I might like to put a ban on the liquor traffic."

MAY GIVE NEGRO VOTE.

WE believe that North Carolina should turn this amendment down—and turn it down hard.

The question is whether North Carolina—which is “dry” by exercise of its primal right of local self-government—shall take part in coercing and dictating to “wet” states the abandonment of their fundamental and hitherto unquestioned right to decide for themselves what they shall drink—wine, beer, whiskey—all or none.

North Carolina became saloonless—by vote of its people. It is a Sahara of dryness, by vote of its legislature.

No one questions North Carolina’s right to be “dry,” if it so desires. And it can, under the present U. S. Constitution, if it should so vote, again become wet.

But the Northern states, with their millions of temperate drinkers, seriously object to North Carolina and other “dry” states attempting to dictate to them a Sahara of dryness, which they do not want.

It is none of our business whether New York drinks or not.

We are opposed to this amendment, not only because it is vicious in principle, but because it has dynamite in it—and is liable to react in a disastrous way to the South. North Carolina is a Southern state.

The Washington *Times* put it squarely up to the South, when it said:

“Let Southerners remember that if it is just and wise to apply to white workmen of the North conditions that they impose upon negro labor in the South, they will have no right to complain if later on an energetic Republican decides to impose upon them, the white Democrats of the South, notions regarding the ballot-box and the right of every man to vote as he pleases that prevail in the North.”

This amendment, the *Times* says, within ten years will do to the Congressmen from the South what the Anti-Saloon League threatened—put them politically out of business.

“And the Anti-Saloon League, gentlemen,” the *Times* concludes, “financed by Northern money, will be the first to applaud.”

What does this mean?

It means that there is already one amendment in the U. S. Constitution, which invades State’s rights to this extent, that no State shall deprive the citizen of his vote on account of color. That amendment is

already there, and it will take a vote of two-thirds of the States to change it, whereas the Southern States are not one-third of the American Union of 48 States.

That Amendment gives to Congress the power to force upon the South a vote for the negro—and a revival of the dangerous color question. If enforced, it would give South Carolina a negro government from top to bottom.

The North—which is wet—may and probably would, in revenge, assisted by the woman-voting dry Republican States of the West, force upon the South, a law that would put the negro in power.

—*From the Highlander, Shelby, N. C., Dec. 22, 1917.*

THE MINORITY RULES.

FIGURES from the last national election cast a light upon some startling facts. They reveal the amazing truth that in the so-called Prohibition states only 38,000 votes are necessary to elect a Congressman, while 45,000 votes are required for a similar representation from the “wet” states. Thus a representative from a licensed state, speaking for a constituency of 45,000 voters, has his vote offset by a prohibitionist representing only 38,000!

This inequality of representation paves the way for minority rule and raises the question whether or not the vote of one man is not as good as that of another.

The comparison between some of the states is pathetically grotesque. “Dry” Mississippi has a national representative for every 11,000 voters; “wet” Ohio only one for every 50,000; “dry” South Carolina one for every 10,000 voters; and “wet” Illinois has only one representative for every 75,000 voters.

PROHIBITION AND SLAVERY.

THE prohibition states are now undertaking to do what the slave states once unsuccessfully attempted. They are resolved to extend their prohibitory system to the rest of the country and to override the states that are opposed to the Federal regulation of the sumptuary habits of the people.

Nation-wide prohibition could never be enacted by the vote of the American people themselves. Its only chance lies in the acquiescence of 36 state legislatures which actually represent a minority of the population of the country.—*New York World.*

NATIONAL PROHIBITION WOULD HIT AT OUR ALLIES ABROAD, KEEPING THEM FROM EXPORTING LIQUOR TO AMERICA.

A THING which has not been taken into consideration by the prohibitionists is the effect national prohibition in the United States would have on foreign countries. During the year ending June 30, 1917, spirits, wine and malt liquors imported from abroad numbered 17,679,132 gallons. During the same period, 20,875,950 gallons were exported. In addition to being deprived of \$297,000,000 a year in taxes from liquor made in the United States, our Federal Government, under national prohibition, would lose the sum paid as duty on imported liquors.

It is also very reasonable to suppose that some foreign nations which have been exporting liquors to the United States may retaliate by barring certain goods imported from America.

National prohibition would hit at France and Italy, from which we get most of our imported wines and liqueurs, and Great Britain, where we get all our "Scotch" whiskies. This would be a fine way to treat our Allies, wouldn't it?

"HARD TIMES COMING," SAYS CARTER HARRISON.

CARTER H. HARRISON, former mayor of Chicago, writing in the *Chicago Examiner*, predicted hard times are coming if National prohibition prevails, saying:

"It is all important for the general good that these workers be kept happy and contented. If they feel themselves imposed upon, if measures are applied to their ordinary mode of life which they regard as unfair, uncalled for, unjustified by conditions, they will grow sulky and discontented, the effect will become manifest in a falling off in the amount of work produced and in an increase of harmful political agitation.

"The revenue producers of the Senate have counted upon raising \$500,000,000 in the coming year from the nation's liquor interests. Cut off this revenue upon which the administration has counted and what will be the result? The answer is easy. A like amount of revenue must be raised from some other source. A tax will be placed elsewhere, and this tax sooner or later will come out of the pocket of the ultimate consumer. The cost of living will become still greater, the danger of unrest, of general discontent will be enhanced.

"Not only will federal taxes be increased. At a time when all taxation will be most onerous the revenues in many cities will be so curtailed that new sources of revenue must be sought. Chicago derives about \$7,000,000 a year from its saloon licenses. This money supports the police and fire departments. Where will the money for these departments come from if in one swoop, without opportunity being afforded to find other sources of revenue, this enormous sum is made unavailable?

Would Halt Action Until War Ends.

"These are trying times. Conditions must grow worse as the days pass by. If ever there was a time when unity of spirit and concert of action should be encouraged, when unnecessary argument should be avoided, when there should be national tolerance and recognition of the rights, real or supposed, of all classes of our citizenship, this is it.

"Every force of the nation, every shade of political and economic belief must pull together for the common cause. Common prudence suggests that we exert the national effort today for the winning of the war and leave the settlement of economic questions until in a period of peace there may be time and opportunity for thorough argument and wise determination."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION UNNECESSARY.

BY the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law, giving the states complete control of the interstate traffic in liquors, Congress has given each state the power to exclude all liquor from its territory. The Reed "bone-dry" law, enacted in 1917, makes it a felony to ship liquor into prohibition states. These laws enable the states to be as dry as they choose, and even those prohibition states which permitted the importation of liquor for personal use will be made "bone-dry" so far as the shipment of liquor from wet territory is concerned.

Congress having made it possible for each and all of the states absolutely to prohibit the making or selling of liquor, there is now not the slightest excuse for further action, either by direct legislation or the pending amendment. The states now have all the power that they would have under national prohibition, and if they fail to enforce their laws it is because public sentiment is not united in their favor.—*Robert Blackwood, in Reedy's Mirror.*

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

THE following figures can be verified by consulting government statistics:

Capital invested in the liquor industry..	\$1,294,583,426.00
Annual disbursements other than wages	1,121,696,097.36
Annual disbursements for wages.....	453,872,553.00
Total	\$2,870,152,076.36

Out of 257 industries specified by the United States census of 1910 only five had a larger amount of capital invested than the liquor industry.

"The value of farm products used are as follows:

Barley	\$55,236,641
Corn	30,924,335
Wheat	869,938
Rice	7,288,786
Hops	11,155,215
Rye	4,604,476
Molasses	2,056,626
Fruit	751,835
Other products.....	626,119

"During 1913 the liquor interests contributed \$13,485,-460 to farm labor, or a sum sufficient for the employment of 7,419 persons for six months at \$30 per month. The liquor industry and the allied industries give employment to considerably over 1,000,000 people, and if their dependents are considered, a grand total of about 4,000,000 persons are involved.

Means Increased Taxes.

"The retail liquor trade alone pays \$199,438,882 per annum for rent—and this does not include hotels, etc., that will be seriously affected. There will be thousands of buildings vacant, with the result, that real estate values will decrease, but taxes will increase because of a decreased revenue to state and government.

"The amount of insurance carried by the retail trade alone is estimated at approximately \$226,772,180. The annual disbursements for license fees for 1913 amounted to \$109,254,044, and this does not include fees from drug stores, grocery stores and such establishments that distribute liquor. There is approximately \$500,000,000 collected annually in federal, state, county and city taxes from the liquor business which will be wiped out by prohibition. There would be a deficit in the national treasury under prohibition of at least \$325,000,000 a year.

"What would prohibition and local option mean to New York state alone? There are 152,000 persons em-

ployed—annual wages paid, \$128,000,000; value of product in trade, \$842,000,000; internal revenue tax for 1914, \$72,000,000; number of farms devoted to hops culture, 2,227; acreage, 12,850.”—*W. R. Couch, in Magazine of Wall Street.*

CHURCH AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of the New York World:

THE politicians of the south have defended their advocacy of prohibition on the ground that it is “necessary to keep liquor from the negro.” Of course it is not necessary to keep liquor from themselves or their friends. That is another story.

If it was necessary to keep liquor from the negro, why did it take the southern politicians so many years to find it out? The truth is, the prohibition movement in the south was a church campaign. After it became well organized and financed, the southern politicians began to sit up and take notice. They soon found that it meant votes. The man who opposed this so-called “moral reform” was denounced from the pulpits, and his opponent at the primaries was likely to get the nomination.

So the prohibition movement became a most important factor in the religion and politics of the south. There being practically only one political party in most of the southern states, the prohibition issue was seized upon as a valuable asset. Under the cover of prohibition the southern politicians have been able to divert attention from other issues.

And thus you find the preacher-politician running things in the south. Some of the preachers are fairly good politicians, while most of the politicians are good preachers who can discourse most eloquently on the evils of intemperance and the abuse of drink.—*W. R. Agnew.*

AMENDMENT IS VICIOUS.

PROF. WILLIAM STARR MYERS, of Princeton, took issue with the prohibition amendment because it provides concurrent jurisdiction between state and the federal government, and this, he said, is vicious; it is turning the clock backward, and does not make for national unity.

“If prohibition is a national policy it should be enforced by national authority,” he said. “The amendment as it now stands is bad tactics, bad politics and bad constitutional law.”—*Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

LEGISLATURES AND THE PEOPLE.

MR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is wrothy with Senator Calder, who has had the indiscretion to propose a popular referendum in that state on prohibition before the legislature acts on the Federal amendment. The proposed referendum is a "scheme of the liquor interests," cries Mr. Anderson. Everything is a scheme of the liquor interests that is not consonant with the desires and plans of our tolerant and patient friends, the professional prohibitionists.

No legislature should act upon the prohibition amendment without a clear mandate from the voters. Mr. Anderson is conceivably distrustful of the results of a popular referendum on the subject. Well, there can at least be one in every legislative district. Almost all the states will elect legislatures next year. The legislatures of six states blessed with annual sessions will meet in 1918, and there will be five biennial sessions. Tennessee and Florida have a wise constitutional provision prohibiting a legislature from ratifying a Federal Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress after the election of that legislature. Forty-six states more need that protection against misjudgment of, or falsification of, or guessing at the will of the majority. A change for all time of the fundamental law is not lightly to be assented to.—*New York Times*.

SUGGESTS STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

Editor of Philadelphia Record:

NOW that the Congress has passed the National Prohibition amendment to the Constitution, these questions naturally arise:

Is not the time opportune for organizing a State Rights party in every state in the Union?

Will not those who hold sacred the Constitution of the United States, now that it is the subject for attack by an organized group of monomaniacs, rally to its defense?

Since the South, owing to its dominating influence and power at Washington, has successfully crammed the Prohibition amendment down the mental throats of the North, despite the latter's protest, why cannot the Northern and Eastern Congressional Representatives, especially those from the large cities, vote affirmatively for the Woman's Suffrage amendment, despite

the South's hatred of this doctrine, thereby giving the Southern congressmen a dose of their own medicine?

Dominating every other issue, even those that may arise through the exigencies of war, will be the Prohibition issue. "Are you wet or are you dry?" Not "Are you mentally and morally fit to represent your state or city in the respective position you seek at the hands of the people?" is the question that will confront every man who comes up for office, especially those who aspire to legislative honors. To successfully wage an independent campaign against those men who might favor the national prohibitory amendment, so as to have injected this question in the councils of either of the two dominant parties, thereby causing confusion, to the utter disregard of the other issues these parties may be obliged to campaign on, there should come a State Rights party, whose party policy should be that the great State of Pennsylvania shall not be dictated to on such a question as prohibition, either by the Southern states or by the sage-brush states of the West.

New York City.

ARTHUR P. MORSE.

GOOD-BYE, HOME RULE!

THE *Express* has felt that the method of obtaining prohibition by act of the federal government was so wrong in principle as to create a greater danger than the evils which prohibition seeks to cure. It sets aside completely the principle of local home rule, which is one of the foundation stones of the republic. Every nation which denies this right to any considerable part of the people whom it governs sooner or later finds them seething with discontent and disloyalty and ready for rebellion. We do not, of course, predict rebellion in the United States on the liquor question, but we do think that prohibitionists have too little appreciation of the importance of the great principle of government which they would set aside.

Furthermore, *The Express* has felt that, in any event, the prohibition question should be deferred till after the war. It is a dangerous time to develop new grievances against the government out of which to recruit Bolsheviks, and, whether right or wrong, it is not good statesmanship to close one's eyes to the fact that there is a very large percentage of the population which will feel bitterly aggrieved by the enforcement of prohibition laws, and this is the very element from which Socialism and Bolshevism draw their easiest converts—*Buffalo Express*.

A SOUND PROVISION.

THE Legislatures of Mississippi, Kentucky and Virginia have blithely ratified the prohibition amendment. It is unfortunate that every state constitution doesn't contain this proviso of that of Tennessee, substantially repeated in Florida's:

"No convention or General Assembly of this state shall act upon any amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the several states, unless such convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted."

No legislature should act on a constitutional amendment without a direct mandate from the people. The alteration of the fundamental law is not for uninstructed legislators to ratify on their own hook.—*New York Times*.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE.

THE only way to decide the matter fairly and squarely for all is to submit it to a vote of the people at a Presidential election, as the *Sacramento Bee* suggests, for, as the *Bee* adds: "If nationwide prohibition is the will of the majority, no fair-minded man could object to a decision thereon by a vote of *All the People*."

The proposed National Constitutional Amendment, taking from the people the right to vote on the question, and giving the privilege to the legislatures, that may be beset with all manner of temptations, is an un-American act, and deserves to be denounced in unmeasured terms.—*Byron (Cal.) Times*.

AN ANTI-WAR MEASURE.

THE amendment is not a war measure because at least three years and possibly seven will be required to settle it. It is an anti-war measure because the fight will take place during the period of the war and will seriously interrupt national unity in war work and war measures. It will divert vast sums of money to the pro and anti propagandas and campaigns which ought to be expended in the support of the war.

If the amendment should be adopted its enforcement would require an army of United States officers and heavy appropriations by Congress.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

WHAT CARDINAL GIBBONS THINKS.

EXPRESSING himself in no uncertain terms, Cardinal Gibbons strongly opposes the national prohibition amendment and declares that it would be a calamity were it adopted.

"It will be only a step for the abridgment of other liberties that we enjoy," he stated in a recent interview. "Those favoring the amendment will not be satisfied with this victory, and they will try to impose other obnoxious laws upon us that will make our personal liberty worth very little.

"Liquor is an aid to health at times, as any reputable physician will tell you if you take the trouble to inquire. It has been used to great advantage in the preservation of health, and it is, therefore, something that does not injure the human system when taken in moderation.

"Liquor is one of God's creatures. Christ proved that at the wedding feast, when he changed water to wine and blessed it. Our Savior would never bless something that was to be a curse to the human race, as the advocates of prohibition would have us believe. It seems that some of our legislators would make Mohammedans of us. Mohammed's tenets forbid the use of wine, yet the Mohammedan drinks in seclusion his wine or his other liquor, despite his faith.

"I feel deeply this attack on our liberty of living and partaking of those things which the Creator has provided for us, and trust that our legislators will have the courage of their convictions and vote to retain the power of the state over this business, which can be made as clean as any other."—*Baltimore Star*.

DEMOCRACY IN DANGER.

OUR Constitution is a definite declaration of powers and principles, elastic only to the extent that rational interpretation can be predicated of its clauses. If we put prohibition in the Constitution, majority will can never get it out again. This may seem a good thing to proponents of the measure, but it is very dangerous in a democracy to bind too tightly the will of a majority.

We hope that this amendment will be defeated. We regret that it has been initiated, because it is sure to bring into our politics an interest we would prefer not to have in our politics. State legislation should deal with this problem.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times*.

CAN THEY ANSWER?

THERE are more standards of life and stages of moral and religious thought and development than states in the American Union. A visit to any two of the largest cities in any single state will force us to contrasts rather than to comparisons of the opposed views, environment, civic spirit and habits of the people. Morals in small communities equally require, but do not attract, the police surveillance and publicity of larger cities. Why should the citizens of Salem, Oregon, or Salem, Virginia, sit in judgment to determine the moral needs, the precise mode of living of the citizens of New York or of San Francisco? These are world centers with world needs, the others are country centers with country needs.—*Wall Street Journal*.

“PASSING THE BUCK.”

IT had become evident that Congress was inclined to go through the process known as “passing the buck” to the State Legislatures in this politically ticklish question.

The amendment does not propose the human impossibility of imposing total abstinence upon the nation.

There is no easier process than distillation, and for private use it is not forbidden.

Nor is home brewing; and with the abolition of commercial brewing we should be likely to revert to the old-time primitive days and ways when the “home-brewed” ale and beer was a staple item in the domestic economy.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

EVEN OUR CLOTHING.

If it may be done to restrict the traffic in drink it may be done to inhibit the use of particular foods, and it may be done, after the model of England of the sixteenth century, to prescribe the dress of the common people.—*Morning Telegraph, New York City*.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, expressing his opinion of the Nation-wide Prohibition Bill, declared:

“The bill ought to be entitled, ‘An act to abolish responsible and representative government and to establish at Washington a centralized despotism laid in puritanic hypocrisy and supported by the spy system.’”

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN ADVISED USE OF LIQUOR.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN in his love for his fellow-men was a temperance advocate, but he believed in being charitable in an effort to decrease intemperance; he believed in converting the individual by appealing to his character and in a manner to win his confidence. By the same token he was opposed to driving an individual, to denouncing him, to cursing and abusing him, always contending "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall."

A study of the life and writings of Lincoln will show to the unbiased mind that he was a temperate man and a temperance advocate in the correct sense; that is, he believed in moderation in the use of all things. The quotations that prohibitionists have used as coming from Lincoln, when those quotations have been authentic, have usually been statements which he made when speaking of the abuse and excessive use of liquors. Mr. Lincoln's ideas, however, upon the question were far removed from those of the modern agitating prohibitionist.

The following extracts taken from his address delivered February 22, 1842, before the Springfield Washington Temperance Society (pages 195-209, Nicolay and Hay, Vol. 1, Gettysburg edition) will bear out the above statement:

For Selfish Reasons.

"The preacher, it is said, advocates temperance because he is a fanatic and desires the union of the church and state; the lawyer from his pride and vanity of hearing himself speak; and the hired agent for his salary."

"Too much denunciation against dram sellers and dram drinkers was indulged in. This, I think, was both impolitic and unjust. It was impolitic because it is not much in the nature of the individual to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business, and least of all, such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interest of a burning appetite.

"Another error, as it seems to me, into which the old reformers fell, was the position that all habitual drunkards were utterly incorrigible and, therefore, must be turned adrift and damned, without remedy, in order that the grace of temperance might abound to the temperate then, and to all mankind some hundreds of years thereafter."

Washington A Distiller.

George Washington, concerning whom Lincoln spoke with so much eloquence, was the owner of a distillery. In his will, at Mt. Vernon, July 9, 1799, he bequeathed to his wife, "All my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind with the **LIQUOR** and groceries which may be on hand."

To Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis he gave his "mill, **DISTILLERY** and all other houses and improvements on the premises."

George Washington, who really gave us the liberty which is enjoyed today, was most certainly not a prohibitionist. It was Washington who made possible a Lincoln, and the fact that Lincoln, on March 6, 1833, obtained a license for the sale of liquor and stocked his tavern, proves conclusively that he was not a prohibitionist. With these facts before us, how can the Anti-Saloon League claim otherwise?

Opposes Sumptuary Legislation.

Among his notes for speeches, October 1, 1858 (Nicolay & Hay, Vol. 4, page 231), Lincoln wrote as follows: "I am for the people of the whole nation, doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for that of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concern no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters concerning nobody else." In a speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, September 6, 1857 (Nicolay & Hay, Vol. 5, page 149), he said: "I think the definition of 'popular sovereignty' in the abstract would be about this, 'that each man shall do precisely as he pleases with himself and with all those things that exclusively concern him; that a general government shall do all these things which pertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters that exclusively concern them.'"

Whitney, in his "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln" (page 117), comments as follows: "At the information that Grant was drunk at an important engagement, having been known to have several jugs of whiskey at headquarters, Lincoln responded: 'I wish I could send each of our generals a jug of that same whiskey.'"

(Full details concerning the attitude of Washington and Lincoln towards prohibition may be found in the 1917 Manual.)

WHY YOU PAY MORE FOR LIQUOR.

WHEN asked the reason for the high cost of liquors, Joseph Debar, of Cincinnati, President of the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers, replied:

"You can blame the Anti-Saloon League for it."

"The Anti-Saloon League lobby in Washington besieged Congress to stop distilling in this country when at the same time grain was being shipped to England to be used in making beer and spirits there," explained Mr. Debar.

"Of the 39,000,000 bushels of grain, chiefly corn, used for distilling last year, only 12,000,000 bushels were used for beverage spirits. The balance was used in the manufacture of alcohol for munitions. There were produced in the United States 84,000,000 gallons of alcohol for munitions, and there were exported about 41,000,000 gallons to France and England. It takes nearly two pounds of alcohol to make one pound of smokeless powder.

"There was no necessity for stopping distillation as a food conservation measure, but the Anti-Saloon League took advantage of the war conditions and clamored for it, and the stopping of distillation has very naturally affected the prices of all liquors. If it were forbidden to make sugar or flour or hats or window glass during the war, all of these articles would increase enormously in price.

"On the third day of October, 1917, Congress raised the tax on whiskey to \$3.20 per gallon. This means a tax of 80 cents a quart; 40 cents a pint; 20 cents a half pint. Congress has doubled the tax on beer and on wines. The price of all raw materials used in making beer, wine and whiskey has more than doubled. Labor is higher.

"There are two ways of viewing the situation. One is to get riled without looking into the question—the other is to cheerfully pay the increased prices and remember **THE DIFFERENCE** between it and the old rates is your contribution to the war fund.

"How is this? Well, when the United States went to war with Germany the liquor interests were contributing to the federal government \$247,000,000 a year in Internal Revenue taxes, or about one-third of the nation's normal income. Under the war tax the liquor interests will give Uncle Same over \$500,000,000 a year to help win the war and make the world safe for democracy. One-half billion dollars would pay 4 per cent interest on \$12,500,000,000 worth of liberty war bonds, which is over \$7,000,000,000 more than the government has thus far planned to issue.

"Whiskey was made formerly of corn costing 50 cents to 60 cents a bushel. Since January, 1917, the price of corn has ranged up to \$2.55 per bushel in distilling centers, an increase of over 400 per cent.

"Under the new arrangement the liquor dealer and the ultimate consumer share equally in the burden of raising the additional sum which President Wilson finds necessary to insure the safety of this nation.

"We believe that when the public knows the facts it will not think harshly of the members of the liquor trade. Aided and abetted on the sly by the wily Anti-Saloon League, great publicity is being given information relating to the increased prices on whiskies, beer and wine, but no mention is being made of the increased cost of making these beverages.

"The same is true of all grain used by brewers and is true of the grapes and fruits used in making wine. Labor and all incidental expenses such as cooperage, casing, bottling, etc., have increased greatly. Now as to the taxes on these beverages, which were increased by act of Congress, October 4th, whiskey was formerly taxed \$1.10 per gallon, and today we have to pay an additional tax of \$2.10 per gallon, making \$3.20 per gallon. Beer, formerly taxed \$1.50 per barrel, now is taxed \$3.00 per barrel. Wine, according to alcoholic strength, from 10 cents to 25 cents per gallon, on wine containing up to 21 per cent of alcohol. Over that they pay the same tax as spirits.

"Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco and many other articles sold by retail liquor dealers have enormously increased in price.

"Back of all this, the distilling of whiskey has been prohibited during the war. The stock of whiskey now

in bonded warehouses is the smallest in many years. Naturally those who own these whiskies are asking full prices for them.

“When a man engaged in any other line of business raises his prices as a natural result of increased taxes by the government and a tremendous increase in the price of raw materials, the customer, while grumbling a little, promptly produces the necessary money, and expects to pay it. But when the liquor dealer tries to break even by the same method there is a great outcry, as you have already ascertained.

“And, as I said before, you can blame the Anti-Saloon League for it.”

WHY PRINCETON UNIVERSITY TURNED DOWN BILLY SUNDAY.

THE following samples of Billy Sunday's vulgarity are taken from a letter written by Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, to the *New York Times*, and is the reason why that institution refused to allow Sunday to address the student body:

* * *

“And as He (Christ) prayed the fashion of His countenance was altered. Ladies, do you want to look pretty? If some of you women would spend less on dope, pazaza and cold cream, and get down on your knees and pray, God would make you prettier.”

* * *

“If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home, she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.

“If a minister believes and teaches evolution, he is a stinking skunk, a hypocrite, and a liar.

“If I were the wife of some of you men, I'd refuse to clean their spittoons. I say, let every hog clean his own trough.

“Your wife has as good a right to line up before a bar and fill up her skin with the hoggut you do as you have.”

* * *

“I can understand why young bloods go in for dancing; but some of you old ginks—good-night!

“Ma and I stopped in to look at a ball at an inauguration ceremony. Well, I will be hornswaggled if I didn't

see a woman dancing with all the men, and she wore the collar of her gown around her waist. She had a little corset on. Oh, I can't describe it.

"You stand there and watch man after man as he claims her hand, and puts his name on her list. Perhaps that fellow was her lover and you won her hand—and you stand there and watch your wife folded in his long, voluptuous, sensual embrace, their bodies swaying one against the other, their limbs twining and entwining, her head resting on his breast, they breathe the vitiated air beneath the glittering candelabra, and the spell of the music—and you stand there and tell me there is no harm in it. You're too low down for me.

"I want to see the color of some buck's hair that can dance with my wife. I'm going to monopolize that hugging myself.

"Then Herodias came in and danced with her foot stuck out to a quarter of 12, and old Herod said: 'Sis, you're a peach. You can have anything you want, even to the half of my kingdom.' She hiked off to her licentious mother."

* * *

(NOTE.—The complete letter of Andrew F. West, reprinted in pamphlet form, will be gladly furnished upon request.—PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.)

ARCHBISHOP HARTY SAYS PROHIBITION IS WRONG.

PROHIBITION is wrong because it confounds use and abuse. It trespasses on all men's rights to use or not to use what is good. Herein is a fanaticism that must be forestalled lest it cause greater evils than are caused by the misuse of intoxicants.

"Evils have arisen from marriage relations: why not prohibit marriage. Tobacco has hurt many; why not, then, see to it that no man smokes.

"I am opposed to prohibition because it does not make men sober unless, of course, they choose to be so, and it breeds many evils such as deceit and hypocrisy; and, strongest reason of all, it does not and will not prohibit."—*Archbishop of Omaha.*

The Lord's Mistake

¶ Prohibitionists charge that 90 per cent of crime, most of the social evil, and the ills and sins of humans can be laid to the door of drink.

¶ If this were true, God made a mistake when He gave people ten commandments.

¶ Had He known as much as the prohibitionists of today think they know, He could have abolished murder, crime, the social evil, lying and all other sins of human beings by issuing a single commandment, "THOU SHALT NOT DRINK."

¶ It is a certainty that had God known what the "drys" tell us about liquor, He at least would have forbidden His people to imbibe of the fruit of the vine. "Thou Shalt Not Drink," would have been the eleventh commandment.

¶ If drinking is the horrible crime that the "drys" allege, if it is the greatest evil of all time, as they say, then the Lord made a fatal mistake when He didn't prohibit it!

¶ It is too bad the Anti-Saloon League was organized too late to prevent Him from making a blunder.
—Brann's Iconoclast.

WHO WILL MAKE UP THIS DEFICIT?

Customs and Internal Revenue Collected on Distilled Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors with Total National Revenue and Percentage—Year Ending June 30, 1917.

(Sources: Customs revenues from annual report on Commerce and Navigation; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; Internal Revenue from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

Customs Revenue:	1917
From malt liquors.....	\$ 686,296.00
From wine.....	4,758,385.00
From distilled spirits.....	7,946,343.00
Total	\$ 13,391,024.00
Internal Revenue, Other than Special Taxes:	
From malt liquor.....	\$ 91,094,677.70
From distilled spirits and wine.....	187,288,082.49
Total	\$278,382,760.19
Special Taxes:	
For the manufacture of malt liquors and distilled spirits.....	\$ 367,112.81
For the sale of malt liquor and distilled spirits	5,256,222.93
Total	\$ 5,623,335.74
Total Internal Revenue:	
From alcoholic beverages.....	\$284,006,095.93
Total Internal Revenue and Customs Receipts:	
From alcoholic beverages.....	\$297,397,119.93
Total Internal Revenue Receipts:	
From all sources.....	\$809,393,640.44

The liquor industry, then, paid into the Treasury of the National Government for the fiscal year 1917, \$297,397,119.93, which is over one-third of the \$809,393,640.44, which represents the total Internal Revenue receipts of the United States Treasury from all sources for the same year.

The total revenue received by the various states of the Union in 1915, in the form of liquor licenses, was \$20,799,071.00.

The total revenue received by the various counties of the Union in 1913 (the latest figures available) in the form of liquor licenses was \$6,600,010.

The total revenue received by cities having a popula-

tion of 2,500 and over in 1913 (the latest figures available) was \$51,955,001.00.

The total amount paid into the National Treasury; the state, county and municipal treasuries, was \$372,127,866.19.

This is the revenue that the Anti-Saloon League wishes to destroy.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—U. S. CENSUS, 1910.

The Tables Which Follow Compare Social Conditions in "Wet" and "Dry" States.

The average savings of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is \$439.07. A comparison of six "dry" states and six "wet" states:

Prohibition States.		License States.	
Kansas	\$231.69	Rhode Island.....	\$544.93
West Virginia.....	168.01	New York.....	545.90
North Carolina....	171.56	California	523.48
Georgia	239.54	Nevada	781.39
Tennessee	262.27	Ohio	356.78
North Dakota.....	207.15	Pennsylvania.....	423.17
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average for 6 "dry" states	\$213.37	Average for 6 "wet" states	\$529.27

Illiteracy.

United States Statistical Abstract, 1916, Page 74, Table 43—"Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 1910."—Percentages. A comparison of seven "dry" and seven "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Per cent of Illiterate Population	License States	Per cent of Illiterate Population
Georgia	20.7	California	3.7
Maine	4.1	Illinois	3.7
Mississippi	22.4	Missouri	4.3
North Carolina.....	18.5	Minnesota	3.0
Oklahoma	5.6	Ohio	3.2
Tennessee	13.6	Vermont	3.7
West Virginia.....	8.3	Wisconsin	3.2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average per cent of 7 "dry" states.....	13.3	Average per cent of 7 "wet" states.....	3.5

NOTE.—Percentage of illiterates in other "wet" states follows: Connecticut, 6.0; Massachusetts, 5.2; Rhode Island, 7.7; Nevada, 6.7; New Jersey, 5.6; New York, 5.5; Pennsylvania, 5.9.

Church Members—U. S. Census.

Percentage of the Population Listed as Church Members.

Prohibition States.	License States.
Kansas28.4%	New York.....43.7%
Maine29.8%	Massachusetts51.3%
West Virginia.....28.0%	Rhode Island.....54.0%

Some of the other license states that outrank the prohibition states in church membership by far, are Illinois, 38.3%; Ohio, 39.3%; Wisconsin, 44.3%; Louisiana, 50.6%; California, 31.1%.

Building and Loan Associations.

United States Statistical Abstract 1916, Page 598. Table No. 338—"Building and Loan Associations."—Number and assets 1915. A comparison of seven "dry" and seven "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Ass'ns	Assets in Millions of Dollars	License States	No. of Ass'ns	Assets in Millions of Dollars
Kansas	65	20	California....	89	30
Maine	37	5	Illinois	632	98
N. Carolina...155	14		Missouri	153	20
N. Dakota.... 10	2		New Jersey... 742	143	
Oklahoma 35	2		New York... 251	72	
Tennessee 14	3		Ohio	657	263
W. Virginia... 43	7		Pennsylvania.1830	277	
Total.....359			Total.....4354		
	53			903	

Paupers.

United States Statistical Abstract 1916, Page 69. Table 38—"Paupers Enumerated in Almshouses 1910."—Number per 100,000 population. A comparison of five "dry" and five "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Paupers per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Paupers per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	31.2	Florida	27.5
Kansas	43.5	Louisiana	11.3
Maine	127.3	Texas	22.1
Tennessee	71.8	Wyoming	13.0
West Virginia.....	66.2	Minnesota	33.1
Average number for 5 "dry" states.....		Average number for 5 "wet" states.....	
	68.0		21.4

Insanity.

United States Statistical Abstract for 1916, Page 71, Table 40—"Insane Enumerated in Hospitals in 1910." per 100,000 population. A comparison of five "dry" and five "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Insane per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Insane per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	120.0	Texas	104.0
Kansas	172.2	Kentucky	154.5
Maine	169.5	Louisiana	130.3
North Carolina	114.3	Florida	112.8
West Virginia	141.0	Wyoming	111.0
Average for 5 "dry" states	143.4	Average for 5 "wet" states	122.5

Prisoners.

United States Statistical Abstract for 1916, Page 70, Table 39—"Sentenced Prisoners in Penal Institutions in 1910"—per 100,000 population. A comparison of 6 "dry" and 6 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Prisoners per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Prisoners per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	191.4	Pennsylvania	106.7
Maine	98.3	Illinois	90.6
Mississippi	127.0	Texas	108.5
Oklahoma	101.1	Wisconsin	71.8
Tennessee	125.7	Minnesota	77.7
West Virginia	119.8	Ohio	84.0
Average for 6 "dry" states	127.2	Average for 6 "wet" states	89.9

Labor.

Special Bulletin on Manufacture, U. S. Census—Wage Earners—per cent of distribution. United States 100%. A comparison of 8 "dry" and 8 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Per Cent of Distribution	License States	Per Cent of Distribution
Kansas	0.7	New York	15.2
Georgia	1.6	Pennsylvania	13.3
Tennessee	1.1	Massachusetts	8.8
Maine	1.2	Ohio	6.8
West Virginia	1.0	New Jersey	4.9
Oklahoma	0.2	Illinois	7.0
North Dakota	0.1	Wisconsin	2.8
Mississippi	0.8	Connecticut	3.2
Average per cent for 8 "dry" states	0.8	Average per cent for 8 "wet" states	7.7

Divorces.

United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913, Page 83, Table 55—"Divorces per 100,000-married population 1900." A comparison of nine "dry" and nine "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Number per 100,000 Population	License States	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	78	Connecticut	130
Kansas	286	Delaware	43
Maine	282	Louisiana	127
Mississippi	225	Maryland	114
North Carolina.....	75	Minnesota	161
North Dakota.....	268	New Jersey.....	60
Oklahoma	346	New York.....	60
Tennessee	261	Pennsylvania	94
West Virginia.....	183	Massachusetts	124
Average number for 9 "dry" states.....		Average number for 9 "wet" states.....	
	222		101

FRENCH OFFICERS AT LUNCH.



—Photo by Pictorial Press.

The French are great wine drinkers. Could an army of Prohibitionists have excelled the French feat in holding the Huns for "downs" on the one-yard line outside of Paris?

KANSAS VERSUS THE LICENSE STATES

The Case Against Prohibition Kansas.

MR. ROYAL E. CABELL, expert statistician and former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made an authoritative analysis of official records from Washington, D. C., showing the position of "dry" Kansas as compared with the license states.

Mr. Cabell's statistics are taken from the 1910 Census of the United States Government and the official records are from the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C.

The States which are referred to as license States had "license" laws at the time when the 1910 Census was taken. Therefore, despite subsequent changes in the law of these States, it is permissible to make this comparison showing the social conditions in "dry" Kansas and the license States in 1910.

Insanity.

Kansas had 172.3 insane per 100,000 population in state and private hospitals. Ten license states with better records were:

New Mexico.....	68.43	Kentucky	155.17
Wyoming	115.71	Utah	92.43
Florida	113.20	Texas	104.19
Louisiana	130.78	S. Dakota.....	148.96
Indiana	167.66	Nebraska	167.22

Divorces.

The average annual divorce rate per 100,000 population from 1898 to 1902 for Kansas was 286. Twenty-three license states which had smaller average divorce rates for this same period were (per 100,000 population):

Rhode Island.....	281	Ohio	231
New Hampshire.....	272	Minnesota	161
Kentucky	237	Massachusetts	124
Florida	226	Pennsylvania	94
New Mexico.....	193	New Jersey.....	60
Vermont	177	New York.....	60
Louisiana	127	Utah	274
Maryland	114	Illinois	267
Delaware	43	Nebraska	226
Missouri	281	Wisconsin	180
S. Dakota.....	270	Connecticut	130
Michigan	257		

The percentage of divorces granted to wives for cruelty from 1887 to 1906 for Kansas was 24.3. Fifteen license states with a better record were:

Montana	22.7	Ohio	22.6
New Mexico.....	14.8	Kentucky	20.2
Florida	13.5	Connecticut	19.8
Delaware	10.4	Wyoming	15.9
Maryland	2.7	Utah	12.3
Massachusetts	22.4	Louisiana	9.9
Rhode Island.....	11.4	New Jersey.....	1.9
New York.....	7.1		

Church Membership.

The percentage of church membership to the total population in Kansas was 28.4. Twenty-eight license states, having a greater percentage of church membership in proportion to the population, were:

New Mexico.....	63.3	Minnesota	41.2
Massachusetts	51.3	Michigan	38.0
New York.....	43.7	Indiana	34.6
Vermont	42.0	Maryland	37.1
New Jersey.....	39.0	Florida	35.2
Illinois	38.3	Rhode Island.....	54.0
Kentucky	37.0	Connecticut	50.0
Nevada	35.3	New Hampshire.....	44.0
Texas	34.7	Ohio	39.2
Nebraska	32.4	California	37.1
Utah	54.6	Delaware	36.6
Louisiana	50.6	South Dakota.....	34.8
Wisconsin	44.3	Missouri	35.7
Pennsylvania	43.0	Montana	32.6

Murder.

Kansas had 11.36 murderers per 100,000 population. The nineteen states that had less homicides in proportion to the population were:

New Mexico.....	3.00	Indiana	9.62
New Hampshire....	4.40	Massachusetts	4.28
Utah	6.21	South Dakota... ..	6.03
Minnesota	6.66	New York.....	6.24
Pennsylvania	6.99	Nebraska	6.97
Ohio	7.47	New Jersey.....	7.31
Vermont	7.71	Michigan	7.65
Connecticut	10.81	Delaware	10.00
Wisconsin	6.22	Illinois	11.29
Rhode Island.....	6.66		

Juvenile Delinquents.

The rate of juvenile delinquents in Kansas was 25.68 per 100,000 population. Nine license states with less juvenile delinquents were:

Louisiana	6.90	Montana	23.51
Florida	13.06	S. Dakota.....	17.75
Utah	20.81	New Mexico....	5.31
Texas	4.75	Nebraska	11.17
Minnesota	18.93		

Prisoners of All Kinds.

Kansas had a rate of 90.94 prisoners of all kinds per 100,000 population. Six license states having less prisoners in proportion to the population were:

Wisconsin	71.88	Nebraska	55.12
South Dakota.....	48.10	Minnesota	77.92
Ohio	84.13	Illinois	90.78

Pauperism.

Kansas had a rate of 43.49 per 100,000 population, which was greater than the rates of the following six license states:

Louisiana	11.33	Florida	27.60
S. Dakota.....	25.00	Minnesota	33.18
Wyoming	13.57	Texas	22.13

Savings Accounts.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency giving the number of savings depositors in mutual and stock savings banks all over the country on June 4, 1913, shows that Kansas had 1,148 savings depositors for each 100,000 of population. The twenty-four license states having a greater number of depositors in proportion to the population than Kansas, were (per 100,000):

Massachusetts	63,411	New York.....	32,065
Vermont	32,167	Minnesota	5,320
Delaware	16,362	Kentucky	1,819
Louisiana	7,545	Wyoming	1,405
Pennsylvania	6,064	Indiana	1,219
Wisconsin	3,158	New Hampshire....	47,581
Nebraska	1,669	California	31,562
New Mexico.....	1,483	Maryland	20,939
Montana	1,260	Utah	12,714
Connecticut	52,200	Michigan	6,452
Rhode Island.....	25,312	Ohio	6,676
New Jersey.....	12,735	Nevada	1,819

EDITOR C. A. WINDLE SPIKES THREE PROHIBITION LIES.

Genius of The Iconoclast Shatters Dry Theory That Liquor Causes Seventy Per Cent of Insanity, Eighty Per Cent of Poverty and Ninety Per Cent of Crime.

THE first lie is, that seventy per cent of insanity is due to the liquor business. As a matter of fact, nine times out of ten nobody knows why a man is crazy; nearly everybody can tell when he is crazy, but if you could give a man the concentrated wisdom of all the universities, nine times out of ten he couldn't tell you why.

Now, the alienists of the world tell us that there are four types of insanity: first, dementia præcox, prevalent among the young, cause unknown; second, maniacal depressive insanity, cause unknown; third, paranoia, or delusions, cause unknown; fourth, paresis; everybody knows the cause of paresis, and they know it is not drink.

Where do the prohibitionists get their figures to prove that seventy per cent of insanity is due to drink? Whenever a man goes crazy a prohibition orator looks over the record and asks these questions: "Did this man drink?" "Yes." That settles it—booze did it! You don't have to go any further at all. Suppose he didn't drink, then the question goes back to the father, "Did the father drink?" "No." "Did his grandfather drink?" "No." "Did his great-grandfather drink?" "Yes." Well, booze did it! It is upon such figures and statistics of that nature that they based their charge about insanity being due to drink. Why, it is ridiculous! As a matter of fact, when a man plunges headlong over the precipice of intemperance to his ruin, it is due to a defect that ante-dates any drink that that man ever took. Excess is the result of that defect, not the result of drink. If a man drinks to excess he has this defect, and transmits the defect existing in his nature to his children, he transmits that weakness, that lack of control. So their charges are not true.

Poverty Not Result of Drink.

Here is another lie that is very popular among the dries: They charge that eighty per cent of poverty is due to the liquor business.

If eighty per cent of poverty were due to drink, the dries would all be rich, the wets would all be poor. We have no such division in any community in America.

The prohibition South has more poverty than the liberal North. Prohibition Turkey, the oldest prohibition country in the world, is the most God-forsaken country, the most poverty-ridden country on the face of the earth. Poverty is not due to what a man drinks, but when the dregs see a workman spend a nickel for a glass of beer or a drink of whiskey they argue that spending that money for liquor is the cause of his poverty. But when they see a rich man spending five dollars a throw for champagne, they do not argue that spending that money for champagne makes him rich; yet there is as much in that argument as there is in the other, and both are nonsensical, because the occasion of one man's poverty and the other man's riches lie entirely outside of their bottle of champagne or glass of beer. I could mention many things that cause poverty—ill-health, lack of employment, poor wages, bad judgment, our trust or industrial system under which a few people get so much, and there is not a great deal left for the rest of us.

You have got to go to the workingmen of this country to establish one fact, that it is not the money they spend for beer or whiskey that counts for their poverty, but the money they earn and never get—the money they earn that somebody else is spending for automobiles, palaces, pearls and diamonds, that accounts for their poverty.

Crime and Its True Causes.

The third lie is the charge that ninety per cent of crime is due to the liquor business, that if you abolish the liquor traffic you abolish crime. Is it true?

The causes of crime are jealousy, greed, lust and revenge. I spent a month in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh studying the criminal records of the world; and I found in those records, first, that forty-six per cent of all criminals were abandoned in childhood; second, that seventy-nine per cent of all criminals have no trade or profession. They have an ambition to live in a palace and own an automobile, but they have no trade or profession by which they can get those things, and therefore they resort to crime. In the third place, I found that seventy-five per cent of all crime in every country in the world is committed by people between the ages of twelve and twenty-three, before the habit of drink is formed. If you take one hundred thousand people between the ages of twelve and twenty-two, and one hundred thousand between the ages of twenty-three and forty, the older crowd will drink twenty

times the liquor, and the younger crowd will commit twenty times more crime in the same period of time. That is due to the indiscretions of youth; that is due to daredeviltry that is found in the young and the conceit that they can commit crime without being caught. A man may drink more as he grows older, but he knows better, and that stops him from committing crime. Where do the prohibitionists get their record? They produce a record purporting to prove that ninety per cent of crime is due to the liquor business. Where do they get it? In the criminal court. Who makes that record? The criminal. When did he make it? After he got caught. Why did he make it? He saw no way of escape, the prosecutor had the goods on him; there was the jury; he knew he would be convicted; and then, like a cur, whimpering like a baby, he raised the cry that the drys have echoed all over the world, "Booze did it!" "Booze did it!" Why does he say, "Booze did it?" Why, he expects there may be a dry man on the jury, and when the dry man hears that booze was the cause of his downfall, that jurymen will feel like hanging the saloon-keeper and turning the criminal loose. Yes! He is pleading for sympathy. Who believes him? He is a burglar, or he is a rape fiend, or he is a murderer. There he stands in the dock, so low in the scale of existence that he would have to climb a ladder to go to hell! When he says, "Booze did it!" the drys put him in the George Washington class and don't believe he could lie to save his soul. Instantly this monster becomes the incarnation of truth, and the prohibition preacher and paid agitator, and the dry leader, use this man's lying confession as a means of convicting the liquor business on such testimony.

MOONSHINE TRADE BREAKS RECORDS IN DRY TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 21.—Revenue officers have within the last few months destroyed a total of 400 moonshine stills in Tennessee. The number of stills operating in this state and in Alabama and Georgia is probably greater than ever before. The product, which is called whiskey by the white man and more correctly "fire water" by the Indian, sells at \$10 a gallon. Some of the captured moonshiners admit the mountain stiller no longer takes pride in his product. He used to make it to drink. Now he makes it to sell.

"WET" STATES GIVE MOST.

NOW that a national prohibition amendment is up to the states for ratification, it will be well to consider what records the dry states have made for themselves by contrast with the wet states.

Take the two items of income tax and contribution to the Red Cross.

This will give us some idea of the relative influence and power and standing of the two alignments.

Twenty-six wet states, together with the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska, paid to the Federal Government income tax, corporate and individual, amounting to:

Corporate	\$157,723,809.13
Individual	164,701,797.85
Total.....	<u>\$322,425,606.98</u>

Twenty-two dry states paid:

Corporate	\$ 21,849,078.73
Individual	12,651,542.19
Total	<u>\$ 34,500,620.92</u>

The figures of contribution to the Red Cross are equally interesting:

The "wet" states contributed.....	\$104,259,014.00
The "dry" states contributed.....	14,375,322.00

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MAP.

IT is not unlikely that those who are fighting the saloon may be fooled by "signs of victory" in the maps showing dry territory.

White or "dry" territory on prohibition maps usually represents farm lands, while black or "wet" areas represent congested populations.

Only about 20 per cent of the population in dry states live in cities. Whereas in the wettest states in this country about 75 per cent live in the cities.

One-fourth of all the people in the United States living in wet territory live in six cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland. One-half of the people in license territory live in four states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey.—*Burlington (Vt.) Democrat.*

"DRYS" TURN DOWN RED CROSS.

WHEN Col. F. W. Galbraith, commanding the First Regiment, Ohio National Guards, asked James A. White, Superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, to call off the 1917 campaign for a prohibition amendment in the Buckeye State and give to the Red Cross the money which the drys had planned to spend for the election, the suggestion was promptly turned down. L. H. Gibson, manager of the Ohio Home Rule Association, on behalf of the wets, agreed to donate this sum to the worthy cause.

The reason for the drys' refusal is best explained by the words of Rev. Hovey Matthews, of Montclair, N. J., who wrote a letter to the *New York World* criticising the efforts of that great paper to remove the blockade raised by the Anti-Saloon League in insisting that a national prohibition clause be included in the Federal Food Bill, while the life of the nation was at stake. The irate preacher wrote:

"We are fighting hell and the devil and have no time for your puny little wars."

THE CATHOLIC POSITION.

THROUGHOUT the vacillation of public opinion, Catholics in general have clung to a position founded not on emotionalism, but solid reason. It need hardly be restated that no Catholic can hold anything that exists, to be the creation of the devil. Everything that is, including even alcohol and the various substances from which it is derived, is the work of God, to whom pertains exclusively the power of creation. Nor can any Catholic argue that the use of alcohol, taking the term in the sense of "intoxicating liquor," is prohibited either by the natural law, the Commandments of God, or by the Church. Since this is true, neither the manufacture, sale nor use of alcohol is, in itself, morally wrong. In this connection the maxim of the moralists, "*abusus non tollit usum*," "an abuse does not destroy legitimate use," is fully applicable. Although all may be, and frequently are, employed, for murder and other malign purposes, the state does not prohibit the manufacture of revolvers or dynamite, or the preparation of poisons. In themselves these things are indifferent. "Morality" attaches to them, only in an extended sense, drawn from the good or bad will of the user.—From "*America*," a leading Catholic journal.

PAST WAR DEBTS PAID BY LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

MORE than six billion dollars has been paid to this Government by the liquor industry. The total revenue paid the Government exceeds the total cost of the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish-American wars. According to the estimate of Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., in the "Formation of the Union," the cost of the Revolutionary War from 1775 to 1782 amounted to \$135,000,000.

According to the New York World Almanac estimate, the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, totaled \$5,000,000,000.

The same authority credits the Spanish-American War with \$1,165,000,000.

Not only has the liquor industry paid past war debts, but it is now ready to pay the nation's part of the present world conflict. Perhaps it is easier to estimate this when it is known that the annual revenue paid the Government by the liquor industry now exceeds the total annual interest on the new \$7,000,000,000 war loan.

VIRGINIA ELECTS LIBERAL GOVERNOR.

VIRGINIA, the last of the southern states to fall to the prohibitionists, is the first to show signs of recovery. At the November, 1917, election, Westmoreland Davis, a prosperous farmer, who ran on a "Common Sense" platform, which was wholly distasteful to the group of Democratic leaders, preacher politicians and professional reformers recruited under the banner of the Anti-Saloon League, was easily elected governor of the "Old Dominion."

DR. WILEY ON PROHIBITION.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, pure food authority, is a prohibitionist but not a hypocrite. Writing for *Good Housekeeping*, he remarked:

"We expect to enlist the whole nation in a food-saving campaign to furnish food to England and our other allies. We who make the food may not use it for alcoholic drink, but the food we send to England may be used for that purpose. This doesn't look to me like fighting fair.

"How far is this sentiment of prohibition real sentiment, and how far is it politics? For my part, I have no sympathy with and but little use for the political prohibitionist."

LABOR FIGHTS PROHIBITION.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Organized labor today began the fight against nation-wide prohibition when copies of Samuel Gompers' manifesto were sent to 2,000,000 members of the American Federation. Mr. Gompers characterized prohibitionists as "neither wise, practical nor patriotic." He declares practical prohibition has been settled during the war by special powers given President Wilson. The prohibition campaign, he said, tends only to divert the minds of the people from the war.

Two million workers, he said, will be thrown out of work if the constitutional amendment is ratified.—Chicago Examiner.

"DRY" LAWS HIT WORKERS.

JAMES W. BOWLEN, of Indianapolis, well known labor writer and speaker, declares:

"A stereotyped statement frequently made by the prohibitionists is to the effect that the workingman will be much better off with the abolition of the saloon, that the 25 or 50 cents spent each week for beer would be converted into other channels, such as shoes, dry goods, etc. A frequent illustration used is that the prohibition speaker knows of a man who used to spend his money over the bar, but now, since his emancipation from drink, he is spending it for other things, has more and better clothes, etc. This may be certainly true of the one individual. The prohibitionist is an analogous reasoner, which is the reasoning method of the savage, that what is or can be true of the one is and will be true of all, and bases his arguments along this line. The absolute fallacy of this method of reasoning must be apparent to any thinking person.

"Now, what is the cost of the production of labor power. It is not the actual cost of the stern necessities of life, for we all know that all workmen could live on less than on what they do now—plain, coarse food, such as black bread and potatoes, a house with inexpensive furniture, clothing of the simplest and most unornamental kind would be all that would be necessary to keep the workman in good working condition. The luxuries of the theater, cigars and beer are unessential in keeping the workingman in working condition.

While they satisfy the workman and contribute to his mental happiness, they are luxuries.

"The average workman wants these luxuries and has been accustomed to them for so long that they have become a part of his life, i. e., they satisfy a mental craving, not a physical one, and he figures on them in his estimate of the things he must have in order to enjoy life. We find that while he desires more wages, his wages never go above the point of the standard of living that prevails in the country in which he works.

"This standard of living is a sum total of necessities and luxuries that he has been accustomed to, and whenever the standard of living is reduced by the elimination of the luxuries, where the tendency is to more and more reduce the standard of living to the physical necessities, there we find the competition between the workers, for the job forces the wages down to the point where they get only enough to buy that standard of living.

"Now if all working men in this country would lower the standard of living, if they would eliminate the luxuries, if they would drop from their bill of fare, the theaters, the cigars and the glass of beer, or any other luxuries, either by voluntary action as a class and not as one individual here and there, but as a class, or if by legislation the beer or cigars or theaters would become non-existent so that these luxuries would become a thing of the past, competition between them for the job would force their wages down to this new and lower standard of living, a standard that would mean only the stern necessities of life and this interpretation makes clear why so many of the big business interests rally around the Anti-Saloon League Banner."

GOMPERS ON PROHIBITION.

"AS a result of my travels in several countries, my observation and study of prohibition by law of the liquor business is not a blessing, as its advocates declare, but a curse. Prohibition has not, and does not, make men abstainers or even temperate, but in addition to increasing intemperance, makes men, otherwise law-abiding, law-breakers. There is no power more potent to make men temperate, not only in drinking, but in all things of life, than the organized labor movement, which secures for the workers the shorter work day, higher wages better working conditions and better surroundings in their homes. The liquor business requires just and fair regulation—prohibition is unfair, unjust and makes for unfreedom and is anti-Americanism."

LINES OF INDUSTRY INJURED BY PROHIBITION.

Beer Pump Mfrs.	Horse Dealers.
Bottle Cap Mfrs.	Horseshoers.
Bottle Machinery Mfrs.	Ice Machine Mfrs.
Bottle Makers.	Ice Dealers.
Box Makers.	Ice Mfrs.
Brass Workers.	Iron Hoop Mfrs.
Brewers.	Lithographers.
Bread Makers.	Liquor Dealers.
Butchers.	Maltsters.
Carpenters.	Meat Dealers.
Cask Mfrs.	Motor Truck Mfrs.
Charcoal Mfrs.	Motor Truck Dealers.
Coal Dealers.	Musical Instruments.
Coal Miners.	Nail Mfrs. and Dealers
Commercial Agencies.	Oil Refiners and Dealers.
Coopers.	Paint Mfrs. and Dealers.
Coppersmiths.	Painters.
Cork Cutters.	Paper Mfrs.
Cork Dealers.	Pipe Fitters and Plumbers.
Cigar Dealers.	Pipe Mfrs.
Cigar Mfrs.	Potters.
Cracker Bakers.	Pump Mfrs.
Delicatessen Dealers.	Pretzel Makers.
Disinfectant Mfrs. and Dealers.	Printers.
Distillers.	Printers' Ink Mfrs.
Engine Builders.	Railroads.
Farmers.	Real Estate.
Filter Mfrs.	Refrigerator Mfrs.
Fixture Mfrs.	Seal Mfrs.
Foundries.	Sign Mfrs.
Glassware Dealers.	Stationers.
Glassware Mfrs.	Talking Machines, etc.
Grain Dealers.	Tank Builders.
Grain Elevators.	Teamsters.
Grape Growers.	Telephone.
Hardware Dealers.	Tobacco Growers.
Hardware Mfrs.	Tobacco Dealers.
Harness Makers.	Wagon Makers.
	Wine Makers.

HEAVEN is going to prove an awful disappointment to the professional agitator when he discovers that they do not hold a yearly "wet" and "dry" election up there.—*"Luke McLuke," in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND STANDARD OIL.

IS the Anti-Saloon League an agent of the Standard Oil Company? A recent article in the *New York World* said that this would be one of the allegations during a proposed Congressional investigation of the organization. According to the *World*—

Charges to be made against the League are:

1. That it is not a sincere institution, but one owned and controlled by a few men who have high salaries and other advantages. **Although working in the name of prohibition, it is declared to be opposed to straight-out prohibition.**

2. **That it is an agent of the Standard Oil Company in opposition to organized labor.**

3. That it maintains a system for the purpose of influencing men and conditions in both church and state.

4. That it uses the housewives of the nation and children in starting boycotts of trade in order to swing influential business men to support the immediate proposition it has in hand to work out in the community, state or nation.

5. That it fakes petitions to Legislators and Congressmen.

6. That it makes threats to force prospective legislative officials to "bind themselves by secret pledges" to support the measures it undertakes.

Some of the men in its Washington lobby are said to draw nearly three times as much money as members of Congress. With a total income of \$1,200,000, of which \$800,000 is said to be guaranteed at the beginning of each year, the league has an unlimited source of supply.

From the time of its creation in 1902 at Berlin, Ohio, with Dr. Howard as the first president, the charge is made that its operations have not been purely altruistic. It is declared that men have grown rich since they affiliated with it.

The League and Labor.

It was pointed out today that the League has always been active in state legislatures when labor questions were being agitated. This was noticeable when the prohibition fight in Colorado served to draw attention away from the controversy between the Rockefeller interests and the miners. In other states prohibition measures, it is declared, have crowded into the legislative "hoppers" ahead of labor measures. Concerns that

have fought organized labor have contributed to prohibition in the name of the Anti-Saloon League.

One of the League's methods to secure support, it is charged, is through a plan of boycotting worked out through auxiliary organizations of women and children. Housewives by this scheme are organized to ascertain from grocerymen in small towns if they will support the League, the inference being that trade will be lost if support is not given.

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

THE real remedy for intemperance wherever it may exist, is summed up in the statement of President Gompers, as follows:

- a Increasing wages.
- b Shorter hours of work.
- c More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of:
 - 1. Better tastes.
 - 2. Better aspirations.
 - 3. Higher ideals.
 - 4. Better standards of living.
 - 5. Freedom from the burden of excessive toil.
 - 6. Better homes and surroundings for workmen.

WHO FOOTS "DRY" BILLS?

EVERY year the Anti-Saloon League of America spends at least a million and a half dollars. Where does this money come from? From the friends of labor, or from its enemies? The following statement from former Representative Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania, may serve to throw some light on the subject.

"I say I do not know whence all this sudden clamor has come. But let me state right here, that if I were as deeply interested as a Rockefeller, a Frick, a Morgan, a Weyerhaeuser, or a Havemeyer in the maintenance of things as they are, I should not discourage this propaganda. I should be more than willing to contribute liberally in promoting it."

The same line of thought is found in this editorial in the New Orleans *Labor Record*:

"You know that the lowest wages in the world are

paid in those countries, like China and India, where intoxicating liquors are unknown.

"You know that the Prohibition agitation is encouraged and supported by those who wish to sidetrack the great organized movement for the betterment of labor conditions.

"You know that if the Prohibition advocates succeed in convincing the people of the United States that the evils of which you complain are due to intemperance in your own ranks you will never be able to achieve the results you hope to accomplish.

LIQUOR AND ACCIDENTS.

"A STUDY of the Causes of Industrial Accidents," issued by the American Statistical Association, refutes the prohibition theory that liquor is the cause of accidents.

After quoting official statistics from reports issued by various industrial boards of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, California and Washington, the author sums up the matter as follows:

"The returns show that deliberate recklessness or intoxication is not frequent as a cause of accidents, in fact is so exceedingly slight as not to require serious consideration in the analysis of the immense number of accidents occurring in the United States annually. This conclusion seems to be further borne out by the statistics in the Federal report dealing with the cases under the United States Workmen's Compensation Act of 1908. Of 406 contested cases in four years (in the total number of accidents, the majority of the claims of which were allowed) negligence or misconduct was alleged in 80 cases, and in only one was intoxication charged, and that charge was not substantiated by the courts."

10,000,000 MOUTHS TO FEED.

"DO you know that the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages altogether give employment directly to 1,200,000 people, representing a population of 6,000,000 out of a total population of the United States of 98,000,000? And if we figure those who would be indirectly affected, the number employed would reach about 2,000,000, representing a population of about 10,000,000?"—*Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.*

MEANS UNEMPLOYMENT AND LOW WAGES.

THE first effect of prohibition legislation upon the workers will be to compel a considerable number of them to seek employment in other lines of human effort, where they will more than likely find the ranks already overcrowded. It is folly to assert that these workers who have been thrown out into the labor market can find employment in other lines, for the very simple reason that all other lines are fully manned already, and there is still a surplus of labor in the market. The actual effect of prohibition, if it were real and complete, would be to increase the surplus labor in the market, and, therefore, tend to depress the price, that is, force wages down.—*British Columbia Federationist*

AVERAGE COST OF DRINK TO AMERICAN FAMILY IS LOW.

A BULLETIN from Washington tells of an interesting report on the average cost of drink to families that use intoxicating liquors. This report was issued by the Department of Labor. It was found that out of 3,260 family budgets examined 1,329 were found to use intoxicants at an average cost a family of \$19.60 a year.

In the second investigation, 5,284 family budgets were examined, and 1,735 families were found to have spent \$29.74 a year each for intoxicating liquor. In the third instance 2,567 family expenditures were looked into, and 1,302 families were found to spend an average of \$24.53 a year for intoxicants.

LABOR AGAINST PROHIBITION.

ORGANIZED labor throughout the United States has taken up the fight against the national dry amendment. Already the State Labor Federation in twenty-four leading industrial states has taken a stand against national prohibition and have or will come out openly in the fight to prevent ratification of the amendment by state legislatures.

The State Labor Federations of the leading industrial states, including Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and California, have gone to the front to fight the national dry amendment.

WHO'LL GET THE MONEY?

THE American Economic League has given out the following statement replying to Charles H. Randall, Prohibition Congressman from California:

Prospective nation-wide prohibition should cause serious consideration of figures presented by Congressman Charles H. Randall, of California, in a speech in the House on June 7. Mr. Randall claims that the liquor traffic retards wealth production in the United States to the extent of \$3,781,097,500 a year. Prohibition, he holds, will remove the obstruction and resulting increase in wealth will make it an easy matter for the Government to secure from other sources revenue now derived from liquor.

Mr. Randall does not tell to whom this prospective vast increase in wealth production is to go. That is a very serious neglect, because if the deficit is to be made up out of this increase, then it is important to know where it may be.

Means New Taxes.

It may be possible to show that the increase consists in money saved that would otherwise have been spent for liquor, in greater production by those previously rendered inefficient through drink, and in reduced cost of living by increasing the supply of foodstuffs to the extent of grain and other commodities previously used in liquor manufacture. However, it does not necessarily follow that those who thus save, or become more efficient, will be better off financially. Improvements and inventions have been introduced before this which have made for efficiency and economy. But they have invariably caused land values to rise at the same time, so that in the long run the landowner got most of the financial benefits. Has Mr. Randall any reason to believe that the same result will not follow from prohibition? And if the people must pay in increased rent, what they formerly paid liquor dealers, will it not be an added burden to them should new taxes be put on labor products to make up for liquor revenue?

TWO MILLION OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

TWO million American workmen, belonging to unions, in a petition appealed to President Wilson to stand against any legislative action which would deprive them of the privilege of a "glass of beer" during or after the war.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

SICKNESS POVERTY CAUSE.

UNDER the caption of "Poverty and Sickness," the *Gloversville (N. Y.) Herald* contained the following editorial showing liquor as an insignificant factor in the cause of crime:

What is the most prolific cause of poverty? The prohibitionist is accustomed to say, unhesitatingly, "alcohol." The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in its report for the past year, gives a different answer. It is illness.

The preponderance of that cause over all others is astonishing. The association says that 96 per cent of the destitution in the metropolis was caused by the sickness of wage-earners. The other 4 per cent was divided among alcoholism, wife-desertion and non-support, delinquency, old age and unemployment.

PREACHER-POLITICIANS.

PREACHER-POLITICIANS who specialize in prohibition and attending to other people's affairs receive a severe scoring from the *International Musician*, official organ of the American Federation of Musicians. The *Musician* says:

"The people behind the present vicious agitation in favor of prohibition are a lot of ex-preachers in the employ of the Anti-Saloon League, an organization financed by a few extremely wealthy men and corporations, who have amassed their great wealth by ruthless and often dishonest methods that would not stand close scrutiny, and to prevent such scrutiny have succeeded in raising the tremendous turmoil on the 'Demon Rum' question."

PROHIBITION FORCES UP TAXES.

CONCORD, N. H.—Because, after May 1, the county of Merrimac will no longer be in receipt of revenue from licenses for the sale of liquor, a general boost in the direct tax for the support of the county finances has been made. The city of Concord received notice today that its assessment will be \$45,546.36, against \$33,907.76 in the previous year.—*Boston Globe*.

DR. JACOBI DEFENDS ALCOHOL.

IN the *New York Times Magazine*, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, famous New York physician, thus defends alcohol as absolutely necessary in medical practice:

"The very fact that alcohol is recognized as a valuable dietetic resource and a precious remedy in disease has been the cause of its being criticized. It is natural that its frequent use may lead to abuse. It is true, however, that its legitimate employment as a pharmaceutical remedy has not caused a visible damage, yet the facility of obtaining it for improper uses has caused untold adversaries.

"Physicians have always found alcohol a valuable, aye, an indispensable, remedy. There is hardly a human organism which is not favorably influenced; mainly the aged, feeble, fat, and convalescent feel its benefactions.

"The value of alcohol should not be estimated or supposed, but studied and demonstrated. A prohibition movement kept up by '400,000 women' is no proof. Nor are 600 Congressmen capable of deciding a scientific problem, though fortified by a caucus."

Quoting F. Penzoldt's seventh edition (1908) of "Clinical (Medicinal) Treatment," Dr. Jacobi added: "Alcohol in the shape of alcoholic beverages in individualizing administration, is an invaluable remedy in the treatment of numerous, mostly feverish, diseases, particularly in cardiac debility; it is very much administered externally."

ASPIRIN AND BRANDY.

By a Special Correspondent of the Milwaukee Journal, in France.

"**W**HAT is the most important thing lacking in the American army?" I asked of an especially frank officer.

"You would not publish it if I told you," he answered.

"Try me," I said.

"All right," was the answer. "Everybody knows that no army ever has enough drugs such as aspirin to counteract the influence of colds brought on here in northern France by standing knee-deep for hours in water and mud. Just suggest to our good, comfortable, well-fed people back in the States the need of sometimes giving these wet and chilled soldiers a drink of brandy or some other alcoholic stimulant. Why, they would rise up and storm Washington."—*Milwaukee Journal*, January 29, 1918.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

BEVERLY ROBINSON, M. D., of New York, writing to *The Churchman*, has this to say on the medical use of alcohol:

"I am confident, from a long and varied medical experience, that it is unwise to interdict the use of alcohol in time of illness. I am also convinced that a moderate use of wine and beer is often essential to health to persons as they grow old. Wine is indeed frequently the oil of old age and should not be denied by any narrow partisanship.

"The fact that there are some among medical men of our day who uphold prohibition is to me lamentable and irrational. I infer that they have not had that experience at the bedside in time of severe or imminent illness, which would suffice to change their faith.

"When one has many times seen life restored by good brandy or whiskey, in diphtheria, typhoid fever, and above all, pneumonia, he fails absolutely to endorse an obsession of the times."

WHISKEY FOR DIABETES.

AN ounce of whiskey administered four times a day in connection with a starvation treatment, eating every eighth day—was advocated as a cure for diabetes by Dr. Joseph Katz at a meeting of the Cincinnati Medical Society at Hotel Gibson Friday night. He said three cases had been cured by such treatment.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

WOULD BAN ALL SHOWS.

THE prohibitionists' war on individual liberty began with a crusade against liquor; then they fought tobacco; next Sunday baseball and moving pictures; and now they intend to try to close all theaters. United States Senator Porter McCumber, of "dry" North Dakota, recently said, in Congress:

"The best thing that could ever happen to the American people would be the closing of every theater and place of amusement in the United States for ten years. There should be a closed season that would allow the people to regain some of their old stability, some of their old composure, that would allow them time to accustom their minds to the consideration of the real things in life rather than the artificial things."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

PROHIBITION AND DRUGS.

IN an interview in the *Denver (Colo.) Post*, the Right Rev. C. H. Brant, Episcopal Bishop of Manila, said: "In the southern states, where prohibition has almost become universal, the increase in the sale of drugs per capita is greater than the increase in population. The legitimate amount of opium calculated as absolutely necessary for medical and commercial purposes for one year's consumption is 60,000 pounds. Last year over 480,000 pounds were brought into the United States through the custom house. This, of course, does not include the vast amount that is smuggled over the borders. The use of opium, cocaine and other such drugs is, I regret to say, largely on the increase all over the United States, especially in localities where the sale of liquor is prohibited. The pure food laws have done good work regarding the sale of patent medicines, but the drug store has taken the place of the saloon in many of our cities where the sale of liquor is not permitted."—*Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.*

TEMPERANCE OR PROHIBITION?

TEMPERANCE is self-imposed, self-enforced; prohibition is imposed by the other fellow without your consent and enforced by the policeman's club. Temperance has to do with your controlling yourself; prohibition has to do with the other fellow's control of you. Temperance implies and permits use in moderation; prohibition forbids use even in moderation. Temperance is a Christian virtue; prohibition a political insanity. Temperance can be defended, it cannot be attacked. Prohibition cannot be defended and it can be attacked and destroyed. When two principles are diametrically and eternally opposed to each other, both cannot be right. We know that temperance is right and it is the balance-wheel of civilization. Temperance is born of reason; prohibition is the child of hysteria. Every argument that proves temperance right demonstrates that prohibition is wrong.—*C. A. Windle.*

UNCLE SAM FURNISHES WHISKEY FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

England Recognizes Its Great Medicinal Value and
Buys Vast Quantities to Be Used in Trenches.

Great Britain has recognized the wonderful medicinal value of whiskey by ordering vast quantities of it from dealers in the United States for the use of English soldiers. The English want to get a big share of the whiskey before it is all gone. So in addition to furnishing Great Britain with food, Uncle Sam is providing our mother-country with whiskey and other war-time necessities.

Here's the Proof.

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.

TORONTO, ONT., February 26.—Twenty-five thousand barrels of Kentucky whiskey, two years old "or better," has been ordered by the British Government for the use of men at the front. The contract was awarded at Montreal today by the British Consular Agent there and was given to the Distillers' Securities Corporation. The price to be paid is about \$50 a barrel.

Liquor interests here estimate that the cost of manufacturing this whiskey was between 30 and 35 cents per gallon, so that the net profit to the Distillers' Corporation will be in the neighborhood of \$1.00 a gallon on the order, or a total profit of \$1,100,000.

For some time past even friends of prohibition have unhesitatingly admitted the need of serving liquor to the men in the trenches, and returned soldiers have pointed out the urgent necessity for alcoholic stimulant to men chilled by hours and sometimes days and nights of exposure to the mud and water-soaked trenches.

During the first year or so of hostilities rum rations were served out at regular intervals, but the tremendous drain upon the stocks of this kind of liquor has decided the Government to substitute whiskey, and the Kentucky product was decided upon as the most wholesome in the market.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WINE FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE following account of how carefully wine casks for the French army are handled is an excerpt from "Feeding a Million," by Eleanor Franklin Egan, in the *Saturday Evening Post*:

French wine casks are magnificent things. They are made of seasoned wood. The older they get the better they are. New wood does something to wine that it shouldn't; I do not know what it is, but it is something very undesirable. Now, France has never found it necessary before to transport a million and a half liters of wine in casks every day, and the question of casks is a serious one. The wine is sent from the sources of supply to the distribution centers in large tanks on flat cars.

From these giant casks the wine is pumped into smaller casks, and these smaller casks go to the front. In the big wareroom where they were filling these, I noticed the sign painted on each end of each of them: "Soldiers! Attention! If You Want Wine, Take Care of the Casks!" It was exclamatory—imperative.

One would think that the millions of poilus would be glad to get their wine in any kind of receptacle. But no; even to bottle it is an offense. The Frenchman is brought up from infancy on his light native wine. If the wine was not properly handled there would be one grand ruction in the ranks—and a sick French army, perhaps. The question of health enters in every calculation of the commissary department.

EMPEY DEFENDS LIQUOR.

ARTHUR G. EMPEY, an American, author of "Over the Top," who served twenty-two months with the British Royal Fusilleers in the French trenches, has the following to say on the rum ration:

"Prohibition may be all right in peace times, but if you are ordered to capture a German trench when you know the vast majority of those who charge will never return, the portion of rum the Sergeant serves you before you go 'over the top' is the most welcome offering you ever received.

"You may think that it is highly immoral to give men intoxicants who are going into battle and likely to be in another world before time for the next drink. I never thought so, over there. I remember thinking of one man in America—no need to name him—whom I

would like to see among us in that last hour before going over the top, with a bucket of grape juice on one side of him and a pannikin of rum on the other—and see which he takes.”

PRIVATE PEAT FOLLOWS SUIT.

HAROLD R. PEAT, a young Canadian who volunteered and went to France early in the war, has published a book of his experiences in the trenches, in which he says that a “tot” of rum is served out to each man the first thing every winter morning. “No one is required to drink it, but our commanders and army surgeons believe that rum is necessary to the health of the soldier. We gulp it down when half-frozen and nearly paralyzed after standing a night in mud and blood and ice often to the waistline, and it revives us as tea, cocoa or coffee could never do. The arguments against rum make Mr. Tommy Atkins tired, and I may say that I have never yet seen a chaplain refuse his ration. If a man is found drunk while on active service, he is liable to court-martial and death. A few years’ training of this kind will make the biggest pre-war drunkard come back home a sober man.”

ALE IN ENGLAND.

HOW diversified in beliefs and practices are the Anglo-Saxon peoples! In Oklahoma the law forbids the manufacture or importation of wine for sacramental purposes, and rigid ritualists are fearing the loss of their immortal souls. In Oregon just now a citizen has gone to jail because he made wine on his farm for his family’s use at the table. Yet, in England, the Mayor of Southport, a small city near Liverpool, is modestly acknowledging what he considers a virtuous deed of charity toward the aged poor of that place. It is the age-long custom of the Mayor annually to give these aged residents a dinner in the name of the community. The war having made the price of tea prohibitive, the Mayor substituted tankards of nut brown ale, which tipples, it seems from reliable accounts, was vastly enjoyed by the guests of the municipality who called down a blessing upon the head of the thoughtful Magistrate. Speculation is forced by the thought of what would happen to the Mayor of Portland, Ore., or Guthrie, Okla., if it proved impossible to secure tea, coffee or soda water and be served beer at a charity dinner. There was once a wedding feast in Galilee

where the supply of wine ran short—but that's another story. It is quite possible that in the near future Secretary of War Baker will be memorialized and requested to refuse to permit American soldiers to visit Southport in order to prevent the great-hearted Mayor from bestowing upon them the same affection he displayed toward the ancient paupers whose lives he has undoubtedly shortened and whose morals he has beyond question poisoned.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

IN THE CITADEL AT VERDUN.



Photo from Pictorial Press.

General Dissolati, Italian, and Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, lunching with General Dubois.

U. S. SENATE FINDS DRINK TALES ARE FALSE.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, told the Senate today of his visit to the front in France and the conditions he found there.

“The stories we hear in this country of drunkenness in the American forces over there are not true,” said Mr. Kenyon. “I am considered a prohibition crank, but I say to my temperance friends they should not credit the drinking tales that have come to this country. Now and then one sees a drunken soldier as we used to see a drunken Congressman, but that is all.

“Gen. Pershing is a temperance man, and he knows far better how to handle the situation than people in soft chairs over here. If that be treason to my prohibition friends, let them make the most of it.”—*New York World*.

PERSHING DEFENDS "SAMMIES."

A FEW weeks ago there was circulated broadcast throughout the country a falsehood uttered by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Morals of the Methodist Church to the effect that drunkenness and lust were destroying the American army in France. The slander was placed in thousands of homes and received extensive notice by repeated reference to it by the bureau which was responsible for the first issue.

Subsequent denials came from military and civilian witnesses of conditions in France, but the matter was not permitted to rest upon those refutations. Secretary of War Baker began an investigation. He had received a letter from Governor Capper, of Kansas, the paradise of the bootlegger, concerning "persistent reports" in connection with the immoderate sale of liquors to the American soldiers abroad. He wrote to Gen. Pershing about the matter and this very interesting and illuminating answer was made by the commander of the American expeditionary forces:

"There never has been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends and the country.

A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men like trained athletes are ready for their task. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies.

American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood."

Bad as Hun Spies.

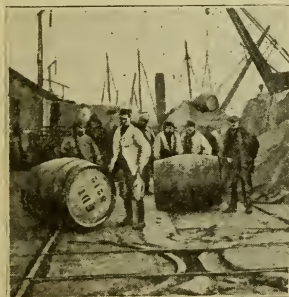
This is another vicious attempt of professional reformers given the lie. Thus are the mothers and fathers of the American boys who make up the great army in France assured that the published slander of a po-

litical bureau which hides behind a leading church is an absolute untruth. But the lie here exposed is but one of many that have been permitted to reach the public eye. The work of those who originate such stories is traitorous and evil. The time may come when the American people will appreciate that the propaganda of the professional prohibitionist who ostentatiously wears the cloak of piety is even more dangerous to the cause of humanity than the house of Hohenzollern.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

ALCOHOL A WAR FACTOR.

ALCOHOL is absolutely indispensable to the manufacture of the only kind of powder that can be used by the United States Army and Navy. In case of war, the present production of alcohol would be hopelessly inadequate for that purpose. Two years, and perhaps more, would be required to restore the alcohol capacity already lost by the passage of state prohibition statutes.

“Could an enemy of our country, therefore, accomplish more for his cause than by bringing about the enactment of ‘Dry’ laws? Are sinister influences now at work in that direction?”—Daniel Russell, in *The Modern City*, Official Organ of the League of American Municipalities.



TERRIBLE STUFF.

These barrels contain “deadly” wine, which has impaired the efficiency of the French warriors to such an extent that they are able to withstand the attacks of the greatest fighting machine the world has ever known.

—French Official Photo, from Pictorial Press, N. Y. City.

TRAITOROUS PROHIBITION.

EVERY falsehood uttered by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Morals of the Methodist Church to the effect that drunkenness and lust are destroying the American Army in France is denied by trustworthy witnesses, military and civilian. Truth may at length overtake untruth, but meantime great harm will have been done and anxieties, already keen, cruelly increased.

The published slander of this political bureau hiding behind a great church rests upon a few private letters the authors of which refuse the use of their names. With such a flimsy basis we are informed that Gen. Pershing's troops are whipped at this moment by debauchery and its diseases; that they are in hospitals and guard-houses by thousands; that the condition of both officers and men is appalling, and that nothing can save them but American prohibition enforced in France as some credulous people think it is enforced here.

In regard to most things, prohibitionists have assumed and been accorded the right to speak as they please of their opponents. Their hearts are bitter and their tongues drip venom. It is one thing, however, to exhaust the vocabulary of detraction upon a political or social foe at home, and emphatically another to apply libels to the armies of the nation now facing the enemy abroad.

We shall hear in defense of these falsifiers that their intentions were good, but can the authorities let it go at that? No matter what their intentions may be, their work is evil and traitorous. There is not an enemy alien in custody today whose hostility to the American cause has been so harmful. Not one of the opponents of the Draft Law now in prison is so steeped in guilt.

Is prohibition propaganda deadlier than any with which Germany has familiarized us, to be tolerated simply because it wears rather more ostentatiously than the Kaiser's cloak of piety.—*New York World*.

WARRING NATIONS DRINK.

NEITHER England, France, Italy nor the Central Powers have found it necessary or even desirable to go bone-dry for the period of hostilities. Germany, indeed, has commandeered the entire national stock of beer and wines for the use of its soldiers.—*Carter H. Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago*.

WINE CROP TO RESTORE FRANCE.

ABOVE the roar and rumble of guns there comes from France the grateful intelligence that the champagne crop will be "fine." A little less than an average yield, owing to the shortage of labor, to be sure, but of excellent tone and quality. Champagne is one of the many boons that France has given to humanity, and notwithstanding its fame, and its relatively high cost, even in France, it is a grateful solace to soldiers at the front who are sure of an allowance when illness overtakes them, or when they are brought back to base hospitals as a result to be numbered among the wounded. If the doctor in charge prescribes it the cost is not considered. Less important, but worthy of consideration, is the thought that with a "fine" crop New York and other American communities will get their share.

And another gratifying feature of the report is the assurance that the great industry has been conserved; that despite a war which has taxed her resources to the uttermost, France has not lost sight of the fact that when it ends one of her great sources of wealth, through which she may rehabilitate her fortunes, will be her vineyards and vine dressers.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ENGLAND IS STILL "WET."

LORD D'ABERNON, Chairman of the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic, in explaining the liquor situation in England, said:

"We have had no desire to impose hardships on the trade and our restrictions were decided upon only after careful consideration and consultation with local authorities.

"Our success is due to the fact that the whole liquor question has been handled as a separate, distinct problem which it really is.

"The Liquor Control Board comes to an end a year after the war, but the whole problem of regulation of liquor traffic will have been modified profoundly by its action and experience.

"It has been shown that men can be made more sober without prohibition and without fanatical restrictions. Things never will slip back to the old evil conditions.—*Cincinnati Post.*

WINE—A MILITARY NECESSITY.

THE following citation from *The Lancet*, one of the most esteemed medical journals of the world, is very instructive:

"It is stated that the French government has requisitioned for the purpose of the army a very substantial proportion of the vintage production. In France, therefore, wine has assumed a military importance, for no less than 200,000,000 gallons of wine from the country, together with 40,000,000 gallons from her Algerian colony, have been reserved for the use of the soldiers. It would appear that each officer and man received daily half a litre of wine. This allowance has been adopted since the war began, and the authorities are convinced that it has contributed to the health and efficiency of the troops through a campaign conducted under very trying conditions. The reasonable consumption of the wine of the country (*vin ordinaire*) is evidently regarded beneficial rather than demoralizing."

"DRYS" HOLD UP ARMY BILL.

IT had been assumed that the great war on which the United States has entered had wiped out all party lines and factional divisions in Congress on all matters pertaining to the war; that for the time and the work falling to it we had a Congress not of Democrats and Republicans, Progressives, Prohibitionists, Socialists, but of straight Americans.

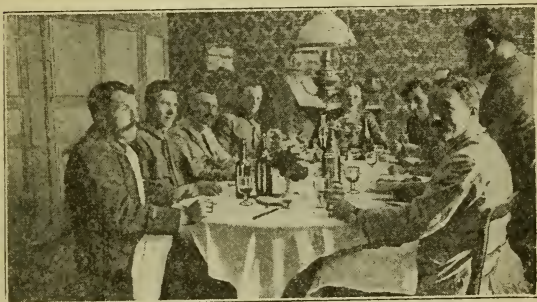
"But it was not to last. The one smallest and most tenacious of isms was unequal to the test. The fanaticism of prohibition has proved stronger in those whom it obsesses than all other considerations. The prohibitionist is distinctively a man of one all-dominating idea.

"Thus they held up the Army Bill, which should have been put through with unhalting expedition. In a crisis when it is essential that we shall organize an army as expeditiously as possible, the prohibitionists of Congress tell us that we shall not have an army at all unless the sale of liquor to it shall be forbidden. It is more important, they say in effect, that the sale of liquor to army men shall be prohibited than that we shall have an army to defend the country in the most fearful war that the nation has ever known."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

LET ARMY AND NAVY ALONE.

THEORISTS and sentimentalists should keep their impudent fingers out of our army and navy. It is an insult to American soldiers to even think that they will not live up to the best of American traditions. There is no danger in the republic from militarism, but it is not safe from severe Prussianism. There are many men in this country who are preaching doctrines that would sacrifice individual liberty to a false efficiency."—*Washington (Ind.) Herald.*

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN FRANCE.



—French Official Photo, from Pictorial Press, N. Y. City.

American officers being entertained by French officers. Wine with that lunch!

DEMOCRACY AND HARD CIDER.

To the Editor of the New York World:

WE are waging war to make the world safe for democracy. If that word means anything it means self-government—the organization of society so as to protect and preserve the rights and liberties of all the people. Yet, while we are pouring out our blood and treasure for this high aim, the Supreme Court of the United States holds that the Government of a state has the right to arrest, fine and imprison a citizen who makes cider from his own apples and allows it to become "hard." or who crushes grapes of his own growing and makes wine.—*Anti-Prohibition.*

MEN WHO DID NOT ADVOCATE
PROHIBITION.

JESUS CHRIST.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

SAINT PAUL.

SOCRATES.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

THE POPES OF ROME.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

MARTIN LUTHER.

HENRY CLAY.

JOHN CALVIN.

MICHEL ANGELO.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

U. S. GRANT.

ALL THE APOSTLES.

GOETHE.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

JULIUS CAESAR.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

ROBERT BURNS.

ALFRED THE GREAT.

PERICLES.

N. BONAPARTE.

PLATO.

CHARLEMAGNE.

IMMANUEL KANT.

VOLTAIRE.

DANTE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

—From "Life."

WHAT NOTED MEN THINK OF PROHIBITION.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

IT was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between His methods and those of John the Baptist; that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man came eating and drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking."

JUDGE GAYNOR.

WE have far more to fear in this country from the gradual encroachment of arbitrary power than from all the vices of liquor-drinking, gambling and prostitution combined. . . . The exercise of arbitrary power brings in its wake sooner or later all of these vices, and especially the detestable vices of official oppression, extortion and blackmail."

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

TEMPERATE drinking has been a part of the life of every great man and of every great nation without exception. Good wine and good beer are among Nature's generous gifts."

CARDINAL MANNING.

"**D**RUNKENNESS is not the sin of the drink, but of the drunkard."

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

YOU know my stand in favor of personal freedom, and my objections to the attempt to regulate personal habits by majority vote, no matter how the majority may be obtained. Besides this, the fact is that prohibition, whether general or local, simply means the creation of deceit, the breaking of the law, the impossibility of its enforcement and the substitution of the worst form of poisonous drinks for ordinary drinking."

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

"I DO Not believe in prohibition as a restrictive measure, or as a means of reform. I am entirely committed to local option with a high license and careful police supervision."

SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR.

"AND you call this a free country, where a man who likes a drink can't take one because someone else feels that he should not. Why, even when I came in they asked me whether I was a male or a female, and if I had ever been in prison."—*Former Lord Mayor of London.*

JOHN STUART MILLS.

"PROHIBITION.—A theory of 'social rights' which is nothing short of this—that it is the absolute social right of every individual that every other individual shall act in every respect exactly as he ought; that whosoever fails thereof in the smallest particular violates my social rights and entitles me to demand from the legislature the removal of the grievance. So monstrous a principle is far more dangerous than any single interference with liberty; there is no violation of liberty which it would not justify."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"THE wise know that foolish legislation is a rope of sand which perishes in the twisting; that the state must follow and not lead the character and progress of the citizen. The law is only a memorandum."

PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

"NO man with sense will argue that the spectacle of a drunkard or a whole troop of drunkards, in a ditch, should be used as an argument to deprive the whole race of the kindly blessing that maketh glad the heart of man, saint and sinner alike."

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD.

"YOU would not prevent the drinking of liquor or the evils that grow out of it, but you would destroy the supervision of the liquor traffic by local authority. You would destroy this revenue, and the evils of intemperance would still exist."—*Congressman from Alabama.*

JOHN KOREN.

“THE Anti-Saloon League is thus a very compact practically self-perpetuating, and, in a public sense, irresponsible group, which knows no political fealty to other principles than that of prohibition, but seeks to bind all parties to its chariot.”

REV. GEORGE ELIOT CORLEY.

“I TAKE issue emphatically and sincerely with those who would maintain and enforce a state prohibitory law. Without the people behind a law, in each community where it is to be enforced, that law is impotent.”

BISHOP TUTTLE.

“PROHIBITION, as I understand it, deems it a sin to make liquor and to sell liquor. It does not seem to me that a sin lies there, nor does it lie in drinking liquor—it lies in drinking to excess.”—*Episcopal Diocese of St. Louis.*

BISHOP RUSSELL.

“I AM always afraid of that class of people who are better ‘than thou.’ I fear the man who convinces himself that his views are necessarily the views of Almighty God. I fear saints in politics. I sometimes feel that I would like very much to be able to revise the ‘Litany of Saints.’ After ‘All ye Saints of Heaven, intercede for us,’ I would like to insert, ‘From the Saints on earth, O Lord, deliver us.’”

CONGRESSMAN GILL.

“AS a representative of labor on this floor, I am proud to stand in unison with my old associate and co-worker, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and state with added emphasis that it would be far better, far more wise, more moral, and a thousand times more desirable to take the position of organized labor on this question and insist on: (a) Increasing wages; (b) Shorter hours of work; (c) More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of (1) Better tastes; (2) Better aspirations; (3) Higher ideals; (4) Better standard of living; (5) Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil; (6) Better homes and surroundings for the poor—than try to effect by statutory law that which must come from the ever-expanding consciousness of a world’s people.”
—*Representative Michael J. Gill, of Missouri.*

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

NO Man or group of men have the right to take from another a piece of property without compensation. Whether or not you agree that this man should have had property rights is another. But these rights have been regarded as property rights. And as such they should be compensated for."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FORGET not, I pray you, the right of personal liberty . . . seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactment the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his conscience and the energy of his will."

CLARENCE DARROW.

NOW there is one rule of life. If you give men opportunity, give them food and clothing and drink and sunlight and homes, they can look after their own morals, and they cannot do it any other way. The whole theory of prohibition is wrong. Live and let live. Be men and let us govern ourselves if we die in the attempt. This is the only true theory of living. We have but one hope and one dream—freedom."

THADDEUS STEVENS.

I WOULD be glad if legislation could cure intemperance, but I have seen it tried and tried in vain. I do not believe that sumptuary laws ever had any effect to stop abuses in any country."

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

WHY should there be any prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks? Why shouldn't I have the right to drink just what I like provided I do it decently and not to excess?"

CHARLES DICKENS.

THE cause of intemperance is not promoted by any intemperate measures. It is intemperate conduct to assert that fermented liquor ought not to be drunk at all because when taken in excess they do harm. Wine and beer and spirits have their place in the world. The real temperance cause is injured by intemperate advocacy and an argument which we cannot honestly sustain is injurious to the cause it is enlisted to support."

HENRY WATTERSON.

"I DO not believe that men can be legislated into angels—even red-nosed angels. The blue laws of New England—dead letters for the most part—did more harm to the people while they lasted than all other agencies united."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"TELL any man he shall not do a thing or have a thing and that thing becomes the very one he wishes to do or have."

CONGRESSMAN MOORE.

"WE cannot decently destroy the property or the rights of those whose business Congress has sanctioned since the beginning and from whom perhaps a third of our nation's revenue has been derived. It would result in poverty, lawlessness, taxation, and distress. Where would we lay this new taxation? Would it be upon the churches and charitable institutions, which are now exempt, or would we lay it upon the backs of the people whom we have already taxed to the very limit of endurance?"—*Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"I BELIEVE in temperance, nay, almost in abstinence, for healthy people. I trust that I practice both. But let me tell you there are companies of men of genius into which I sometimes go, where the atmosphere of intellect and sentiment is so much more stimulating than alcohol, that if I thought fit to take wine it would be to keep me sober. Among the gentlemen I have known, few, if any, were ruined by drinking. My few drunken acquaintances were generally ruined before they became drunkards. The habit of drinking is often a vice, no doubt—sometimes a misfortune—as when an almost irresistible hereditary propensity exists to indulge in it—but oftenest of all a punishment."

PROF. HUGO MUNSTERBERG.

"EVILS of drink exist and to neglect their cure would be criminal; but to rush on to the conclusion that every vineyard ought, therefore, to be devastated is unworthy of the logic of a self-governing nation."

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

I AM opposed to either saloon-keeper rule or to the extreme of prohibition.

“Let’s have a system of local option where in a community they will support the enforcement of law.

“Let us deal with the matter in a common sense way. Let us deal with human nature as it is. Understand what the conditions are and then adopt the laws to ameliorate them. Do not put a lot of laws on our statute books that we know in our hearts we can’t enforce—just an attempt to fool the people.”

LEE J. VANCE.

IF the prohibition against taking liberty or property without due process of law is not a restraint against taking liberty or property by ballot, then the representatives of the people who framed and adopted the 5th and 14th Amendments were sadly deceived and they did not know what they were doing.”

JAMES MADISON.

IT is of great importance to a republic not only to guard society against the oppression of its rulers, but to guard one part of society against the oppression of the other. Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil society.”

REV. GEO. H. HARRISON.

WRITE this in flames across the heavens. The sins of the world can never be reached or eradicated through prohibition, the ballot box or civil war. Indeed such nullify the grand plan of human redemption, and cannot be otherwise than an offensive to God and a crime to humanity.”

BISHOP DONAHOE.

LET us be Christian men of moderation in drink as in all other things; but do not let us permit others to put a muzzle on us as they do on dogs.”—*Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va.*

MICHAEL MONAHAN,

PROHIBITION limits the spirit of American liberty. It holds the menace of old slaveries, cast-off prejudices, mental and physical, that we in this country have long outgrown. It is warming back into pestilent life and activity those old snakes—scotched, not killed!—of Hatred, Proscription, Bigotry, Fear! For in the simplest terms, what is Prohibition? A giving play to that ineradicable passion for regulating and controlling and tyrannizing over the lives of others which so many men cherish in the name of godliness. It was this spirit—and no other!—which framed the dungeons and devised the tortures of the Inquisition.”—*Michael Monahan, Editor Phoenix Magazine.*

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

I AM opposed to any state-wide or nation-wide prohibition measure.

“A law of this kind interferes with the personal liberty and rights of the people and creates hypocrisy on the part of the public.

“It is infinitely better for humanity if it is allowed to exercise its own will power rather than to attempt to drive it and regulate it by laws; we develop a higher type of man spiritually—a better citizen, a better neighbor, a better husband, a better father—by requiring him to use his own initiative in moral matters rather than by attempting to hold him constantly in legislative leading strings.

“The belief that legislation is a panacea for all social ills is one of the great evils of the day.

“I would regard the passage of a Federal prohibition law as a national catastrophe little short of a claim against the spiritual and physical well-being of the American people.”

RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

I DEMAND whiskey for my men who have long been exposed in the water.”

Such is the statement credited to Richmond P. Hobson by one of the famous crew of seven that sank the Merrimac in the Spanish-American war, immediately after that great exploit.

"DOLLAR BILL" SUNDAY.

"I REGRET that I have to shove the collection pans under your noses before I preach. Hereafter when a town or city calls me, the churches must guarantee that they will pay the entire bill—all the expenses, every cent—on the first day. They must get all the money in the first day's collection. They will have to pay the first day or I won't go to that town."—*Billy Sunday, in the New York Morning Telegraph.*

CONGRESSMAN JACOB E. MEEKER.

"HORSE sense ought to convince any man that as long as it is intended to permit him to purchase, use or keep liquor, it is better to keep control of its distribution. If we keep on with this kind of snobbish legislative program of Phariseeism in politics, one of these days we will see an anti-church movement that will make the Anti-Saloon League look like a piker. When the church tries to run the state, look out."

THEY CAN'T BEAT THIS ONE.

THERE are only two remedies for intemperance. The first is total abstinence and that is no quack nostrum. The second is moderation and that is no quack nostrum. These two remedies will cure every case of intemperance in the world. Prohibition can never be a remedy. There are two men in the liquor business. The man behind the bar and the other in front of the bar. The man behind the bar is the effect, the man in front is the cause, and the whole dry movement is aimed at the effect, not the cause.

Now, if you vote the man behind the bar out of business you simply change the channel through which the man in front of the bar will get his wet goods in the future. You cannot save him by a prohibition enactment. That is impossible. You will never be able to save a drunkard who has the price and appetite until you repeal the law of fermentation. So long as it exists man will be able to make intoxicants from apples, or from peaches, or from grapes or from something; he will get it from the silo if he has no other way.—*C. A. Windle.*

WOULD "DRYS" PAY FOR PROHIBITION?

THE populous Eastern States already pay a great proportion of Government revenues in corporation and income taxes and super-taxes. It hardly seems fair that they should have these already high taxes boosted again merely to please the high moral ideas of the solons of the West and South. It seems hardly humane to pile more taxes upon these poor "wet" sections, already being dragged to wreck, ruin and degeneracy by the Rum Demon. It does seem that those blessed sections of the land which have been emancipated from the curse, and where crime and poverty have been abolished by prohibition, ought to be rich enough and willing enough to pay the expense of regenerating the "wet" territory, since they are so bent on saving us all.—*Baltimore Sun*.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

IN the *New York Evening Post*, W. E. Bickford, of South Parsonfield, Maine, describes conditions in Maine.

"There are over 300 illicit stills in our county. No one here goes to church. When I attended a church here many years ago, 300 persons was the usual congregation. Last Sabbath the number was 32, the largest congregation in three years. They stay at home to make this poison and sell it. Population has decreased in every county nearby. This town in 1865 had a population of 3,400; today it has 1,920. I was employed as Superintendent of Construction by the United States Steel Company, at Tiffin, Ohio, and moved back to Maine, as we supposed it was a second heaven. When we arrived in Portland, we saw more drunks than we ever saw in Ohio in the twenty-six years that we lived there."

"DRY" LAW COSTLY.

IN looking for an argument against prohibition, one has only to cite the case of Maine. Maine was the first state to go "dry"; that happened way back in 1851, but is Maine really "dry"? According to the *Bangor (Me.) Commercial*, in one county alone it costs \$300 a week to enforce the dry law. Fifteen deputy liquor inspectors are paid \$300 a week and expenses. There is a great demand throughout the state for enlarged farms and homes for inebriates.

UNCLE SAM SHOULD PAY DISTILLERS FOR THEIR PLANTS.

Bache Review, Wall Street Paper, Points Out Why It Would Be Only Fair to Reimburse Liquor Men for Losses Sustained Through National Prohibition.

THE question of compensation for distillers is intelligently discussed by *The Bache Review*," published by J. S. Bache & Co., of New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, which says in part:

"We said recently in the *Review*, that if stopping absolutely the manufacture of distilled spirits was necessary in order to conserve the grain supply, then the interests which have put vast sums of money in this business should be compensated by the Government if the business is destroyed. No just discussion of the subject can gainsay the fairness of compensating any industry where vast amounts have been expended, strictly under the law, and where a change in the law puts an end to the service of its plants and destroys the value of the millions of capital invested.

On this subject the proprietor of one of the large distilling companies, referring to the article in the *Review*, writes:

"As a distiller I must bow obediently to the dictates of patriotism and governmental edict, but if the confiscation of my plant (and its prohibition of use is confiscatory) is necessary to help win the war for the benefit of all the people, then why should not *all* the people who are to be beneficiaries share in the loss?

"My own distillery paid the Government over one million dollars in taxes during the past twelve months.

"What crime have I committed—what laws have I broken that my property should be confiscated without compensation?

"If the Government is about to create a monopoly in alcoholic beverages for brewers and wine makers, why should not the tax on beer and wine be still further increased and such increase set aside to create a sinking fund for the further compensation of the distillers whose property is destroyed?

"The Government could commandeer those distilleries not equipped for or engaged in the production of industrial alcohol and pay for them in thirty-year 3½ per cent bonds, and these bonds could easily be taken care of by a sinking fund as above suggested."

But the distillers now dispute and bring figures to

prove their contention that the grain supply is only fractionally called upon for use in their business. The facts adduced are claimed to be from Government statistics, and the statement is as follows:

"The facts are that there is consumed less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the total crops of the country in the production of spirit alcoholic beverages. During the fiscal year just closed the total amount consumed was not as large as that, but during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the following quantities of grain were consumed in the manufacture of distilled spirits, which includes alcohol and whiskey:

	Bushels
Corn	32,069,542
Rye	3,116,612
Barley Malt	4,480,588
Wheat	3,373
Barley	148
Oats	9,807
	<hr/>
Total	39,680,070

During that same year there were grown in the United States:

	Bushels
Corn	2,717,932,000
Rye	41,884,000
Wheat	607,557,000
Barley	183,536,000
Oats	1,229,182,000
	<hr/>
Total	4,780,091,000

"As above pointed out, the total amount of grain consumed for the production of distilled spirits was 39,680,070 bushels, or about $\frac{8}{10}$ of 1 per cent.

"It must be remembered that after the manufacture of grain into spirits, there results a product known as 'distillers' grain' which has a very high animal feeding value, and that these distillers' grains thus conserved amount to 40 per cent of the total original quantity of grain employed; therefore, as a matter of fact nearly 16,000,000 bushels are recovered and used for feeding purposes, leaving the net consumption of grain for the distillation of beverage alcohol approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the total production of the country.

"Furthermore, of this total quantity not less than 20,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits were used in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, in the production of drugs and perfumeries."

COMPENSATION.

D. CLARENCE GIBBONY, President of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"Moral problems demand righteous settlement, and we cannot pretend that the saloon question is one of our fault. I contend that it is all our fault. This being so, we shall obtain freedom from the business only by methods straightforward and clean. Objection to this plan will be made because of the large amount of money necessary for such a big undertaking. If we have shared in the profits as taxpayers and citizens, it is plain we should be willing to stand some loss in closing out the traffic.

"I cannot understand how any good citizen, if he comprehends the facts, can approve a partnership which gives both partners part of the profits, but charges one of the partners with all the losses at the time of dissolution. This is neither just nor equitable. So, therefore, it cannot be the right way out.

"The only course left for us is to support a square deal abolition of the liquor traffic."

When the Swiss General Assembly passed a Federal law, June 4, 1910, providing for the prohibition of absinthe, a Federal decree was also passed providing for the payment of indemnities to compensate those who had invested their wealth in the business.

In February, 1915, a measure was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies which allowed the sum of 14,800,000 francs (approximately \$2,965,000) as compensation to manufacturers and dealers in absinthe for the extinction of their business.

In England the licenses are distributed among the saloons at regular intervals, known as Brewster Sessions. The authorities reserve the right to grant or refuse as many licenses as they think best.

However, those saloon-keepers who are refused a renewal of their license are given compensation for their loss. In the year 1909, 625,001 pounds (approximately \$3,125,000) was the amount paid as compensation money by the authorities in England.

When the ban was placed on the sale of vodka in Russia compensation was not necessary, for the vodka business was owned by the Russian Government and the abolition of the business worked no injury to any private citizen.

The citizens of the United States should ever keep in mind, when discussing Prohibition, the fact that it would not be fair nor just nor American to destroy a man's investment, his business, his good will, and to rob many homes of their incomes, without providing proper compensation for all this loss.

BACKED BY UNCLE SAM.

THE United States has said: "Provided you comply with our regulations and pay the heavy taxes on your product required by law, you may invest hundreds and millions of dollars in distilleries." The Supreme Court of the United States has held, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Hughes, that the manufacture and sale of liquor is "a lawful business."

Yet this lawful business, built up under the protection and encouragement of the government, is now threatened with complete destruction, and the advocates of this property-confiscating legislation declare that they will oppose any attempt to compensate the owners of these great properties for the loss that will be inflicted upon them.—Robert Blackwood in *The Modern City*.

JUSTICE DEMANDS PAYMENT.

BUT what of the men who have enormous sums invested in the business of distilling? And what of the banks that have advanced money on whiskey stock and the wholesale dealers whose warehouses are filled with barrels of whiskey?

"Justice demands that these men who are engaged in a legitimate business and pay large revenues into the cash box of the country should receive from this Government the value of their property and their goods. A great industry will be wiped out, and it is fair to pay the price."—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

THE PENNY GRABBERS.

THE men who collect the funds for the Anti-Saloon League take 50 per cent themselves and send 2½ per cent to Rev. Purley Baker, the National Superintendent of the League. The legislative investigation of the state of Texas revealed this fact and Representative Jeff McLemore read it into the Congressional Record.—*Ohio Valley Times*.

COMPENSATION IN ENGLAND.

IN considering by what means the liquor trade may be best regulated in the interest of the nation, the British Government turns instinctively to the preliminary method of purchase by the state. Primarily it is a question of how the transfer shall be financed, and what measure of compensation the public houses and their backers shall receive in return for their consent. Anything like a summary suppression or seizure of the liquor trade as a development of its war policy is wholly foreign to its general policy. It assumes that it is dealing with vested interests, whose rights in a sense are superior to the Government's even in war-time and which are entitled to exact full indemnity if forced to quit business.

Nothing could be further from the practice of this country in handling the liquor-traffic problem. If the people of a state at any time see fit to adopt prohibition by amending the constitution, that ends the matter. If they suddenly close all saloons within a limited area under the local option system, that is a change they make at will where state laws permit, and the dealer and his landlord have no redress. The brewers, the distillers and the liquor sellers can obtain no damages because they have suffered losses or their places of business have been closed. They have no choice but to submit to the enforcement of the law, with no consolation of payment for the property they have been compelled to forfeit.

It is this radical difference between American and British theories as to the excise system that makes it difficult for people in this country to understand the reluctance with which the British Government approaches any plan for the regulation of the liquor trade.—*New York World*.

"IGNORANT OR DISHONEST."

THE Government for a great many years has been largely supported by the taxes paid by the men who own distilleries, breweries and vineyards. Their business has been recognized by the Government at least to this extent. Now that the same Government is about to wipe out this business, it is entirely right and proper that the owners should be paid for their losses—nothing more.

One of the big points we are making against Germany is that she must compensate Belgium because of

her confiscation of that country and its property, and we are fighting a great war to enforce that principle.

Yet, the amendment providing that the owners of the destroyed property should be paid was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 50 to 31.

With all respect to the "greatest deliberative body in the world" as a body, we have only to say that the 50 men who voted against the Stone amendment are either ignorant or dishonest.—*St. Louis Times*.

CONFISCATION UN-AMERICAN.

ASIDE from the loss of property, the loss of employment, the demoralization of real estate values and the spreading of evil influences which will result from such a measure, there also remains the fact that the United States Government collects approximately \$400,000,000 each year from the liquor interests. How is this sum to be made up? Are the people to be burdened with additional taxation?

"If prohibition is the only salvation for our country we must have it. Let the prohibition amendment provide for just compensation to those who would be injured by such legislation. Confiscation without compensation does not meet with popular approval. It is un-American.

LIQUOR USE ON INCREASE.

ALL previous American records for the consumption of whiskey, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco apparently went by the board during the past fiscal year. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, covering the twelve months ending June 30, 1917, shows record tax collections on these and other articles. Here are the grand total productions upon which taxes were paid:

Distilled spirits from every source—rye, corn, wheat, apples, peaches, figs, pineapples, oranges, berries, prunes, figs and cherries—164,665,246 gallons, an increase of 26,000,000 gallons over the previous year, yielding a tax return of \$186,563,055.

The production of beer, while exceeding that of the previous year was below the high record of 66,000,000 barrels in 1914. Taxes were paid last year on 60,700,549 barrels at \$1.50 per barrel, and other taxes on brewers and retailers brought the total up to \$91,897,193 as against \$88,771,104.

MAY PROHIBIT TOBACCO NEXT.

HERE is what is worrying everyone who has any interest in tobacco: Should the Anti-Saloon League be successful, the Federal Government will lose \$300,000,000 each year which is now received from liquor taxes. This deficit must be made up some way and the tobacco people have a strong suspicion that they are to be made the "goat."

One tobacco man declared that nation-wide prohibition would mean that cigars and cigarettes that now sell for five cents would cost at least twenty-five cents under the additional tax burden which they believe is sure to be imposed upon them. They are wondering, therefore, if the prohibitionists had not better let well enough alone and be satisfied with state-wide instead of nation-wide prohibition.—*Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.*

URGES BAN ON TOBACCO.

LET those who pooh-pooh the assertion that the same people who have prohibited liquor in Virginia, Tennessee and other states, are now attempting to prohibit tobacco, read the letter of Chas. Hagan to President Wilson, suggesting that the planting of tobacco be stopped and the fields utilized for the raising of food products. He also urged the President to ask Congress to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of tobacco.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

MR. R. T. ASKEW, a resident of Atlanta, Ga., in a letter to the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, declares he has voted the prohibition ticket for many years and has raised four boys who have followed the same idea. He protests, however, against the passage of "bone-dry" legislation, stating that the law will never be upheld by public sentiment. He predicts that at least 75 per cent of the people are disgusted with "bone-dry."

He called upon every voter to join in an effort to abolish wildcat legislation and bring the state in good repute with the outside world as well as within its borders.

Georgia at present, he declared, is the laughing-stock of the nation.

TOBACCO IS IN DANGER.

TOBACCO growers and manufacturers are worried over the methods resorted to by the "drys," realizing that the same agitators who are fighting liquor are equally determined to have their turn at tobacco.

An investigation recently conducted by the *Tobacco Leaf*, a trade paper, showed the progress of anti-tobacco legislation.

Here are some of the most striking features:

"There are thirty states in which legislation restricting in greater or less extent the use or sale of tobacco is either active or pending.

"In eight states there are laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to persons under eighteen years of age.

"In eight other states there are laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to persons under twenty-one years of age.

"In five states there are laws prohibiting the manufacture and the sale of cigarettes to any one.

"In eight states there are bills pending in the legislatures prohibiting either the sale or the smoking of cigarettes, or both.

"Altogether there are thirty-nine separate and distinct restrictive tobacco measures pending in state legislative bodies throughout the country which have not been killed in committee or reported adversely, and which may be regarded as having a fair chance of being enacted into laws."

AFTER LIQUOR COMES TOBACCO.

JUST as sure as the world revolves an attempt will be made to prohibit the use of tobacco, when the prohibition of liquor is accomplished and the tobacco industry might just as well get ready to face that condition, declared Carroll S. Bartram, Editor of the *Cigar and Tobacco Journal*, Minneapolis.—*Duluth (Minn.) Tribune*.

BAR CIGARETTES IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The New Kansas cigarette law forbids the sale at news stands or on trains of newspapers or magazines carrying cigarette advertisements, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Brewster. Outside newspapers going direct by mail to subscribers are not affected by the law.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch*.

WHY CATHOLIC CHURCH IS AN ENEMY TO PROHIBITION.

THE Catholic Church has not allied itself with the prohibition movement, as we know it in this country, because she sees so much in it that is not Catholic, because of her experience with human nature for the last nineteen hundred years, and because of her recognition of the rights and liberties of human nature. * She believes in prohibition—for the man who does not know how to use alcoholic drinks in moderation, for the man who cannot afford to indulge in them, and for the man who is freely willing to sacrifice such pleasure.

"She has always counseled and advised her children to practice total abstinence; she has always thundered against the abuses of liquor. She has always recognized that many men can use moderately, and without injury to themselves, their families, their religion or the state, alcoholic liquors.

She Bows to Reason.

"She has always recognized that many men can practice ordinary virtue without resorting to heroic measures. And in consideration of these men she has never attempted to force prohibition upon her children.

"The Church has lived to see hundreds of reform measures come and go. Many of them were good. But there was nothing good in them that had not been provided for in the catalogue of the Church's virtues. And rest assured that when the present prohibition wave has subsided and the whole program of public action has swung to another 'cure for all,' the Church, plodding along in her unostentatious and calm way, will still be preaching temperance for all, and total abstinence for those that need it or want it."—*Rev. Ignatius Smith, O. P., in "Truth."*

TENNESSEE AND PROHIBITION.

THAT prohibition strikes into the purses of taxpayers is shown in the case of Tennessee, which, according to the *Chattanooga Times*, faced a floating indebtedness of more than a million dollars resulting from the loss of liquor revenue.

The state was deprived of financial resources by the enactment of prohibition laws and an official estimate showed that the 1917 deficiency would run toward the half million mark unless the tax rate was increased.

ALCOHOL IS INDISPENSABLE.

Some Ways In Which It Will Always Be Used.

ALCOHOL is one of the most important materials used in the arts and sciences. In many lines of manufactures it is absolutely indispensable. Doctors disagree violently about its value as a medicine, or as a stimulant in the practice of medicine. But it is indispensable in the drug trade, because it is the only solvent that will preserve many indispensable drugs without changing their chemical properties and their value as medicine. Chloroform, ether and other drugs of great value are made of alcohol.

Without alcohol felt and silk hats could not be made, and the list of dyes, drugs, chemicals, varnishes, photographic materials and other products in common use is a large one. Modern civilization depends upon alcohol for their production in some way or other.

If gasoline becomes too scarce and high in price users of automobiles and motor trucks may have to fall back on alcohol, which is an efficient, but at present, a too costly substitute. In France, at this time, large quantities of alcohol are used in ordinary illuminating lamps fitted with incandescent mantles, because the price of coal and petroleum products is so high that the government is limiting the manufacture and use of gas in Paris and other large cities.

Don't Destroy Distilleries.

Instead of talking about destroying distilleries, we should be considering plans for making them more valuable and more useful to mankind. The day may come when the petroleum wells of the world will be exhausted, as the best of them already have been pumped out in some parts of Pennsylvania. Even the reserves of coal which nature has stored up for us will not last forever, but as long as the sun shines and the rain falls the means of producing large quantities of alcohol will not diminish. In some parts of the tropics, where vegetation is very luxuriant, vegetable matter that can be converted readily into alcohol can be obtained in enormous quantities.

The world may yet arrive at an age of alcohol when its inhabitants have learned how to produce and use it without abusing it.—*New York Commercial*.

THE HISTORY OF ALCOHOL:
Nations Drank It and Became Great—Still
Hold Their Supremacy.

1. In the northern hemisphere alcohol was discovered and used as a beverage for ages, while its use was wholly unknown in the southern hemisphere. Civilization rose only in the northern hemisphere and not in the southern.

2. Those parts of the northern hemisphere first attained civilization where alcohol was first used. In those parts of the northern hemisphere where alcohol was for ages unknown, civilization was likewise unknown.

3. In the Book of Genesis mankind is described as engulfed in wickedness before the discovery of alcohol. It improves after Noah "began to be an husbandman and planted a vineyard."

4. The intellectual superiority of the wine drinking Greeks. The rise of the Greek intellect from Homer to Aristotle was continuously accompanied by alcoholic temptation.

5. The rise of Rome is a striking example of the continuous improvement of posterity under alcoholic temptation. The Romans loved and drank wine.

"Dry" But Uncivilized.

6. From the earliest times to the Roman conquest northern Gaul and the valley of the Rhine was "dry" and uncivilized. From the Roman conquest to the fifth century A. D. it had alcoholic temptation and civilization. With the fall of the Roman Empire, Gaul was reforested; civilization, commerce and alcohol died together, and for five centuries northern France and the Rhine were again "bone-dry" and uncivilized. In the tenth century the cultivation of the vine on the banks of the Rhine began anew, and as alcoholic temptation gradually spread, civilization gradually rose. A consideration of the history of the Rhine is most illuminating, because during these periods it was continuously inhabited by white Europeans. For twenty-five centuries civilization and alcohol, savagery and prohibition were found together.

7. In modern Europe the use of distilled spirits as a beverage has invariably preceded a brilliant improvement of posterity and a consequent high civilization. Distilled spirits first came into common use in Holland; and to this day the name "holland" is often used to

mean gin. It was in gin drinking Holland that religious and political freedom, industrial activity, arts and enterprise first rose to the height that marks modern civilization. The "rise of the Dutch Republic" was the rise of a people tempted by the stronger forms of distilled alcohol.

8. In England the common drink to the end of the seventeenth century was ale. In 1690 distilling was thrown open to any one on payment of trifling duties, spirits became extremely cheap and their consumption increased with great rapidity. The vast achievements of science, art and invention of the English speaking people followed the introduction of distilled spirits.

9. A generation before the birth of Robert Burns, the common drink of the Scotch was ale for the peasants; claret for the rich. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, whiskey had become plentiful and cheap in Scotland and superseded ale as the peasants' drink. Burns, himself, became an exciseman. Alcoholic temptation in the stronger form of whiskey was followed by a rapid improvement in the Scotch peasantry, the rise of Scotch industry, arts and enterprise, and the progress of Scotch settlements throughout the globe.

America's Wonderful Century.

10. America's "wonderful century," which began with the establishment of self-governing independence and ended with the extinction of African slavery, followed the temptation of alcohol in its stronger forms. Whiskey was common, lightly taxed, plentiful and cheap. It was with universal alcoholic temptation pervading all classes from the highest to the lowest, rich and poor, that this country achieved its greatness.

The evidence is, therefore, that without alcoholic temptation posterity has not improved and civilization has not risen. On the strongest forms of alcoholic temptation civilization has attained its greatest heights. On those areas of the globe where alcohol has been unknown civilization was absent; where alcohol has been used for thousands of years (as in the Mediterranean basin) civilization has persisted; while in those regions which have had alcohol at one time and not at another civilization has been contemporaneous with alcoholic temptation, savagery with prohibition.

The history of five thousand years does not tell of peoples laid low by alcoholic temptation and exalted by abstinence. Rather it records the unvarying triumphs of the tempted races. So that alcoholic temptation, first known to a tiny area of the world, has now spread

throughout the globe. If it were destructive of a race this could not have taken place. There is more to this world than we see around us. We are the posterity of long tempted ancestors, and we have enjoyed the benefits of a continuous selection of those who could best resist temptation. This selection has created the "moderate drinker." It has created self-restraint and self-respect. It has made temperance as general among us as it is among Jews. If we now abolish drink and abandon selection, the character of posterity in a few generations will entirely change. Temperance will be unknown. The moderate drinker will disappear. In his place there will be a society of savages, sober when they cannot get alcohol, drunken when they can. Yet Christian men and women whose own present virtues are the heritage of long generations of tempted ancestors and favorable selection are actually demanding such a change and are prepared to hail its coming with joy.—Written by "Time," for the *New York Sun*. January 14, 1918.

EPISCOPAL CLERGY NOT "DRY."

AT the last diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in New York City, Dr. Leighton Parks, of St. Bartholomew's Church, vigorously opposed prohibition. Declaring that he was an advocate of temperance, but opposed to prohibition on the ground that it could never be enforced, Dr. Parks said:

"We must not put a law on our books which will deny stimulant to our boys when they need it; we must not deny that stimulant to those boys who lie wounded, parched in the blistering sun or wet and cold in the drenching rain; we must conserve those boys and not deny them that which nature needs and their physicians advise."

It was Dr. Parks' belief that the Russian upheaval was largely due to the enactment of an unenforceable prohibition law.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME.

VIRGINIA has been dry for nearly twelve months, but there have been several brutal murders and assaults in that time, and the first lynching in many years. We observe also that in the county of Pittsylvania there are 44 divorce cases on the docket, 27 having been added since the last term of the court. Prohibition does not make human nature intrinsically better,—*Herald, Newport News, Va.*

3,500 ILLICIT STILLS IN "DRY" NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR state is disgraced by having over 3,500 blockade distilleries—an average of 35 to the county, according to U. S. Revenue Collector J. W. Bailey.

This is a tremendous increase, and indicates far more distilleries of all kinds than were operated in the halcyon days of license.—*The Highlander*, Shelby, N. C., January 19, 1918.

TEN QUESTIONS FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM, writing in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, asks Rev. Dr. Powell the following questions:

First—Do you believe that a majority of vegetarians have a moral right to enact laws prohibiting the production, sale or use of meat?

Second—Do you believe that a majority of Hebrews have a right to prohibit the sale or use of ham and bacon?

Third—Do you believe that a majority of rationalists have a right to prohibit the exercise of their religious functions by Christians?

Fourth—Do you believe that the majority rule of the Mohammedans in Turkey justifies the suppression of Christianity among the Armenians?

Fifth—Do you believe that a majority of non-smokers have a right to deprive the minority of the pleasure they derive from smoking?

Sixth—Do you believe that a majority of infidels have a right to abolish Sunday-schools?

Seventh—Is there a chapter, verse or line in the Bible that justifies the resort to law, the policeman's club and the jail as a means for making men temperate or moral?

Eighth—Did Jesus Christ say: "This is the truth: You must believe it or we will fine, imprison you, and if you resist, kill you?"

Ninth—Has the individual no rights that the majority must respect?

Tenth—Is the fundamental principle of Christianity the law of love, of sympathy, of toleration, of kindness, of the regeneration of mankind through the salvation of the individual, or is it a gospel of hate for those whose habits are different from those calling themselves Christians, but whose ideas of government are wholly those given to the world by Mohammed?

PROHIBITION LOGIC.

To the Editor N. Y. World:

YOUR correspondent who signs himself "An Anti-Saloonist" offers a specimen of prohibition logic that is a perfect gem. According to him:

- (a) The Germans are great drinkers.
- (b) The Germans have committed atrocities.
- (c) Therefore the atrocities are due to the drinking

But "An Anti-Saloonist" seems to forget that:

- (a) The English and French are great drinkers.
- (b) The English and French have not committed atrocities.
- (c) Therefore drinking prevents the commission of atrocities.

Also that:

- (a) The Turks, noble allies of the Germans, have lived under prohibition for 1,200 years.

- (b) The Turks have ravaged Armenia, perpetrating the most frightful atrocities on the inhabitants.

- (c) The ravaging of Armenia is chargeable to prohibition.

Is this kind of logic a product of the "efficiency" that prohibition is said to promote? ANTI-TWADDLE.

"LIQUOR never makes any man drunk—the man makes himself drunk."—Joseph Debar, President, National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers.

IOWA "WET" ON POPULAR VOTE.

THE most remarkable state-wide election of 1917 was the victory of the people of Iowa over the Anti-Saloon League. Iowa was voted "dry" by the legislature in February, 1915, without giving the voters a chance to reconsider their opinion, a proposition identical to that contained in the plan of Congress to pass the national prohibition amendment over to the state legislatures for ratification without consulting their constituents. Although the Anti-Saloon League spent a vast amount of money, Iowa voted against the constitutional dry amendment by 932

WHY SUPERIOR VOTED "WET."

ONE year "dry," and Superior, Wisconsin, was repentant. After blindly following the Pied Piper of Prohibition, anticipating a business and moral millennium that was never realized, the city returned to the sane course of license, regulation and control.

The following excerpts from the *Leader-Clarion* illustrate clearly why Superior returned to license:

"We were told by the 'dry' speakers last spring that a 'dry' city would help business; that a factory always springs up when a brewery closes; that other business would immediately take the place of the saloons, and that business would hum as it never hummed before.

"How about the other business that was to fill up the vacant saloons? There are exactly 107 vacant store buildings in the west end alone.

"We have no record of the number of vacant residences and flats in the city, but we think it is safe to say that there are around 500. Possibly this is a good thing for the city, but we confess that we fail to see it. We fail to see the good effect of 'For Rent' signs in advertising the advantages of the city.

"Some of our clothing merchants told us practically the same thing. One of them had this to say: 'This thing is driving me crazy. Our taxes are a whole lot higher than they were, and our other expenses have not decreased. Take the one item of our Saturday night business. We used to be rushed until late closing time. Now all we have to do on Saturday night is to wash up our show cases.'

"A merchant tailor had the following to offer: 'There hadn't been a year for a long time that I didn't make from twenty to twenty-five suits of clothes for boat men. I haven't made a single suit since the town went dry.'

"This is the offering of a jewelry man: 'Our business has been vitally affected. We always looked forward to the opening of navigation, knowing that we would do a good business with boat men. We have had absolutely none of that business the past year. Things didn't turn out the way we were told they would turn out. The boom didn't strike us head-on. The only business that attempted to occupy the saloon locations was blind-pigs, and the city commission put the kibosh on them. Instead of saving their money to buy shoes our people went right on buying liquor—only they bought it in Duluth instead of Superior.'"

Another War For Democracy.

WHEREAS, The fight against prohibition is not a mere trade protest against interference with a lawful and a recognized industry, but is a protest against the curtailment of the natural rights of American citizenship;

And as the distilling interests of this country have paid into the Federal treasury since the establishment of the Internal Revenue Department over six billion dollars in taxes;

And if this industry is destroyed these taxes must be added to the income tax or other taxes paid by our citizens;

And in view of the fact that the consumption of spirits has constantly increased and intemperance uniformly decreased there exists no necessity for the present prohibition agitation except in the desire of paid agitators for financial profit from their efforts;

Resolved, That we will continue the contest against state and nation-wide prohibition as being un-American and a menace to personal rights. We appeal to the Federal Congress for increased appropriation to the Internal Revenue Department for the purpose of dealing with the results of prohibition now manifesting themselves in an enormously increased illicit distillation both in the northern and southern dry states.—Resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association, Feb. 15, 1918.

WHEN RUSSIA WENT BONE-DRY.

SOON after the war evolved and while Russia was yet under autocratic government, by decree of the Czar, all the distilleries were stopped, all the saloons were closed—Russia, with its 170,000,000 of population, mostly vodka drinkers, went bone-dry with a bang. As to what happened after, the accounts in the main particulars have agreed. The different kinds of stuff that the tribes of Ivan put inside themselves as substitutes for vodka is amazing as to variety. Chemicals ten times as bad as vodka were resorted to in an effort to obtain toxicant or mind-deadening results. There may have been only a percentage that took to powerful drugs and narcotics when deprived of the customary alcoholic beverage, but, as indicated in the reports, it was a very large percentage. The Czar's prohibitory decree produced a large amount of confusion, but it seems never to have accomplished what it was aimed to accomplish. The usual thing happened—blind tigers and moonshine distilleries. Moonshining in almost any part of Russia is just as easy as in North Carolina or West Virginia.—*Baltimore Star*.

COLORADO AND PROHIBITION.

COLORADO went "dry" January 1, 1916. Official figures published in the *Denver Rocky Mountain News* show that drunkenness greatly increased under prohibition and that one-fourth of the arrests were for intoxication.

During the entire eighteen months beginning January 1, 1916, a total of 15,927 persons were arrested by the police department charged with various crimes. Of this number 10,045 were arrested in the first six months, 4,140 the second six months and 5,882 the first half of 1917.

Record for Eighteen Months.

The following table shows the number of arrests for drunkenness, violations, and the total number of arrests for the eighteen months:

	Total	Drunkenness	Violations
1916, first six months..	4,129	530	204
1916, second six months	5,916	1,075	362
1917, first six months..	5,882	1,164	290

WHY LEVER FOOD BILL WAS HELD UP.

HOW food plotters and hoarders allied themselves with the Anti-Saloon League in precipitating the debate in Congress in the summer of 1917, over a liquor prohibition amendment to the Lever Food Bill, was exposed by H. N. Rickey, in an editorial written for the Scripps-McRae League, composed of many of America's leading newspapers. Rickey said in part:

For many weeks now—to be exact, since May 22—the Congress of the United States, both the Senate and the House, has been presenting to the people of this country and the world a spectacle which if it were not so tragic might be described as the most utterly ridiculous in the history of national and legislative bodies.

On the date named, the Lever Bill, popularly known as the food bill, was introduced in the House.

The purpose of this bill was to relieve the 110,000,000 people of the United States from the all but unbearable burden of the high cost of living.

It provided for giving the President authority to name a food administrator charged with the vitally important task of stimulating the production, regulating the distribution of and stopping the speculation in food.

There was absolutely no good reason why the food bill should not have been passed by Congress and become a law by the President's signature within a week from the day it was introduced.

Why It Was Not Passed.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that if this had been done, every family in the United States would have felt the effects almost immediately, in the reduced cost of food necessities.

That is precisely why the food bill was not passed within a week; why it has been amended to the point where it is scarcely recognizable; why it still is being buffeted about in Congress; why, for the past month, the debate has degenerated into a cat and dog fight on the liquor question.

At the time the liquor issue was interjected into the discussion it seemed as if the food bill was about to be passed.

That was why the liquor fight started. The food speculators and hoarders, knowing that the moment the bill was passed they would be forced to stop picking

the pockets of the American people, saved themselves by subtly starting the fight over whiskey and beer.

Every one who has sat in the gallery of either the Senate or the House and listened to the drivel about whiskey and beer, which is miscalled debate, cannot but have been impressed by the utter lack of sincerity of 90 per cent of it.

I am willing to admit that there may be a few senators and representatives who have shouted and waved their arms about the Demon Rum who are so unintelligent that they can't appreciate what monkeys the food sharks are making of them.

But the great majority of those in both houses who have delayed and are delaying the passage of the food bill by prolonging the debate about liquor are deliberately and wilfully betraying the people of the United States in the interest of the rapacious food speculators and hoarders!

Hoover's Appeal in Vain.

Every day's delay has added millions to the profits of the great concerns which handle the food from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the retailer and the consumer.

And, what is more, every day's delay has fastened the grip of these great concerns on the nation's food reserves and made it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to release it without resorting to the most desperate measures.

Isn't it perfectly clear that while your Congress has been holding up the food bill with a fake debate about whiskey and beer, the food speculators and hoarders have been grabbing all the food they can get hold of, and making you pay outrageous prices?

KRESGE AND PROHIBITION.

SEBASTIAN KRESGE, five and ten-cent merchant, comes in for the following criticism from "The Day Book," published in Chicago:

"Mr. Kresge is notorious as one of the employers who pays the rottenest wages to his employes. He has been a sturdy fighter on the side of the manufacturers' association throughout the country to kill legislation aimed to benefit workers. But he gave \$100,000 last year to the Anti-Saloon League, and he is rated a first-class citizen by the church folks and prohibitionists."

THE LIMIT IN GALL!

FOR brazen effrontery, unmitigated gall, superlative egotism, transcendant audacity, supreme impudence, commend us to the Legislative Committee of the Prohibition lobby that has throttled war legislation and has delayed the nation's preparation for the great conflict in which it is engaged. The story is told with such charming sang froid by the official organ of the anti-liquor lobby that we leave it to that publication to relate:

"On last Thursday, June 28, the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which was in session with the National Executive Committee of the League in Washington, was summoned to the office of United States Senator Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic floor leader of the Senate. On arrival at his office we were informed that the President had just sent a messenger to him to ascertain, in view of the prolonged threatened filibuster by the representatives of the liquor interests in the Senate, if we would not consent to strike from the food administration legislation, now pending in the Senate, beer and wine, as he was very anxious that this legislation should speedily be enacted. The appeal was made in the name of patriotism.

"We asked if the appeal had been made to the other side, and were informed that it was no use, as Senators like Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and his type declared they would filibuster all summer before it should pass unless beer and wine were exempt. Knowing as we did that the traffic always puts personal gain over patriotism, we informed the Senator that if the President would put his request in writing, thus assuming the responsibility, we would give the matter careful consideration."

There you have it, and that's all there is to it. The President of the United States is under orders from this officious and offensive lobby. Mr. Wilson must give written bond for his own conduct and for that of the industry the lobby is seeking to destroy. This, perhaps, is the first instance in the history of the republic wherein the simple word of the Chief Executive was not of sufficient force and character to stand by itself. For unadulterated effrontery, even mendacity, this lobby's act deserves a niche in history.—From Cincinnati Enquirer.

"DRY" LAW INCREASES DRUG USE.

"THIS is a case," said Magistrate Simms, in the Yorkville court, after sentencing an actor to the workhouse to be treated for the heroin habit, "which evidences the alarming and continued spread of drug habits in the so-called 'dry' territory. When the man who drinks heavily cannot get the alcoholics that have become necessary to him he finds a substitute which he can easily carry around with him. He tells others about it and boasts of the merits of the substitute. Persons who are easily influenced—even moderate drinkers—make the experiment which often ends in the creation of another drug addict. Drunkards are bad but drug addicts are infinitely worse. The spread of the use of drugs is shown in the reports of crimes. More crimes are traceable now to drugs than to drink."—James M. Allison, New York correspondent, *Cincinnati Times-Star*.

PROHIBITION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

IN South Dakota, legally dry, druggists are allowed to sell alcohol "for veterinary use" without a prescription.

According to the *Sioux Falls Press*, "any owner of an animal may buy alcohol in as large quantities as the druggist will sell for 'scientific purposes' by giving the druggist the inference that it is for a sick animal."

Wherefore, "sick horse" and "sick cow" are terms that pass current in South Dakota, along with a familiar eye-wink, to the grief of the prohibitionist and the scandal of all righteous citizens.—*Lynn (Mass.) Telegram*.

TRUE MEANING OF TEMPERANCE.

"TEMPERANCE—The state or quality of being temperate; the spirit and practice of Rational Self-control; Habitual Moderation. Self-restraint in the conduct of one's life or business; suppression of any tendency to passionate action; calmness; patience; as, the course of Washington showed wisdom and temperance."—Definition of the word "Temperance" in Funk and Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary of the English Language.

LUCKY GERMAN PRISONERS.



—French Official Photo, from Pictorial Press.

These Hun captives, in a way, are better off than Kansas citizens, for they have the opportunity of drinking French wine.

COFFEE POT STILLS.

OLD whiskey stills which have been buried or otherwise hidden away inoperative for a number of years are being resurrected and put into service for the manufacture of old-time 'corn-liquor.'

"Since the latest amendment to the prohibition act became effective, by which not more than one quart of intoxicants may lawfully be brought into the state each month by an individual, the prosecutions of the state department of prohibition have become so frequent and vigorous that bootlegging is being abandoned in many instances for the risks of old-time distilling."—*Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Dispatch.*

The Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch* relates the following occurrence at Danville:

"Revenue Agent S. R. Brame, with two deputies, this afternoon raided the hardware store of Hodnett, Adkins & Mobley, on Main street, and found in process of construction on the third floor a still. Having no license as still makers, the members of the firm, W. P. Hodnett, S. L. Hodnett, R. R. Mobley, and a tinner, W. E. Talbot, were summoned to court on a warrant, and after evidence had been heard were sent on to the grand jury. Talbot admitted making this still and others previously."

WINE FOR SACRAMENT UNLAWFUL.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—An opinion given by Attorney General S. P. Freling to the Benedictine Fathers of Sacred Heart Abbey, Sacred Heart, Okla., asserts that both the constitutional prohibition provision and the "bone-dry" law passed by the Sixth Legislature made the use of wine even for sacramental purposes unlawful.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

GALLIVAN SAID SOMETHING.

IMBEDDED in that mighty mountain of words, the Congressional Record, is a true epigram. It is found on page 5103 and is accredited to Mr. Gallivan, of Boston, who said: "Mr. Speaker, rum has more enemies in public and more friends in private than any other substance the world has ever known."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

BENJAMIN S. WASHER.

"SHOW me a state where the liquor question is ever dominant that is not merely marking time commercially, and I will concede I am in error. What of forward-looking legislation have Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maine, or North Dakota put on the statute books in the past ten years?"

"TO HIS MAJESTY, GOD BLESS HIM!"



Photo from Feature Photo Service.

"Tommies" drinking the King of England's health back in their billets.

U. S. CONTROL FOR SEATTLE.

DRY for nearly two years, Seattle seems to have gone to the bad just at the time that it should be at its very best.

A prominent seaport town with every advantage of the North, a prosperous North, Seattle, under prohibition, has gone to the bad so much that it has become necessary for "a United States naval officer, backed by all the military forces of the Federal Government, to be chief of police of Seattle and to assume absolute control of the police department in the campaign that will be launched not only against vice, but against pro-Germanism as well. Moreover, he will wear the uniform of the rank and his word will be the word of the Federal Government."

Captain R. L. Coontz, commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, has sanctioned this proposal and Major General H. A. Green, commandant at Camp Lewis, has declared himself agreeable to these operations as a preventive for vice, which has made Seattle an unsafe place for soldiers.

Why Seattle Is Bad.

It is not the soldiers, nor is it the youth of the land assembled at Camp Lewis, that have made Seattle so bad.

No; it is rebellion against regulation and prohibition that are not wanted by the people.

Making laws for observance and running counter to general opinion at the same time has been proven to be an absolute failure.

There is no use in trying to subvert Nature to the ideals of fools or played-out and worn-out old roués.

Prohibition has damaged Seattle irreparably, and it will continue to damage any town where it is in vogue.
—*Yolo Independent, Broderick, Cal.*

DR. WASSON ON PROHIBITION.

THE prohibition problem is a question for every man to decide for himself. It is not a question to be passed on by legislation. Intemperance is as old as civilization, and the individual who expects to wipe it out by the mere writing of a law, is deluded," says Dr. W. R. Wasson, of New York, in the *Omaha (Neb.) Bee*.

FOUR "DRY" MASSACHUSETTS CITIES VOTE "WET" AGAIN.

THE *Boston Herald and Journal* says:

"The most remarkable and surprising feature of the municipal elections which were held in 18 cities of this commonwealth yesterday was the big increase throughout the state for licenses. Four of the cities—Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill and Taunton—fopped over from the no-license to the 'wet' column.

"Opponents of prohibition last night were pointing to the gain in this year's 'yes' vote over last year as indicative of the opposition of voters in general to national prohibition.

"Fall River, which went dry last year as a result, it is said, of the active participation of Billy Sunday, the evangelist, in the license campaign there, swung to wet yesterday by a vote of 7,050 to 5,671. Last year the vote was: Yes, 6,850; No, 8,360.

"Fitchburg, which went for license by 370, the largest majority ever given on a license vote in that city, is less than a dozen miles from the Ayer encampment of the national army, where 27,000 soldiers are in training, and now supplants Lowell as being the nearest place where liquor is legally sold.

"The vote in Fitchburg was: Yes, 2,951; No, 2,581, as compared with the vote of last year, when the city went 'dry' after nine years of license, of Yes, 2,981; No, 3,055.

No-License Fight Is Vain.

"The victory of the license forces in Fitchburg was made in spite of the assistance given the 'No' forces by Major General Hodges, commander of Camp Devens, who declared his opposition to license in a letter which was utilized by the prohibitionists in the fight. No-license was also urged from the pulpit of every church in that city.

"In Haverhill the license campaigning was heated. Although it normally votes for license, last year it swung back into the no-license column by a majority of 96. Yesterday the license forces triumphed by a vote of 3,765 to 3,428, a majority of 337.

"Taunton, which last year gave a majority of 176 votes for no-license, passed over to the 'wet' side by the margin of 1,419 votes."

"WE SEE TO YOU."

FEW impulses equal our passion for regulation. Our national business is attending to other people's business. If we do not want to smoke, or to drink, or to play baseball on Sunday, we cannot be satisfied merely by refraining from these things ourselves; we must make certain that nobody within a thousand miles of us is permitted to smoke or to drink, or to play baseball on Sunday. We have a national society called the We See To You. It is against the law to purchase cigarettes in one state, to play cards in another, and to kiss one's wife publicly in a third. New York has forbidden the representation of the Deity on the stage. New Jersey recently attempted to create a censor with power to interdict any dramatic performance; and Wisconsin considered placing a tape-measure in the hands of an official who was to make sure that "no actress or other female person shall appear on the stage unless properly covered by skirts which shall extend at least four inches below the knees."

We still are permitted to wear cape-collars, and, as yet, there is no Society for the Suppression of Sea-Food, and no League for the Prevention of Cucumbers Growing on the Sabbath.—*Channing Pollock in Photo-play Magazine.*

ILLICIT STILLS.

WE learn from the Register that Danville is working an ingenious device to defeat prohibition and supply the people with distilled liquors. Our contemporary reports the revenue men as stating that the Government has information that small stills for family use are being freely used in that dry town. The stills are described as being so small that they can be operated on the kitchen range, or over an oil stove in the basement, so as to bring them within reach of every dry family. "There is no intimation," adds our contemporary, "that the little stills are being made here, but that liquor is being manufactured on a small scale and by numerous persons is the candid belief of the men who for a month have been conducting a quiet investigation."

The coffee-pot still is an interesting innovation, and if it is not run out of business, we expect to see the number of "coffee" drinkers in Virginia greatly increased. We see no remedy for it but to place coffee and coffee-pots on the prohibition list.—*Herald, Newport News, Va.*

LIQUOR AND DRESS.

"LIQUOR is no more dangerous a temptation to a boy than dress is to a girl," says Dorothy Dix, most noted of woman's page writers, in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"The greatest weakness in the feminine character is the love of dress. The greatest temptation to women comes from dress. It makes women ruin their husbands with their extravagance and work their poor old fathers to death to supply them with finery.

"Above all other causes, it is the cause that sends women to the streets. Three-fourths of the girls who go wrong do not do it for love of some man, but for love of clothes. They sell their souls for a French confection. The one passion that animates their hearts is the passion for gewgaws.

Mothers Are to Blame.

"And, strange to say, the mothers, instead of trying to eradicate this love of dress in their daughters' breasts and teaching them what a danger it is, cultivate it. The other day a mother told me with pride that her little girl of four refused to put on a dress because it had been bought in a department store instead of a high-priced baby specialty shop. As well might a father boast that his little boy in the Kindergarten could distinguish between rye and Scotch whisky.

"Naturally, it will be said that you cannot put the whole world of women into a drab uniform to protect the poor weakling, and that as soon as she gets out of school, she will face all the allurements of fashion and find the devil of pretty things beckoning to her from every shop window. This is true, but the girl will be older, and better able to resist temptation.

"Thoughtful women everywhere are anxious to help their sex. They can best do this by teaching women not to bow down to chiffons, and by combating the temptation to overdress. This reform must be started by the women at the top. They must set the example, for they are their sisters' keepers."

The prohibition idea of solving this great problem would be to pass a law forcing all women to wear a calico uniform, and use the police power to have the law observed. But, even as in the case of the liquor question, the clothes problem can only be solved by the individual herself.

PATENT MEDICINES SELL WELL IN "DRY" TERRITORY—TONICS AND BITTERS.

(From report of Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1902.)

The following were examined for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of alcohol in each. Some of them have been recommended as temperance drinks:

	Per Cent of Alcohol (by volume)
"Best" Tonic.....	7.6
Carter's Physical Extract.....	22.0
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic.....	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic.....	29.3
Hop Tonic.....	7.0
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink".....	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic.....	19.6
Liebig Company's Cocoa Beef Tonic.....	23.2
Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.....	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable," recommended for inebriates	41.6
Schenk's Sea Weed Tonic, "entirely harmless"....	19.5
Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters.....	29.2
L. T. Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	22.3
Moses Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	17.1
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.....	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters.....	42.6
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	19.7
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25.2
Carter's Scotch Bitters.....	17.6
Coltons Bitters.....	27.1
Coop's White Mountain Bitters, "not an alcoholic beverage"	6.0
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	33.2
Flint's Quaker Bitters.....	21.4
Goodhue's Bitters.....	16.1
Greene's Nervura.....	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters.....	22.2
Hooflander's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic stimulant".....	25.6
Hop Bitters.....	12.0
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.....	44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitter, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol and no sulphur).....	20.5
Kingsley's Iron Tonic.....	14.9
Langley's Bitters.....	18.1
Liverpool's Mexican Tonic Bitters.....	22.4

Per Cent Alcohol

Paine's Celery Compound.....	21.4
Pierce's Indian Restorative Bitters.....	6.1
Puritana	22.0
Z. Porter's Stomach Bitters.....	27.9
Pulmonine	16.0
Rush's Bitters.....	35.0
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters..	47.5
Secor's Conshona Bitters.....	13.1
Shonyo's German Bitters.....	21.5
Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters.....	29.0
Thurston's Old Continental Bitters.....	11.4
Warner's Vinegar Bitters, "contains no spirit".....	6.1
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters.....	35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters.....	21.5
Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters.....	18.8
Wheat Bitters.....	13.6
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters.....	20.3
Dr. William's Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.....	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant, whiskey without its sting".....	28.2
Golden Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treat- ment of alcoholic habit".....	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.....	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla.....	8.8
Radway's Resolvent.....	7.9

The dose recommended upon the labels of the foregoing preparations varied from a teaspoonful to a wineglass full, and the frequency also varied from one to four times a day, "increased as needed."

Also the following "medicines for alcohol":

Hoff's Extract of Malt and Iron.....	5.24
Peruna	28.59
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil.....	18.88
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	20.61
Dr. Killmer's Swamp Root.....	7.32
Dr. Peter's Kuriko.....	14.00

These are the favorite substitutes in "dry" territory.

How do they compare with beer, wine and whiskey?

CLEAN-UP OF ILLICIT DISTILLING IS PROPOSED BY INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER ROPER. GOVERNORS OF "DRY" STATES URGED TO AID IN STOPPING SALE OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—An appeal to Governors and members of Congress to support a nation-wide campaign against illicit liquor distillers was prepared today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, whose reports show "moonshine" traffic increasing rapidly. The campaign will be directed mainly against Southern dry states, where the location of most of the military camps has added a special reason for the clean-up movement.

"Commissioner Roper will ask governors to furnish state agents to co-operate with Government inspectors in putting illegal stills out of business, and to prosecute the campaign actively during the next two months, ordinarily the busiest period of the year for moonshiners. The appeal probably will be issued in a few days."

The above headlines and introductory paragraphs are taken from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* of January 25, 1918.

Only 22 of the 48 states of the Union are now "dry," and yet we have the remarkable spectacle presented to us of the great money collecting arm of the Federal Government admitting its inability to cope with the ever-increasing spread of "moonshining" throughout the so-called "dry" states of the South.

We are told that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will "appeal to Governors and members of Congress to support a nation-wide campaign against illicit distilling."

This is a tacit admission that with all the power of the Federal Government at his command the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cannot control the "moonshiners" of the Southern "dry" states.

The licensed distillers of the United States hold today in their bonded warehouses about 190,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, which when sold will pay to the Federal treasury a tax of three dollars and twenty cents per gallon, or an aggregate of \$608,000,000.

Moonshiners Wax Prosperous.

In justice to the lawful distillers of the country, the commissioner is doing all he can to suppress the manufacture of spirits made in violation of law, which pay

no tax and produce no revenue to the Federal Government and none to the states, and which are crude and unsanitary in character.

There were destroyed in the fiscal year 1915, chiefly in the prohibition states of the South, 3,832 illicit stills.

After this energetic raid in 1915, there were destroyed in the same territory in 1916, 3,286 illicit stills.

Since the increase of the tax on spirits from \$1.10 per gallon to \$3.20 per gallon, the incentive to illicit manufacture has been given a tremendous impetus. The mountain "moonshiner," even with his crude apparatus, can get about four gallons of firewater out of a bushel of hillside corn worth not to exceed, at present grain quotations, \$1.75 per bushel.

It is not worth that much to the mountaineer, because to realize that sum he would have to transport his grain to market over difficult and sometimes impassable roads.

Four gallons of "moonshine" at the low price of a dollar a quart would thus yield the maker about \$16.00 from a bushel of grain.

Uncle Sam Does His Best.

With this temptation to easy money it is not surprising that the strong arm of the Government fails to collect its dues and that its highest excise authority appeals for assistance in his dilemma.

The Hon. Daniel C. Roper, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a man of fine attainments and splendid executive ability. But he cannot accomplish the impossible, even with the efficient force at his command.

There is no complaint in this instance that taxpaid liquors are being shipped from one state to another. They are being illicitly manufactured in plain and open violation of law in prohibition states and mainly in the Southern "dry" states.

If the excise arm of the Government is now ineffectual in the exercise of its functions when 22 states are "dry," and lawful tax-paid spirits are still obtainable, where will we find ourselves when the present supply of lawful tax-paid spirits is exhausted and total prohibition is in force in 48 states?

The present conditions portray in hideous outline the assinity and impracticability of national prohibition.

It is evident that the liquor regulations of the Federal Government concerning cantonments are much more rigidly observed in license states than in prohibition states. The Reed "bone-dry" law prevents the ship-

ping into prohibition states of wholesome, tax-paid, well-matured liquor, but it encourages—within the limits of those states—the manufacture of “wildcat” “moonshine” liquor.

If these conditions prevail now with only 22 states under prohibition, what will they be if all the states adopt the nation-wide amendment?

We will have the illicit manufacturers all around us, unchecked and unregulated.

Even our present military force would not be equal to the suppression of this illicit traffic. The Government would lose about six hundred million dollars a year, which would have to be shouldered by the income taxpayers of the country.—*Joseph Debar, President, National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers.*

PASS A LAW.

Are your neighbors very bad?

Pass a law!

Do they smoke? Do they chew?

Are they often bothering you?

Don't they do as you would do?

Pass a law!

Are your wages awful low?

Pass a law!

Are the prices much too high?

Do the wife and babies cry?

'Cause the turkeys all roost high?

Pass a law!

When M. D. finds new diseases,

Pass a law!

Got the mumps or enfermesis,

Measles, croup or “expertisus?”

Lest we all should fly to pieces,

Pass a law!

Are the lights aburning red?

l'ass a law!

Paint 'em green or paint 'em whitel

Close up all them places tight!

My! Our town is such a sight!

Pass a law!

No matter what the trouble is,

Pass a law!

Goodness sakes, but ain't it awful!

My! What are we going to do?

Almost anything ain't lawful.

And the judge is human, too!

Pass a law!

—Public.

WE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

MORE than 80 per cent of the adult males of the United States drink some form of liquors, it is contended, because they like to drink, and they believe that they have a right to drink. A less than 20 per cent minority, composed chiefly of those whose unsupported statements claim to represent the majority, have forced the prohibition movement in this country, it is said.

The average citizen who drinks beer, wine or high-balls, attends to his own business, doesn't go to Washington; he doesn't bother to write to his United States Senators or Congressmen; he doesn't even write to his local newspaper protesting against the attempted invasion of his personal liberty in a manner of private conduct. He and his fellows outnumber the prohibition supporters five to one, but they count for nothing as against the well-financed campaign of the persistent minority.

Why have not the consumers of liquors been heard from? Chiefly because they are like men in the time of Noah, who didn't think that there would be much of a shower. The notion that the Government of a great nation, founded on the principles of individual liberty, justice, and respect for human rights, should enact a law depriving its citizens of their right and liberties, has seemed too absurd for serious attention.

We are waging war against the Hohenzollern dynasty. Shall a war for liberty be made the pretext for depriving American free men of their liberty?—*From Brooklyn (N. Y.) Citizen, June 24, 1917.*

HITTING CERTAIN PREACHERS.

MINISTERS who neglect the doctrine of brotherly love and cater to emotional topics are severely criticized by the *Labor World*, whose advice is to preach the gospel on Sunday and leave agitation for week-days:

"There are six days in the week in addition to Sunday. Surely general lecturers, political advocates, anti-saloon league paid agents and all such like, could be engaged to hold forth their views on this or that subject, on any of the six evenings, and let the pastor of the church have the Sundays to tell his congregation about the eternal blessings that are promised all those human beings who walk and commune with the Great Teacher on earth and abide by his admonitions."

Special Prices for Manuals.

Although the price of individual copies of the Anti-Prohibition Manual is 10 cents, special prices will be made for all orders of five or more. For large firms, liberal leagues and other organizations, these Manuals will be supplied at cost price.

“The Other Side.”

“THE OTHER SIDE” of Prohibition, a monthly magazine issued by this Department, is the Anti-Prohibition Manual brought up-to-date each month.

The subscription price is only 25 cents per year. Send post card for sample copy. Special rates for clubs will be made.

The Clip Sheet.

The Clip Sheet, published regularly by this Department, is a digest of the news of the day concerning the prohibition question. It is especially valuable to newspapers in keeping them in touch with the trend of events in the “wet and dry” war. Plate matter and “mats” of cartoons and photographs used in the Clip Sheet will be supplied free of charge upon application to this Department.

Address all communications to PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT, 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Information Bureau

THE Publicity Department of the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers conducts an Information Bureau for the purpose of supplying facts, statistics and arguments against Prohibition in whatever way Prohibition may appear.

All questions which may arise in YOUR mind in regard to the Pros and Cons of Prohibition can be answered if you will drop a line to the above department.

Specialists are employed to take care of these requests for information.

Authors and debaters who have in mind proposed discussions on the Pros and Cons of the "Liquor Question" are urged to make use of the special library on this subject available at the offices of the above organization.

Literature dealing with all phases of Prohibition may be obtained free of charge upon application. Requests for special information will be given prompt attention.

Address all communications to "PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT," No. 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

