

HOME AND STATE

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There is also significance in the fact that this came out as a "news dispatch." Perhaps such indications of a turning of the tide will be accorded a place as news in the daily press.

(Scribner's Magazine, February 1927)

WHEN THE TURTLE SINGS

(By Don Marquise)

This article should be read in connection with Lord Astor's article in the February Forum. "The appeal of wine is purely sensual," says that article, and this one, which represents a monologue by an old "soak" illustrates it. It is a glorification of liquor and lust, the kind of an article one does not often see in Scribner's, a magazine which one usually associates with literature.

(The Scientific Monthly, February 1927)

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ties of the road," all of which are regarded by many as for the other fellow. Restraints on personal liberty touching adultery, and the Mann Act are disregarded by thousands, but few of the transgressors "find their way into our courts." Laws relating to gambling, smuggling, the income tax are constantly defied. The election official ambitious to ascend the political ladder "takes a chance" in disregarding election laws. Blaspheming, furnishing cigarettes to minors, dispensing narcotic drugs, fortune telling, usury, illegal trusts, are other instances.

The first place in which to begin the remedy is the home. "By precept and practice the youth of the land must be trained to walk in the paths of law observance." Other methods are suggested, but among them one does not find modifying or repealing a law as a method of creating respect for law.

(The Forum, February, 1927)

WHY PROHIBITION WILL WIN

By Viscount Astor

Not every one who has read with pride and satisfaction Lord Astor's indictment of the liquor business and defense of prohibition knows of the wide opportunities he has had, and used, for studying the question. This article tells. He was a member of the British Liquor Control Board during the war, and was at the

AN ATTEMPT TO GO

"Oil Paint and Drug Reporter" Decries Make Industrial Alcohol Sale United Effort of In

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, a weekly 31 vigorously assails the Edwards amendment that Senator Edwards of New Jersey lawful "to denature any alcohol by the such alcohol destructive to human life if used. Reporter has never been conspicuous as therefore not even Senator Edwards can cause of "fanatical" prohibition ideas. They hesitate to say that the Edwards bill is reckless." The attack in part follows:

There is no other purpose in the existing laws providing for the denaturing of alcohol than that of assuring a supply of this material for industrial use. Denaturing alcohol for any other purpose is illegal, no matter what the nature of the de-

either ignored the law in some of its phases, or made the law yield to the constitution without expressly deciding on its constitutionality.

The thing that is especially pleasing to us is that the legal opinions put forth by the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, has been so signally corroborated by the highest courts. Superintendent Webb is no lawyer, just a humble minister of the Gospel, but he has never yet taken a stand on any legal question connected with the wet and dry issues, which opinion has not been sustained by the highest courts of the state and national governments. This fact is most pleasing to the friends of the cause and strengthens their confidence in his leadership even where generally a lawyer should be needed. He simply applies common sense interpretation to our constitution, our governmental policies and our laws. After all, law is common sense applied to questions of justice and right.

WETS INVADE TEXAS

The following is clipped from the El Paso Times. Reference is to the so-called Canadian plan of solving the liquor problem. In Canada there is no question that it is proving a great success—for the brewers and distillers. Their stocks are on a boom.

Dr. F. W. Buck, of San Francisco, disciple of dry law modification, is in El Paso today calling on prominent citizens, pastors and officials to enlist them as members of the Federal Dispensary-Tax Reduction League, Inc., of which he is secretary.

Dr. Buck is on his way to Washington, D. C., from the Coast, is accompanied by his wife, E. P. Tyson, and Walter Hayt, all of San Francisco.

"This is our third week out, and we are finding excellent support for the league," Dr. Buck said last night.

"We have arranged for a bill to be introduced in the Arizona legislature, which would ask congress to take steps to enact the league's plan to have the government dispense liquor in specific amounts to persons who want it.

"We are signing up persons who want to join the league, and in Douglas, Arizona, alone, three preachers signed up."

The "Buck plan" of modification is to amend the Eighteenth Amendment to allow the government to sell to each voter not to exceed two quarts of spirits, 15 of wine and 30 of beer a month for home use at 100 per cent profit.

"Spirits at \$1.00 a quart, wine at 50 cents and beers at 20 cents will produce approximately \$1,117,000,000 revenue annually under this plan, and besides saving the cost of prohibition, will greatly reduce the crime wave and improve health conditions by allowing pure liquors in the home where poison is now prevalent," Dr. Buck said.

"Our plan will reduce taxes about 35 per cent and will eliminate the bootleg evil."

The plan to amend the Eighteenth Amendment will not be introduced in congress until next December, Dr. Buck said, adding that he anticipated a three-year fight before the change is adopted.

"I PREFER TO OBEY THE LAW"

Miss Elga Daniels of Nacogdoches, Texas, won first prize as cotton grower, and along with it, won a trip to Washington, D. C. There she met the president and many prominent men, and was invited to lunch with the ambassador from Chili.

At the luncheon, when offered cocktails and wine, and champagne, she refused, saying, "I prefer to obey the law."

There, Senators Bruce, Edge, Edwards and Reed, the senatorial B-E-E-R brigade, there you have a real Texan, emblem of law and order—goddess of American patriotism.

This is the kind of girls Texas is raising under prohibition, and under Dan Moody's rule the crop will grow better.

Note—The wonder is that the above statement of Miss Daniels was ever allowed in the public press. Brother Stayton of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment must have been in the midst of his siesta.

STATUS OF DRY LEGISLATION AT AUSTIN

The present legislature and the Court of Criminal Appeals have largely undone the work of the wets in the legislature of two years ago. Just what the status of the laws will be if the Woodward bill finally passes as engrossed in the Senate (which we think, is likely) cannot yet be told.

The Court of Criminal Appeals has rendered a decision which was a solar plexus blow to the wet hopes. We have not yet seen a full copy. Doubtless we will need to have some more Court opinions before we will all know just what the law is.

The Anti-Saloon League has always contended that parts of the law were unconstitutional, on the grounds that it proposed to punish officers for doing just what the national law made it their duty to do, and also because it constituted an unwarranted restriction on the State in its duty to suppress crime through its duly elected and appointed constabulary.

From newspaper excerpts from this court decision it seems that the Court

99 OF 100 PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PINT ARE BOOTLEGGING

DR. BEVAN, CHAIRMAN AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TELLS COUNCIL OF DOCTORS OF PERMIT ABUSERS

Most Representative Doctors of United States and Canada Assembled in Council on Medical Education and Licensure Hear Dr. Bevan Denounce Whisky Prescription Writing Abuses

DEMAND FOR MEDICINAL WHISKY NOT FROM DOCTORS

Dr. Bevan Says 99 Out of 100 Prescriptions Are Bootlegging Prescriptions, That in Pre-Volstead Days No Reputable Physician Wrote 400 Pints in a Year; Praises 18th Amendment

While the prohibition enforcement unit is struggling with the problem of providing medicinal whisky to meet the requirements of the medical profession, the most prominent representatives of that profession in convention in Chicago, on February 14, heard Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the American Medical Association, scathingly denounce whisky prescription abuses as practiced by some physicians.

Dr. Bevan's accusations and denunciation of prescription whisky verify the opinion of dry leaders that the demand for medicinal whisky does not come from the reputable physicians of the United States. The doctors, the most representative physicians of the United States and Canada, were meeting in the Palmer House, Chicago, for the "annual congress of the council on medical education, medical licensure and hospitals, of the American Medical Association."

Mostly Bootlegging Prescriptions

Here is what Dr. Bevan told these physicians:

More than 99 prescriptions out of 100 written for a pint of whisky are bootlegging prescriptions and are a disgrace to the great medical profession.

Asked for details concerning his charges that physicians are admittedly abusing their whisky privilege, Dr. Bevan told the press:

The government regulation permits a physician to prescribe 100 pints of whisky to his patients every three months, or 400 pints a year.

Previous to the time of the Volstead act honest physicians in general practice never prescribed 100 pints of whisky to their patients in a period of three months.

At the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, the drug room has not issued a single bottle of whisky since prohibition, and we take care of more than 12,000 patients a year.

From the standpoint of personal hygiene and public health, legislation has never been passed that has such possibilities for good as the prohibition amendment.

Significance of Statements

As this council of the American Medical Association is the supreme advisory and admonitory body in the profession in civilized North America, it will be seen that its deliberations and recommendations mean much.

It is entirely proper that the government make provision whereby a reputable physician may obtain whisky in such cases as he deems necessary; but if Dr. Bevan's charges that 99 prescriptions out of 100 written for a pint of whisky are bootlegging prescriptions is true, it is evident that there is urgent need for more

careful and more stringent regulations under which permits are issued.

These charges coming from a man who stands in the front rank of the medical profession must carry weight. They indicate that the great concern which General Andrews manifested over what he considered a possibility of a depletion of whisky available for medicinal purposes, is unfounded, if only the government can devise some method of keeping in the bonded warehouse the liquor that is being dispensed through these bootlegging prescriptions.

If only one out of 100 prescriptions is legitimate, the whisky now in bonded warehouses available for medicinal use is sufficient to last for many years to come under effective permit regulations.

What Prescription Whisky Did to Ontario

That there is a real menace to the prohibition policy through this whisky prescription route is seen in the experience of the province of Ontario. Friends of prohibition in that province recognize the fact that it was prescription whisky, perhaps as much as anything else that broke down the modified form of prohibition of that province. No less authority than Premier Ferguson himself, who fathered the 4.4 beer policy which was repudiated at the polls December 1, and government control of the liquor traffic substituted for it, says that five million dollars was spent annually on prescription whisky in that province.

It is most encouraging to have the reputable physicians of this country thus openly denounce the practice of fake whisky prescription writing.

The very day that Dr. Bevan was condemning the prescription-writing physicians, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue permits to private companies for the manufacture of medicinal liquor was reported unanimously to the House Ways and Means Committee. This measure was a substitute for a bill sponsored by General Andrews. Under it one class of permits would provide for manufacture of Bourbon and the other rye. Permits may be good for ten years and would be renewable, but could be revoked for violations of the law. The treasury would prescribe the formulas to be used by the permittees who would be allowed "a reasonable profit." Under this bill existing stocks of whisky would be concentrated in not more than six warehouses. Importation of whisky would be permitted if existing stocks should prove insufficient to meet the demand.

The lower branch of the Wisconsin legislature has passed a resolution memorializing Congress to conduct a nationwide referendum on the repeal of the Volstead act.

NEW YORK HEALTH COMMISSIONER MAKES DISCOVERY

Dr. Nicoll Produces Figures Which Prove That Prohibition Law Enforced



acted emanating from New York, comparisons are made not between license and prohibition periods but between periods within the time the Eighteenth Amendment has been in effect.

How About the Rate in Wet Years?

Was Dr. Nicoll alarmed over the alcoholism death rate, for instance, in New York City for the eight years period—1910 to 1917—when the average annual deaths in that city from acute and chronic alcoholism were 619? Perhaps he would not take such a gloomy view over this menace "fully as disturbing as the increase of deaths from cancer," had he compared the 1926 record with the record of 1912 to 1917. He speaks of the report of "one life insurance company." Perhaps he refers to the Metropolitan Life, which company does not report increase in the death rate from alcoholism since 1920, but the rate has not reached

to steady heavy drinking, has steadily been only about one-half as potent as a cause of death as it was normally before prohibition.

Here's the Remedy

Here is further evidence that the remedy which Dr. Nicoll seeks lies in law enforcement. His own state would be a good field to make the experiment. Thousands upon thousands of erstwhile drinkers since the closing of the saloons have become abstainers as shown by the sharp decline in the death rate from those diseases peculiarly associated with alcoholism. They belong to the class who will not take a chance on the bootleggers' product or who for patriotic reasons refuse to conspire to break the law. It has resolved itself into a problem of eliminating the bootlegger who is selling the stuff that kills quickly.

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WHAT THE CURRENT MAGAZINES ARE SAYING ABOUT PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

(Reviewed by Emma L. Transeau)

(The Congregationalist, Feb. 17, 1927)
(Editorial)

"SLOW" PARTIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Those who have insisted that our young people are "all right" and not as reckless as painted are backed up by the report here chronicled. Young people are organizing against wild parties. It started, according to the report, from a letter which a young man wrote to a newspaper stating his desire "to be popular without indulging in, or expressing approval of, the indiscretions and follies which seemed so essential to the happiness of his friends." Many of his friends, apparently, had the same desire, but were waiting for a leader. They were willing to be called "slow" in order to start a revolt "away from the type of party, dance, and amusement which have become so closely identified with young people." The revolt is also "against the violation of the prohibition law." These young people have further shown their intelligence by taking advantage of the strength there is in unity. Hence the "Slow" clubs. "Welcome recruits."

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"Law Enforcement Through Self Restraint," by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, is written from the standpoint that we are in danger of laying too much stress upon the idea of enforcement and too little on the idea of self-restraint. With an illustration of the difference between Americans and Frenchmen shown in appropriating fruit found on the highway, he remarks that it is probably due in part "to the training of the youth in these European countries from childhood to give heed to authority and to hold the law in reverence. Fashions and customs have a large part in directing our acts. A few years ago, appropriating spoons and other hotel property as souvenirs and exhibiting them was 'a common practice for travelers.' Now, no one of any social standing would dream of admitting such collecting. Therefore, invoke the power of custom and fashion as aids to laws that call for self-denial and self-control in the interests of public welfare.

"Laws That Men Break and Why," by Hon. Edwin M. Abbott, contains an interesting enumeration of other laws besides the prohibition law which "respectable citizens" disrespect, disregard, or break with as little compunction. In automobile driving there are laws restricting

speeding, parking, specifying lighting, and "rules of the road," all of which are regarded by many as for the other fellow. Restraints on personal liberty touching adultery, and the Mann Act are disregarded by thousands, but few of the transgressors "find their way into our courts." Laws relating to gambling, smuggling, the income tax are constantly defied. The election official ambitious to ascend the political ladder "takes a chance" in disregarding election laws. Blaspheming, furnishing cigarets to minors, dispensing narcotic drugs, fortune telling, usury, illegal trusts, are other instances.

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AN ATTEMPT TO GLORIFY LAWLESSNESS

"Oil Paint and Drug Reporter" Denounces Edwards Bill Designed to Make Industrial Alcohol Safe for the Bootlegger; Urges United Effort of Industries to Defeat It

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, a New York publication, in the issue of January 31 vigorously assails the Edwards anti-industrial alcohol bill. It will be remembered that Senator Edwards of New Jersey introduced a bill which would make it unlawful "to denature any alcohol by the admixture therewith of materials rendering such alcohol destructive to human life if used as a beverage." The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter has never been conspicuous as an advocate of the prohibition policy, and therefore not even Senator Edwards can accuse that journal of attacking his bill because of "fanatical" prohibition ideas. The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter does not hesitate to say that the Edwards bill is really an attempt "to glorify, yes, legalize lawlessness." The attack in part follows:

There is no other purpose in the existing laws providing for the denaturing of alcohol than that of assuring a supply of this material for industrial use. Denaturing alcohol for any other purpose is illegal, no matter what the nature of the denaturant employed. It might be argued that the denaturing of alcohol for use as a rubbing fluid for use on the human body has no industrial purpose, but the denaturing must be done in the manufacture of the rubbing fluid—in other words, the industry, and not in the household or even in the drugstore. No amount of explaining or attempting to explain hidden meanings can make the Edwards bill anything other than it is: a design to deprive legitimate industry of alcohol suitably denatured as the law now provides in order that illegitimate industry may be facilitated and violation of the law be made less hazardous. It is a design to nullify the prohibition law and whatever may be the attitude of any person toward the purpose of that statute all must agree that this attack upon it is not in the open.

Need Is Universal

So general is the need for alcohol in industry that there are but few lines of manufacturing which would not be ad-

ministry of Health, where he studied the effects of alcohol on health and life. He was "one of the Prime Minister's secretaries" when the Cabinet was considering legislation suggested by the Liquor Control Board and there realized "to the full" the political power of the industry, and in protecting his wife from the abuses it heaped upon her "to try to drive her out of public life because she was a temperance reformer," he has had to study its methods. He has devoted time to studying the "religious aspects of the drink problem," whether the use of alcohol impedes the attempt all should make to be more unselfish, to develop one's higher and spiritual nature as distinct from one's lower and animal nature and whether its effect on the brain and mind enables one to get a clearer apprehension of God and His creation."

To this broad physiological, social, industrial, political and religious viewpoint Lord Astor has added two visits to the United States, not especially to study the workings of prohibition, but using all opportunities to do so. He also knows the conditions in wet countries, where, in the large cities there are "orgies" not to be explained by prohibition; where the use of alcohol "may not form so frequent a topic of conversation . . . but it is constantly thrust before men, women and children by commercial advertising" with this background he can speak with assurance on important points:

"Crime Waves"? European cities have them. "A spirit of lawlessness has bothered most cities since the war." Wine a solution? "Are the wine-drinking countries leading the world morally?" Materialists who extol "wine, women and song"

turn for their enjoyments to "the world, the flesh and the devil."

Money used by the Anti-Saloon League? "Is it worse than having French brandy and wine interests spending money in the United States and Canada to impede the temperance movement? Drinks with a kick? Can any be produced that are not intoxicating? Referenda? They should carry a clear alternative to prohibition. The voter should know what he is voting for.

How will it be settled? "The American people will not start again the general use of intoxicants for science and experience have proved that these take the edge off of efficiency, blunt ideals and are always on the side of the flesh and its war against the spirit."

GOLD FROM SALT WATER

(By Walter Karig)

This article, a story of a soldier in poor health and without money who made a fortune by rum-running, appears to imply that Rum-Row went out of existence, not because of the efficiency of the Coast Guard, but because the "King" of the Row made all the money he wanted, and quit. However true the rest of the article may be, that part of it will appeal only to the willingly credulous.

ANDREWS URGES FUND

Appeals to Ways and Means Committee for Money for Under-cover Agents

Last week one day, General Andrews appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee and urged the creation of a \$500,000 fund to finance under-cover operations and permit prohibition officers to advance expense money to agents. It will be remembered that an attempt to include such authority in the Treasury department appropriations bill was frustrated in the House.

General Andrews pointed out that such under-cover methods are employed by the Post Office department, the Internal Revenue Department, and customs service in apprehending mail frauds, counterfeiting schemes, and smugglers. He explained that the bill he advocates would merely authorize the same use of money by the prohibition unit which he contends is faced by a much more difficult task than the others.

"We are trying to improve the personnel of the Prohibition unit," said General Andrews. "We want to make it so that a man can wear a prohibition badge with pride. We try to get rid of agents who are not capable and honest."

TO MAKE IT BAD FORM

National W. C. T. U. Launches Movement to Make Cocktail Drinking a Breach of Etiquette

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union started a movement on the anniversary of the birth of Frances Willard to create a sentiment which will brand cocktail drinking as bad etiquette.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the W. C. T. U., announced that the campaign to make the surreptitious cocktail a matter of bad form, is to be national in extent. An appeal is being made to society leaders to lend assistance in this campaign.

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, director of the scientific temperance education, in a letter to prominent leaders among women says: "Serving of cocktails is a mid-Victorian custom and should be relegated to the antique shop along with the pewter mugs and Georgian candlesticks."

Offers to millionaire bootleggers are not so numerous these days. Is it possible the bootleg trade is falling off?

—yes, legalize, lawlessness.

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MARCH, 1927

Prosperity in Finland

Recently, Mr. Risto Ryti, chief director of the Bank of Finland, delivered a lecture on the economical condition of Finland before the Economical Society of Helsingfors. In his address he said:

The year 1926 may be designated as a good economical year. The total value of the industrial production in 1924 was 9,245,100,000 Finnish marks. In 1925, it arose to 10,126,200,000 marks, and, in 1926, it leaped to nearly 11,000,000,000.

Deposits in the Finnish banks in 1926 increased about 1,000,000,000 Finnish marks.

While all of the booze-lapping nations of Europe are in the slough of financial despondency, struggling to balance their budgets and waiting for the cancellation of their debts, gallant little Finland, under her prohibition law, is paying her debts and rolling in a prosperity such as the country has never experienced before.

And, incidentally, the mortality statistics for 1925, now available, show a rate of 13.5 per thousand, the lowest mortality rate ever known in Finland.

All this is very disgusting to liquor vendors who used to make so much money in spreading death and poverty over Finland in the old, sad, liquor days.

Hill's Wet Committee

The present Congress goes out of existence at noon, Friday, March 4. When it shall have finished its work a considerable number of Congressmen go back into private life. One of these is the Hon. John Philip Hill, wet leader, from Baltimore.

One of Mr. Hill's latest acts was to organize a committee for "the modification of the Volstead Act." He read their names into the Congressional Record in order that posterity might know who the heroes are.

There are 435 members in the House, but the names of only 61 of them appear as members of this wet committee. It has been very interesting to study their identity and their location.

Pennsylvania furnishes six of the sixty-one. Three of the six are from Philadelphia. They are Connolly, Ransley, and Golder, all obedient members of the Philadelphia machine. Golder has not been at Washington so very much of his time since elected, as he is kept busy in the Philadelphia court defending bootleggers.

Two of Pennsylvania's members, Brumm of Schuylkill, and Esterly of Berks, will retire to private life. The other wet committeeman from this state is John M. Morin, a former Pittsburgh saloonkeeper.

Of the 61 members of Hill's wet committee 21 are from New York and 3 live across the river from New York in New Jersey. Massachusetts furnishes 4 and Baltimore 4.

St. Paul furnishes 1, St. Louis 4, New Orleans 1 and San Francisco 2. These are the only members west of the Mississippi River. There is not a single member of this committee south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi. The location of the membership of the Hill committee shows rather accurately the chief battleground between the wet and dry forces of America.

Monumental Gall

For unprecedented insolence and for monumental gall nothings excels the appeal sent to the bankers of the country by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, asking for contributions to finance the fight to restore the liquor traffic. This letter purported

to come from the "National Bankers Committee," whatever that may be, of this wet organization, but it was signed by W. H. Stayton, the head of the organization.

No group of business men in the nation has felt more directly the beneficial effects of prohibition than have the bankers. Credits and savings accounts both in amounts and number of depositors, make more eloquent appeal to retain the law that closed the saloons, than does the piteous wail of those who are fighting the battle for the brewers. Might as well ask the bankers to deliberately reject thousands of their best accounts.

It takes gall, that's the word, to ask such a thing, but the old remnant of the booze crowd have it.

Dr. Bevan Makes Serious Charge

Can it be that the Treasury Department has been deceived in the amount of whisky required for medicinal purposes?

The department has based its estimate upon the amount that has been withdrawn ostensibly for medical use. The department, of course, knows that some of this liquor withdrawn for medicinal use has found its way into bootleg channels. This is evidenced by the fact that the permit regulations whereby doctors and druggists have been provided with proper means to write and fill whisky prescriptions have from time to time been made more stringent. But it is doubtful if the department or if the people generally had any idea that the prescription abuses are as extensive as Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the American Medical Association, declares them to be.

Dr. Bevan's declaration that 99 prescriptions out of 100 written for a pint of whisky are bootlegging prescriptions, carries weight because of the prominent position Dr. Bevan occupies in the medical profession.

He was speaking before the annual congress of the council on medical education, medical licensure, and hospitals, of the American Medical Association. He was speaking to the most representative members of the medical profession in North America, and he was speaking not as a "prohibition fanatic" for the purpose of spreading prohibition propaganda, but for the avowed purpose of correcting very grave evils which he says exists among the men of his profession. Prohibition was not the only subject under discussion. Other evils and shortcomings of the profession were discussed and remedies proposed.

It speaks well for the profession in the United States that this practice of writing whisky prescriptions with a view to evading the prohibition law is condemned by the profession.

If Dr. Bevan is correct in his estimate, the remedy for overcoming the alleged shortage of available medicinal whisky which this country is facing, according to the Treasury Department, lies in denying permits to these doctors who are writing the bootlegging whisky prescriptions. This would effect a tremendous conservation of the available supply now on hand. If this were done it would be many years before Congress would have to agitate itself over the question of manufacturing medicinal whisky as it seems to be agitated at the present moment.

Emphasizes Weakness

It is doubtful if the proposition of the New York legislator, Mr. Cu villier, to mandamus Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment will be given serious consideration.

It is interesting, however, in that it emphasizes how woefully weak is the wet cause.

Mr. Cu villier realizes, no doubt, that it would be just as impossible to persuade two-thirds of the states to petition for a constitutional convention to amend or repeal the prohibition amendment as it would to persuade two-thirds of the members of both branches of Congress to submit a repeal resolution. He does not even attempt this, but delves back into the musty records and finds that during the past twenty-five years at least thirty-two states have petitioned for a constitutional convention. There was only one of these, that of Nevada last year, that petitioned for the purpose of changing the prohibition law.

A cause that is so unpopular that it has to sneak into a constitutional convention called on petitions demanding a hearing on questions that have long been settled is indeed weaker than most people think. It is doubtful if Mr. Cu villier could persuade a dozen states to join in petitioning Congress for a convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution to permit the manufacture and sale of booze.

Dr. Butler Makes 'Em Laugh

It's a sorry spectacle, president of a great university touring the country in a speaking campaign to bring back the saloon and all its attendant evils. His influence would be vastly more harmful to the cause of sobriety save for the fact that he makes himself so ridiculous. People laugh and the spell is broken.

For instance, is there anything more ludicrous than Dr. Butler rising in solemn dignity and declaring that the Eighteenth Amendment is a law-breaking law and has no place in the Constitution? Thus in a few words he overrules the Supreme Court of the United States. And the fact remains that the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution. It's there, Dr. Butler.

Let's see you take it out. How much nearer the accomplishment of this task are you today than you were seven years ago?

We are glad Dr. Butler can say such funny things. It prevents folks taking him seriously.

Poisoned Poison

The Outlook in commenting upon the report of Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical examiner of the health department of New York City, on deaths from alcoholism, says:

It showed that 741 persons died of drink in New York City in 1926. It had much to say of poisoned alcohol, which after all means about as much as "poisoned strychnine" would.

This is a point that ought to be emphasized continually. Let it ever be remembered that alcohol is a poison. In the days of license whisky in its purest form killed literally thousands of people annually, because alcohol is a poison.

NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

(Jamestown, N. Y., Evening Journal, Feb. 16, 1927)

We have waited some time to ascertain the reaction of the public to the declaration of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, who recently withdrew Calvin Coolidge from consideration as a candidate for the presidency and thus far—it has seemed that Prof. Butler's voice had become a whisky whisper before it reached the people.

The press of the country has apparently not been tremendously impressed with his oracular utterances. Wholly apart from the question of whether the President should or should not be a candidate for another term the newspapers of the country with considerable unanimity of opinion have taken the position that he was speaking before he was invited and some apparently with little regard for his personality have been poking fun at him. In a word what he might have regarded as a speech from the throne has been interpreted by the country at large as merely a vaudeville gag.

Of course, Prof. Butler told us he was speaking for New York City and New York City must have a wet candidate or it would leave the Union. That to be sure is a deplorable situation, although to tell the truth there is a suspicion in many quarters that a New York City label is about the worst handicap that any presidential candidate can have. Governor Smith can if he is so disposed supply further particulars on this subject.

PROHIBITION GIVEN THE CREDIT

(United Presbyterian)

The year 1926 was the greatest life insurance year in our history. There was written \$16,400,000,000 worth of new life insurance. The total amount of life insurance now carried by the American people is \$80,000,000,000, according to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. This is more than the whole money value of France and Belgium combined. Prohibition is given the credit for being one of the big factors in this astounding increase. Money that formerly went for drink is now laid up in life insurance for the families of those who once drank.

Drinking is the greatest asset the capitalist has in maintaining a position of dominance over labor.—Philip Snowden, member of British Parliament and spokesman for labor.

Wets want more people to drink wood alcohol and die so that they will have something to howl about.

OUR LEGISLATION AT AUSTIN

Senator Thomas B. Love of Dallas fought through the Senate his bill to repeal the Ferguson Amnesty Bill passed by the last legislature. The wets fought furiously to defeat the bill. At this writing the bill is before the house where it has been placed by a favorable committee report. It will doubtless pass the House before this reaches our readers.

Senator Walter C. Woodward of Coleman has fought through his bill which has commonly been referred to as repealing the Search and Seizure Law passed at the last session. Really, the bill does not repeal the Search and Seizure law but repeals S. B. 115 of the last legislature which excluded evidence against bootleggers, if found by officers without a search warrant.

At this writing the bill has been passed to engrossment in the Senate by the vote of the following Senators:

Bledsoe	Moore	Triplett
Bowers	Neal	Westbrook
Floyd	Pollard	Witt
Lewis	Reid	Woodward
Love	Smith	
McFarlane	Stuart	

Senators Greer, Hardin and Wood were absent, but we are under the impression that all three would have voted for it, had they been present.

The old wet brigade voted solidly against its repeal.

Senator Wirtz attempted to weaken the bill by an amendment when he saw he could not defeat it. Senator Stuart offered a substitute to Wirtz's amendment, which substitute was accepted by Woodward, and which was also accepted by the Senate by a vote of 15 to 13. This substitute of Stuart's does not seem to weaken the bill.

Wets Make Vicious Attacks Upon Superintendent Webb

In the discussions centering around the Woodward bill, most vicious attacks were made upon the Anti-Saloon League and its Superintendent. Wirtz has no love to lose on the Anti-Saloon League because it gave the dry section of his district his record in the last Legislature, just at the time he was asking for their vote. The result was that the wet Republicans of Comal county had to come to his rescue.

Eugene Miller who claims to represent the 22nd Senatorial district, also had "his stinger out" for Superintendent Webb for the same reason, and for the additional reason that Webb took up "three large collections" for the cause of prohibition in Weatherford last year. He strangely kept as silent as an oyster on those who represent the Rational American League and who have been covering Texas taking up a collection to get the Volstead Act modified, as reported in another column in this issue. He was also silent concerning the so-called "Federal Dispensary-Tax Reduction League, Inc." which has been covering Texas, as also reported in this issue, gathering funds to get the Eighteenth Amendment so changed that Uncle Sam may himself make up and sell all the liquor the people want.

Another subject that Senator Miller was strangely silent on was the propriety of a Senator having his campaign expenses paid by public utilities corporations, which are located out of his district.

We suspect his constituents would have preferred light on these subjects, rather than on Superintendent Webb, for most of them know him.

One thing that seemed to nettle the Senator was the fact that his constituents were hot after him to vote for the Woodward bill. He said he had "four letter files full of letters and telegrams" from his constituents. He also said that many of them were in exactly the same language and that they were really written in the office of the Anti-Saloon League at Dallas. No such letters were written there. One great trouble with Senator Miller is that he knows too much that is not true.

GOOD LIQUOR SCARCE

Amid newspaper reports of the successful smuggling of liquor into America, comes the bomb from General Lincoln C. Andrews: "There is only one chance in 2,000 for a citizen to get good liquor today." He continues:

"It is utterly absurd to pass on whether a law can be enforced until enforcement agents are given an opportunity to enforce it. So far, there has been a lack of Congressional support for needed prohibition legislation and there is still need of local co-operation on enforcement."

The conditions General Andrews complains of arise from the flood of wet propaganda that has flooded the press and has been unanswered by the pulpit. It will continue to get worse till the pulpit is aroused.

Liquor Rings Maintain Detective Bureaus

Continuing, General Andrews said:

"Some of the liquor rings in the country have big secret organizations of their own. When rum trusts have monthly payrolls of more than \$1,000,000

it is time to realize that brains are behind the organizations and they cannot be attacked in the open."

For the above reasons General Andrews wanted \$500,000 for detective work to meet these rum rings whose pay roll, he says, reaches \$1,000,000 per month, and Congress refused it. Yet they say "Prohibition cannot be enforced." Let us try it, and see.

DRY LEGISLATION AT WASHINGTON

Several bills are before the United States Senate for strengthening of our national dry laws. They passed the House some time ago. But the wets in the senate, by every trick known to the booze crowd, have prevented these bills coming to a vote and as Congress adjourns March 4th, it looks like they will succeed in thus defeating these bills. They know that the bills would pass by large majorities, if the Senators were allowed to vote. By this method a half dozen Senators are defeating the will of the vast majority of the nation. This is what they call "liberty."

When Congress adjourns, March 4th, all these bills will die, and the whole fight will have to be made over again. It will cost the taxpayers of America millions of dollars, but it will be for the interest of Tammany and its politicians and bootleggers.

In the fight to force a vote in the Senate, the two senators from Texas are rendering the very best of services. All Texas knows where to find Senator Sheppard when it comes to a wet and dry battle. They look for his plume glittering in the forefront of the battle lines.

But the Junior Senator, Earle B. Mayfield, is not so well known in this fight to some of our Texans. We have been often asked if Senator Mayfield could be depended upon by the dries. We have always answered unhesitatingly "yes." We knew him before we endorsed him. But we are glad to have a special report from two of the Anti-Saloon League's men who are endeavoring to push these bills through. We quote from a private letter as follows: "I wish you could be here and could really see the energy and work of your Junior Senator. He is always on the job and is a credit to the Lone Star State. On account of the efficiency of his office and his willingness to serve the cause, I am in daily contact with his office. He never fails to respond to a request, no matter how difficult or complicated its accomplishment may be. When he rises in the Senate to speak, all the Senators are eager to hear, because they know that his judgments are mature and his reasoning sound and that his whole heart is in whatever he undertakes to have enacted in the law. He never plays to the galleries, but his utterances are statesmanlike, his style is that of a polished scholar."

From Doctor F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, we quote as follows:

"I have been very much pleased at the aggressive attitude taken by Senator Mayfield from your State in relation to our prohibition legislation. Of course, our great leader, Senator Sheppard, is always active and always willing to help. We are greatly indebted to Texas for the aggressive attitude of your Senators."

DRY BILLS SMOTHERED IN STATE SENATE

There are several very important bills introduced in the State senate, but which the Senate has been refused the privilege of considering because the committee on State Affairs and on Criminal Jurisprudence refuse to allow them to come before the Senate for action.

Lieutenant Governor Barry Miller has the privilege of appointing all committees of the Senate. He packed these with wets.

The Committee on State Affairs has Wirtz as its chairman, and Hall of Houston, Holbrook of Galveston, Miller of Weatherford, Parr of Duvall, and Real of Kerrville. These are six wets to only five dries. Floyd, vice-chairman, Triplett of Beaumont, Westbrook of Sherman, Witt of Waco, and Wood of Granger.

Senator Floyd has before this committee a bill to prohibit "jake" and one to cut out fraudulent liquor prescriptions. Westbrook has one to prohibit the sale of malt syrup or the manufacture or sale of "Home Brew."

Repeated efforts have been made to get these bills out of the committee, but to no avail. Wirtz sits tight on the lid, and the wet members hold him there.

It is very likely that this committee has succeeded in blocking every dry bill. If Governor Moody will include such legislation in his call for a special session, and if the Senators who are dry will stand together and demand that the bills be promptly reported, these bills can yet be passed. If both of the above contingencies do not materialize, then all dry legislation is defeated for the next two years, and it will be defeated by the six senators named above. These Senators somehow do not like Superintendent Webb.

DRIER THAN EVER(Lester E. Frost in The Outlook,
Feb. 23, 1926)

Last November, several States held referendums on prohibition. A comparison of the results with previous referendums reveals a remarkable trend of public sentiment in favor of the dry laws.

Missouri voted for prohibition by a majority of 265,543, as compared with a majority of only 61,299 in 1920. The vote was 569,931 to 294,388, whereas in 1920 it was 481,880 to 420,581. The dry vote, therefore, increased by 88,051, while the wet vote decreased by 126,193.

California voted for prohibition by a majority of 63,617, as compared with a majority of 33,943 in 1922. The total dry vote was 445,076 in 1922, while in 1926 it was 565,875, an increase of 120,799.

Though Illinois registered a wet majority on its prohibition referendum, the vote reveals a great slump in the number of wet ballots since 1922, when a similar proposition was submitted.

The vote was 840,631 to 556,592, while in 1922 it was 1,065,242 to 512,111. The dry vote, therefore, increased by 44,481, while the wet vote fell off by 224,611. Even in Cook County, anti-prohibition stronghold, the dry vote showed a gain of 64,365, while the wet vote suffered a loss of 64,840.

The 101 down-state counties voted dry by 650 votes, thereby reversing a wet majority of 139,237 in 1922.

Massachusetts in 1922 voted wet by 103,876, but in 1924 it reversed this result and gave a dry majority of 8,183. Last November this same state gave a 200,000 majority to Alvan Fuller, a bone-dry candidate for Governor, over his wet opponent, Mr. Gaston.

New York re-elected Alfred Smith, widely known wet, for a fourth term as Governor. His majority, however, was only 247,478, as compared with a majority of 385,945 in 1922, the last off-year election. This decrease of 138,467 votes does not indicate that his wetness has increased his popularity.

These figures should effectually dispose of the wet claim that prohibition is losing in popularity. On the contrary, the dry laws are more popular today than ever before.

MILLION DOLLAR PLOT**Connecticut Grand Jury Charges Million Dollar Conspiracy to Violate Dry Law**

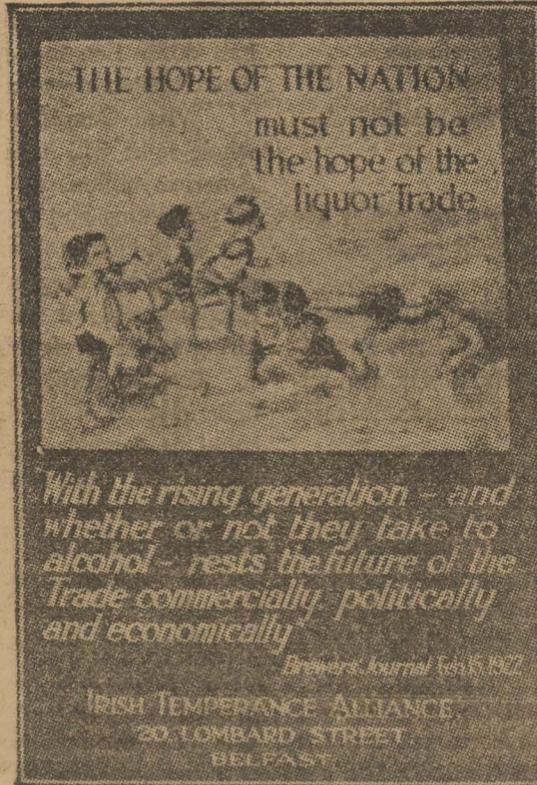
A million dollar conspiracy to divert denatured alcohol to bootleggers' channels is charged in 13 indictments returned by the federal grand jury of Hartford, Conn., February 9. The jury heard testimony from a bootlegger now in state prison. The Solvents Recovery Company of Danbury, Conn., and the Connecticut Alcohol Distributing Company, Inc., of New Haven were indicted with 11 individuals, including John A. Morse in charge of New Haven District prohibition agents, who has been under suspension since February 1, and Josef Adler, former New Haven banker and treasurer of the Connecticut Alcohol Distributing Company.

It is alleged Morse received \$350 a week from bootleggers. Anthony Perrotti, seller of alcohol to other bootleggers, was taken from prison to testify. It is charged he bought denatured alcohol for four dollars a gallon for a year and a half.

Use your head instead of headlines in wet newspapers.

ENGLAND'S POSTMASTER GENERAL AND LIQUOR TRADE**REJECTED
TEMPERANCE ADVERTISEMENT**

Below is a copy of the Temperance Advertisement rejected by Sir W. MITCHELL-THOMSON, M.P.,
Postmaster-General.



At the same time the Postmaster-General permitted an advertisement in the interest of the Liquor Traffic by the Anti-Prohibition Council.

World Office: 99, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Fac-simile of a postcard issued by the Irish Temperance Alliance

Sir William Mitchell Thompson, M. P., is the "Postmaster General" of Great Britain. Since 1906, Sir William has opposed every movement for any form of curtailment of the Liquor Traffic, in and out of Parliament, all over England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. He has always been a faithful friend of the liquor traffic.

The Postoffice department of the British government transacts some advertising business. Under the administration of Sir William, it has accepted divers advertisements of the Anti-Prohibition Council slamming prohibition and boosting the liquor trade. These alcoholic propaganda advertisements were duly exposed on post office premises and stamp books.

Along comes the Irish Temperance Alliance with an advertisement containing these words:

The Hope of the Nation Must Not be the Hope of the Liquor Trade and

With the Rising Generation—And Whether or Not They Take to Alcohol—Rests the Future of the Trade Commercially, Politically and Economically.—(Brewers' Journal, Feb. 15, 1922).

That proposed advertisement did not meet the approval of Sir William and he refused to allow it.

The incident shows how strongly the liquor traffic is entrenched in England, and indicates that it has tremendous influence in high places of government.

It will be recalled that the Postmaster General, who has control over radio broadcasting throughout England, Scotland and Wales refused to permit the broadcasting of Miss Anna Gordon's address before the world W. C. T. U. convention in Scotland, if she mentioned the prohibition issue. His reason as given was that it was a controversial subject and would create dissension.

Surely the traffic has a strangle hold in England. But the dries are not discouraged. Dry sentiment is growing and England will eventually come to know that she will have to destroy the traffic or be destroyed by it.

MOVIE ACTORS VOTE DRY

The moving picture colony out at Hollywood gave Los Angeles a surprise in its vote on the repeal of the California dry enforcement act. The precincts in the residential sections of Hollywood and Beverly Hills where movie actors live, returned a vote of 915 against repeal and 614 for repeal of the dry law.

If you observe the law, you will not be afraid of the most drastic enforcement.

LINCOLN AS A PROPHET(Dr. H. C. Newton in Chicago
Daily News)

In his social and political thinking Abraham Lincoln was nearly a century ahead of his time. As early as 1837 he preached a doctrine of reverence for law which we are just now beginning to understand. Long before the civil war, with a prophetic vision that seems superhuman, he foresaw not only the abolition of human slavery but the prohibition of the alcoholic drink traffic and the enfranchisement of women. The thirteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth amendments to our constitution are the fulfillments of his prophecy.

On Washington's birthday in 1842 at Springfield, Lincoln delivered a temperance address from which we quote the following: "And when the victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither slave nor drunkard upon the earth, how proud will be the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species."

Comparing the prospective anti-alcoholic revolution with the revolution of 1776, he said: "In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded, in feeling, none injured in interest. Even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness."

In 1847 at the South Fork school house in Sangamon county he made one of his temperance speeches and then drew from his pocket a total abstinence pledge which he had written. This he signed and requested those in his audience to sign below his name. This pledge was used by the Anti-Saloon League a half century later in securing over 6,000,000 signers.

Sensing the deadly effect of lawlessness upon free government, Mr. Lincoln said in a speech delivered at Springfield: "Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

The great mass of right-thinking Americans are realizing more and more that Lincoln's political thinking was sound.

ASTOR SEES RUM'S FINISH

Viscount Astor, of England, writing in a recent American magazine, expresses the opinion that the American people will not return to the "general use of intoxicants." He says:

Science and experience have proved that these take the edge off efficiency, blunt ideals, and are always on the side of the flesh in its war against the spirit.

Both Viscount Astor and his wife, Lady Astor, an American-born girl, are wielding political influence in the promotion of temperance reform in England.

Once more, how is temperance to be promoted by making liquor easy to get?

SO I WENT UP TO JERUSALEM

By William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson

Having the opportunity, I went up to Jerusalem and stuck around for a couple weeks. I came, not on a donkey, but on the through train for Cairo. I was met with no "hozannas" and there was no Pilate around to make me afraid.

The first thing that I saw was a saloon. For the British mandate authorities had recently turned the railway station into a big barroom. The same authority has turned every railway station in Palestine that is of any account, into a barroom. So in traveling through Palestine on the government railways, it is just one barroom after another.

That is not the worst, either. Under the same British Mandate authority, exactly 300 liquor shops have now been licensed. Under the rule of the "unspeakable Turk," there were never more than 25. So as the first fruits of the Mandate authority, under the League of Nations, the number of shops in Jerusalem has been multiplied about 1200 per cent.

There is an organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union operating around Jerusalem with upwards of forty members. They have been having their meetings in a quiet sort of a way in the rooms of the Young Woman's Christian Association. These good women, practically all American missionaries and teachers, did not like the way things were going, so they invited me to speak to them at a special meeting, but they quickly got into trouble. For Lady Plumer, wife of the British High Commissioner, who is the chairman of the Y. W. C. A. organization, felt that it was time to call such anti-drink activities, so she forbade the use of the Y. W. C. A. room for any such nefarious purpose. "Pussyfoot" Johnson has already made three speeches in Jerusalem, and that is enough," declared her Ladyship, and that settled that.

But Lady Plumer has no jurisdiction over the Y. M. C. A. and so the meeting was adjourned at the last moment, to be held in the latter place.

Aroused W. C. T. U.

But this uncanny incident stirred up the W. C. T. U. organization. At the next regular meeting some sharp things were said about the Mandate authorities turning practically all of the railway stations into whisky holes and some remarks were made about the dismal fact that the first thing that a pilgrim sees on his arrival at Jerusalem was a barroom. And then some of the ladies felt that it was not just the right thing for the British Mandatory to increase the number of liquor shops by 1200 per cent.

So the W. C. T. U. unanimously passed resolutions protesting to the Mandatory authorities for their conduct, and that started a discussion throughout the "Holy City."

A year ago, the United Missionary Conference of Syria and Palestine held in Jerusalem, passed resolutions that "The United Missionary Conference recognizes with sorrow the wave of immorality that has followed in the wake of the war, and the increase in the use of intoxicants" and declared "in favor of the movement for eventual prohibition in the country." These resolutions were sent to the Mandate authority but were promptly pigeonholed and nothing came of the move.



HIS EMINENCE, HAJ EMIN AL-HUSSEINI
The Grand Mufti of Palestine and Transjordan

Moslem Population Favor Prohibition

The Moslem population are now stirring themselves in the interest of prohibition. Of the 300 liquor license holders in Jerusalem, all save one class themselves as "Christians" or "Jews." Recently, one lone Moslem applied for and secured a booze license, much to the disgust of the Moslem population. Jemal Bey Hussein, the secretary of the Pan Arab Federation, is much incensed about the matter and asked me what could be done to bring this wayward Moslem back to his religious faith, which proscribes intoxicants in all forms. The Arab Federation are now discussing what can be done to eliminate the drink that has been foisted on the country by the Mandate authority.

The Grand Mufti, H. E. Haj Emin Al-Husseini, who is also a relative of Jemal, is doing what he can to promote the Prohibition idea. His influence is great among the Moslem population, as he has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over half a million Moslems in that part of the world. While his influence is great among the Moslems, he has no power over the governing authorities, who class themselves as "Christians" and who are sponsors for the rum holes.

Drink Shops Multiply

The multiplication of the drink shops by 1200 per cent in Jerusalem is beginning to show in the statistics of crime. The report of the Mandate authorities to the League of Nations for the year 1925, gives the follow-

ing schedule of cases handled by the police for the past five years:

Year	Cases
1921	11,098
1922	13,531
1923	16,700
1924	16,833
1925	19,701

While the total number of criminal cases dealt with have rapidly increased, British efficiency has reduced considerably the number of heinous crimes. But the volume of lesser offenses growing out of the multitude of new drink shops has so rapidly increased that the total offenses show a heavy increase.

Licenses are granted by the municipal council in the cities, and by the governor in the outlying districts. The licenses are issued under the Mandate law that went into effect on August 1, 1922, which ordinance contains the curious provision that no licenses to sell liquor shall be granted "in the immediate neighborhood of a mosque or in a quarter exclusively inhabited by Moslems."

There is nothing in the law to prevent the issuing of a license in the vicinity of a school or near a Christian Church. The Mandate authorities feel that the Moslems should not object as long as the rum shops are located solely in Christian or Jewish sections or near to Christian churches.

Bishop of Anglican Church Dry

The new Bishop of the Anglican church is an earnest dry, but his flock are not so dry by any means. So the good Bishop is handicapped by his thirsty parishioners.

The W. C. T. U., the United Missionary Conference and the Moslems are the only active influences against the drink. The 200 rum shops operated by "Christians" and Jews to the one drinkery operated by Moslems gives a chance to the Moslems to make disagreeable remarks about the shortcomings of the non-Moslem population.

It requires a considerable force of gendarmerie to take care of the product of the 300 licensed gin mills. These, classified by the mandate report for 1925, in respect to religion, comprise 14 British officers who are Church of England men, two Presbyterians and two Roman Catholics. The other ranks are classified as follows:

Moslem Arabs	227
Jews	100
Moslem Circassians	97
Christian Arabs	35
Druses	10
Church of England	2
Orthodox Armenians	2
Roman Catholic	1
Orthodox Armenian	1

Of the 475 gendarmerie employed to look after offenders, 324 are Moslems. This does not include the 1,039 regular policemen, mostly Moslems, whose duty it is to take care of the crop of drunks spewed out of the 300 licensed drink shops, 299 of which are operated by "Christians" and "Jews."

That situation gives the Moslems plenty of material to "talk about."

SWEDEN'S ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Seventh Annual Meeting Held in January Shows the Growth and Prosperity of Organization

(David Ostlund, Representative to Scandinavia, Iceland and Finland of World League Against Alcoholism)

The Anti-Saloon League of Sweden held its seventh annual meeting at Stockholm on January 15. Reports show that the League has been active during the past year, 1926.

One thousand six public lectures have been delivered by eleven speakers, mostly pastors, and 60,000 Swedish crowns have

been spent for the work done. Among the main points of expense are: Salaries and traveling expense of speakers, 25,000; office expense 10,300, and for general agitation work, 9,400 crowns.

The Swedish League publishes a monthly paper, Folkets Val, (The People's Welfare). The monthly editions have been from 8,500 to 10,500 copies. 612,000 pages of temperance literature have been printed and distributed.

In the spring of 1927 the League will arrange a Speakers' Institute at Stockholm, in order to better qualify the lecturers for the work.

A strong resolution was adopted at the annual meeting, in which the present liquor system in Sweden (The Bratt Sys-

tem) is condemned in no mistakable terms and a strong admonition is given to the Christian people of the land to start a decisive fight for its abolition and the adoption of total prohibition.

During the time from now on until the general elections to the Swedish Parliament in the fall of 1928 the fight will be more determined than before and the aim will be to elect such a Parliament, that will give the people a new plebiscite. It is believed that if such a public vote can be decided by the newly-elected parliament in 1928 it will give the dries a good chance of victory.

D. Gustav Mosesson, who has been president of the League from its foundation in 1920, was re-elected. Rev. David

Ostlund, who has been a member of the League from the start, was also re-elected as a member of its executive committee.

"The Alcoholism death rate rarely fell below 5 per 100,000 under license, the minimum being 4.4. Under prohibition this death rate has averaged 2.3 per 100,000 and its maximum is 3.2"—United States Census Bureau.

"This state lost \$20,000,000 in human life from 1915 to 1919. The improved public health in the past dry years is estimated as worth \$1,989,600 in 1923 and \$5,268,100 in 1924."—Connecticut Board of Health.

WINE AND BEER BRIGADE COVERING TEXAS

In our recent extensive swing around Texas we have received frequent reports of what the Panhandle Herald describes below. We understand that a minimum charge of one dollar was made on all who signed the petition to defray expenses.

Louis Boller, representative of the Rational America League, is circulating a petition in the city which will be presented before the congressional committees asking for a modification of the Volstead Act. The modification would permit the sale of beer and light wines under government supervision.

Mr. Boller says that he is one of 400 such representatives of his league, and the entire country is being canvassed at present in an attempt to force action in congress. Mr. Boller has been making an intensive study of the mid-western and southwestern states through which he has carried his campaign, and reports that a huge majority of the voters consulted favor the modification. The petition in full is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"The undersigned citizens of the United States, believing that good government and true temperance are seriously imperiled by present conditions existing throughout the United States under the Volstead prohibition enforcement act, respectfully petition Congress of the United States to carefully study the facts, and to so amend this act that we may see an end to the disrespect for law, promiscuous crime, corruption of public servants, and other evils now existing.

"We believe that this can be best accomplished by modifying the Volstead Act so as to permit of the legal manufacture and consumption of beer and light wines of moderate alcoholic content and distribution under Government control."

DOCTOR DENOUNCES LIQUOR PRESCRIPTION

Chicago, Feb. 14. (AP)—More than "99 out of 100 prescriptions written for a pint of whisky are bootleg prescriptions and are a disgrace to the great medical profession," said Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the American Medical Association, which is meeting here Monday.

"From the standpoint of personal hygiene and public health, legislation has never been passed that has such possibilities for good as has the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, adding that the government's provision which permits a physician to write 100 pint whisky prescriptions a quarter, and to obtain 12 pints of whisky and five gallons of alcohol a year for office use was too liberal.

"Previous to the time of the Volstead act, honest physicians in general practice never prescribed 100 pints of whisky in three months. I have practiced medicine for many years and I have never prescribed whisky except to a patient with delirium tremens in my work since prohibition has been in force."

Dr. Bevan also attacked division of fees and "some expert witnesses who give partisan testimony for pay."

VOICE OF SCIENCE ON LIQUOR QUESTION

When Dr. Pearl wrote a book in which he claimed that "Scientific" investigation revealed the fact that moderate drinkers live longer than total abstainers, his fellow scientists, cognizant that this statement was contrary to all previous sound investigation, examined his data and found that it was similar to the survey by Pearson in England some half century ago, and wholly unreliable. Like Pearson's survey, however, the newspapers have been full of references to "the distinguished services" rendered by Dr. Pearl in bringing a ray of hope to boozers.

Recently a study of the subject by Professor Westgard of Denmark, sustains the old scientific estimate that each bottle of beer costs 25 minutes of life, and a quart of red liquor costs eleven hours of life.

But not a newspaper carried this latter finding of science. It would have caused a bootlegger to lose a sale of hooch.

ONE POISON ALCOHOL DEATH BASIS FOR HOAX

Artistically Disguised Wet Propaganda Makes Hundreds of Newspapers Ridiculous; Congressman Summers of Washington Exposes the Fake and Gives Some Facts Which Account for the Deep Silence from Wet Camp

The great furore raised over the alleged deaths from drinking denatured alcohol during the holiday season suddenly subsided. Wet newspapers and wet orators stormed for a week or more over this "crime of the centuries," branding Uncle Sam a murderer, on a level with the fiend who poisons wells; but suddenly they dropped the whole subject and the public is not hearing a peep out of them on this "terrible offense" perpetrated against the poor victims of the bootlegger.

There is a reason. The truth was finally made known in official figures which showed that there was just exactly one death from such cause in New York City during the holidays, the place where it was reported more than 700 had died from poisonous alcohol.

Congressman John W. Summers of Washington in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, January 18, delivered an address on this subject which is one of the clearest

statements of the government's policy in handling the industrial alcohol situation that has been made. It appears in the Congressional Record under the caption "Horse Liniment," and the introduction to this speech is herewith reproduced.

Mr. Chairman, one single death in New York City during the holidays from drinking wood alcohol has resulted in thousands of front-page, wet-propaganda, scare-head stories throughout the United States.

This propaganda was so artistically disguised that many newspapers did not recognize it as such, and probably the average reader thought a new plague had visited our country.

Alcoholic Facts

What are the facts?

Nondrinkable alcohol is essential to the industrial life of the nation. It is necessary in the manufacture of some one or more finished products in practically every line of industry. Chemistry must use it in a thousand different ways. One hundred and five million gallons were used last year.

To relieve ordinary drinkable alcohol of its high tax; to make it undrinkable and to make it cheaply available for industrial uses has been the effort of all industrial nations.

Industrial or poisoned alcohol was authorized by law in the United States of America in 1906, over the protest of prohibitionists, 14 years before we had national prohibition.

Canada with her modernized liquor law requires the addition of 30 per cent of wood alcohol to completely denature her industrial alcohol.

European countries add 10 per cent and the United States adds 9 per cent.

This denatured alcohol has nothing to do with prohibition. Alcohol is denatured or made undrinkable or poisonous so as to relieve it of a heavy tax and thus render it available for industry—varnishes, textiles, embalming fluids, anti-freeze mixtures, dyes, and so forth—at a very low price.

Why Wood Alcohol

Why is wood alcohol used in industrial alcohol?

Because it readily combines with ordinary or grain alcohol and does not interfere with its industrial use and because the old-time blind pigger nor the present day bootlegger can separate the grain alcohol from it, and because of its offensive odor and disagreeable taste, which serve notice to all that they are meddling with a deadly poison.

Unfortunately the present-day bootlegger is willing to try the impossible—is willing to try to remove the wood alcohol from his concoctions, and his patrons are willing to pay high prices for his dangerous chemistry.

Old-time familiar labels are no longer dependable. They, too, are counterfeited and often embellish a deadly poison. Still bootleg patrons are willing to wager their eyes or their lives that a known criminal is telling the truth about his liquor.

Not New Custom

The drinking of industrial alcohol in one form or another is not a new custom and is not chargeable to prohibition. I recall the horrible but prompt death of several young men in my home town 25 years ago from drinking industrial alcohol. There were 15 wide-open saloons in that town at that time.

I also recall cases of partial or total blindness in the long ago from the use of industrial alcohol.

Toadstools are eaten by the unwary. Clotheslines are used by would-be suicides.

Empty guns cause many deaths.

The foolhardy motorist tries to beat the express train over the crossing.

The tippler may well remember industrial alcohol and bootleg liquor made therefrom are in the same class with embalming fluids and horse liniment.

Poison Liquor

One death from wood alcohol or poisoned liquor during the holiday season in all New York City! To that simmer down the sensational figures sent broadcast by the enemies of prohibition, picturing hundreds of innocently credulous patrons of the bootlegger who believed the fake label on his bottle and drank his industrial alcohol. The crowded morgues, the hundreds of funerals, and the overworked undertakers did not exist. Neither did the fatally poisoned liquor. They were the gratuitous inventions of the wet press and the press agents and political henchmen of the brewers. Not since Falstaff's cowardice multiplied his imaginary host of "men in buckram" has such a monumental hoax been foisted upon the American people. . . .

There was just one death from wood alcohol or poisoned alcohol of any kind whatever during the holidays, as I will show.

Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, assistant medical examiner in charge of the morgue, performed autopsies on these first seven cases referred to by the press:

Of these seven, Doctor Gonzales said, four were killed by drinking (ordinary) ethyl alcohol in too great quantities, one died of delirium tremens, another of pneumonia and as the result of exposure while intoxicated, and the seventh was struck and killed by an automobile while intoxicated.

In all of the seven autopsies only one body showed any trace of actual poisonous alcohol, Doctor Gonzales said. Although large quantities of alcohol were found during the autopsies, tests showed it was grain or ethyl alcohol, and that death in most cases had resulted from the quantity of alcohol in the system rather than the quality.

Of course, other deaths occurred from the excessive use of bootleg alcoholic drinks, but only a fraction of the deaths that occurred from alcoholic causes in the old days.

The charges that wood alcohol or methanol poisoning was responsible for deaths was abandoned by the press, apparently, after the failure to discover cases in which this was a cause of death.

NEW YORK HOTELS COOPERATE

Managers Are Voluntarily Reporting Law Violations, Says Administrator Mills

Prohibition Administrator Chester P. Mills of New York is quoted in the New York Times of February 22 as saying that for some time most of the best hotels in New York City have been notifying him voluntarily of any infraction of the Volstead act on their premises. This has been of tremendous assistance to Mr. Mills in running down offenders.

He explained the reports of hotel managers and owners were not wholly due to their enthusiasm for prohibition law enforcement but were in a sense a protection to the hotels. When violations are reported steps are taken to discover the source of supply and punishment is meted out to the offender and not to the hotel.

No effort is being made by Ohio wets to have the legislature order a referendum on Prohibition.